

PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY'S
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF M.D.CCC.LI.
TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BAVARIA.



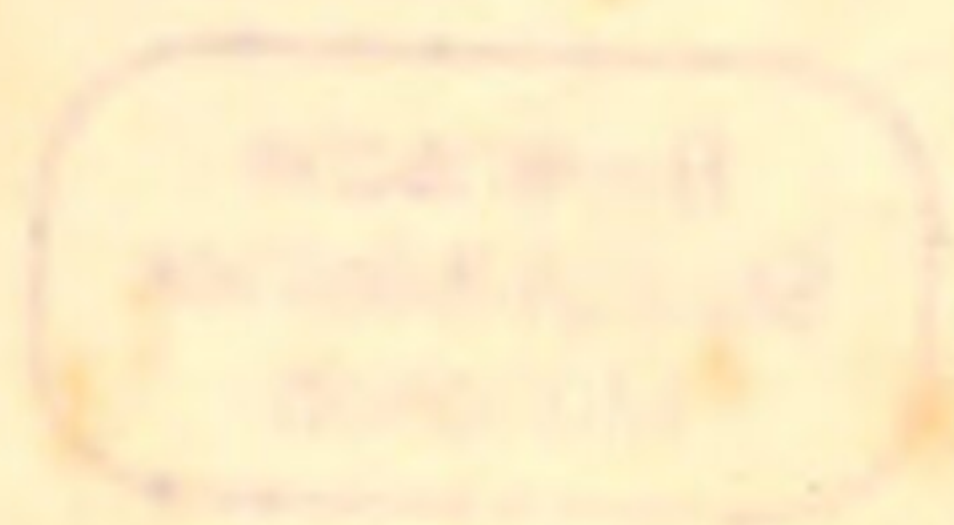
PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1884
OF THE
OF THE

FIRST REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE
RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, &c. &c.
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.



LONDON:
SPICER BROTHERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS; W. CLOWES & SONS, PRINTERS;
CONTRACTORS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.
1852.



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Mountain
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Flowers
Gates
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Inch to 64

ROYAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith; to Our most dearly beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army; Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin William Earl of Rosse, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors Granville George Earl Granville, and Francis Earl of Ellesmere; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, Henry Labouchere, and William Ewart Gladstone; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Archibald Galloway, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Major-General in Our Army in the East Indies, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being; Sir Richard Westmacott, Knight; Sir Charles Lyell, Knight, President of the Geological Society of London, or the President of the Geological Society of London for the time being; Thomas Baring, Esquire; Charles Barry, Esquire; Thomas Bazley, Esquire; Richard Cobden, Esquire; William Cubitt, Esquire, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being; Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire; Thomas Field Gibson, Esquire; John Gott, Esquire; Samuel Jones Loyd, Esquire; Philip Pusey, Esquire; and William Thompson, Esquire, greeting.

Whereas the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by Our Royal Charter, of which Our most dearly beloved Consort, the Prince Albert, is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the Works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an Enlarged Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at which prizes and medals, to the value of at least twenty thousand pounds sterling, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and have invested in the names of Our right trusty and entirely-beloved Cousin Spencer Joshua Alwyne Marquess of Northampton, Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and

Councillor George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Peter Boileau, Baronet, and James Courthope Peache, Esquire, the sum of twenty thousand pounds, to be awarded in prizes and medals as aforesaid; and have appointed Our trusty and well-beloved Arthur Kett Barclay, Esquire, William Cotton, Esquire, Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Samuel Morton Peto, Esquire, and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, to be the Treasurers for all receipts arising from donations, subscriptions, or any other source, on behalf of or towards the said Exhibition; Our trusty and well-beloved Peter le Neve Foster, Joseph Payne, and Thomas Winkworth, Esquires, to be the Treasurers for payment of all executive expenses; and Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, Esquires, with Our trusty and well-beloved Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esquire, as their Secretary, to be an Executive Committee for carrying the said Exhibition into effect, under the directions of Our most dearly beloved Consort;

And whereas the said Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have represented unto Us, that, in carrying out the objects proposed by the said Exhibition, many questions may arise regarding the introduction of productions into Our Kingdom from Our Colonies and from Foreign Countries; also regarding the site for the said Exhibition, and the best mode of conducting the said Exhibition; likewise regarding the determination of the nature of the prizes, and the means of securing the most impartial distribution of them; and have also besought Us that We would be graciously pleased to give Our Sanction to this Undertaking, in order that it may have the confidence, not only of all classes of Our subjects, but of the subjects of Foreign Countries:

Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring to promote the proposed Exhibition, which is calculated to be of great benefit to Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint, you Our most dearly beloved Consort Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, you Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Earl of Rosse, Granville George Earl Granville, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Sir Robert Peel, Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Archibald Galloway, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, or the President of the Geological Society for the time being, Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being, Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Samuel Jones Loyd, Philip Pusey, and William Thompson, to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies and of Foreign Countries may be introduced into Our Kingdom; as respects the most suitable site for the said

Exhibition; the general conduct of the said Exhibition; and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

And to the end that Our Royal Will and Pleasure in the said inquiry may be duly prosecuted, and with expedition, We further, by these presents, will and command, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and appoint such several persons of ability as you may think fit to be Local Commissioners, in such parts of Our Kingdom and in Foreign Parts as you may think fit, to aid you in the premises; which said Local Commissioners, or any of them, shall and may be removed by you, or any three or more of you, from time to time, at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you, or any three or more of you, to appoint others in their places respectively:

And, furthermore, We do, by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth of the premises, and to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is that, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these premises, We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved John Scott Russell and Stafford Henry Northcote, Esquires, to be joint Secretaries to this Our Commission.

And for carrying into effect what you shall direct to be done in respect of the said Exhibition, We hereby appoint the said Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, to be the Executive Committee in the premises, and the said Matthew Digby Wyatt to be Secretary of the said Executive Committee.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to Us, in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters, if any, as may be deserving of Our Royal Consideration touching or concerning the premises.

And, lastly, We do by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may, from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Third day of January, 1850, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting : Whereas We were graciously pleased to issue Our Commission under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the third day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations to be holden in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and thereby for that purpose to appoint Our most dearly beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our most noble Order of the Garter and Field Marshal in Our Army ; Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Knight of Our most noble Order of the Garter ; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin William Earl of Rosse, Knight of Our most illustrious Order of St. Patrick ; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors Granville George Earl Granville, and Francis Earl of Ellesmere ; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley ; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Sir Robert Peel, Baronet (since deceased), Henry Labouchere and William Ewart Gladstone ; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Archibald Galloway, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath and Major-General in Our Army in the East Indies, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company (since deceased), or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being ; Sir Richard Westmacott, Knight ; Sir Charles Lyell, Knight, President of the Geological Society of London, or the President of the Geological Society of London for the time being ; Thomas Baring, Esquire ; Charles Barry, Esquire ; Thomas Bazley, Esquire ; Richard Cobden, Esquire ; William Cubitt, Esquire, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being ; Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire ; Thomas Field Gibson, Esquire ; John Gott, Esquire ; Samuel Jones Loyd, Esquire (now Lord Overstone) ; Philip Pusey, Esquire ; and William Thompson, Esquire, to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode by which the Productions of Our Colonies and Foreign Countries might be introduced into Our Kingdom, as respects the most suitable Site for the said Exhibition, the general conduct of the said Exhibition, and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the Prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them ; And did thereby give to the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, certain powers

and authorities therein contained : And whereas it has been represented to Us, by Our Commissioners now acting under Our said Commission, that they have proceeded in the inquiries and in the execution of the other matters entrusted to them by Our said Commission, and that it was expedient not only to continue to them the said powers and authorities, but also that they should have full powers and authorities to carry out and conduct the said Exhibition, and for that purpose to nominate and appoint such number of persons as they may think fit, with powers and authorities adequate for the effectually carrying out, conducting, and completing the said Exhibition, and all matters and things relating to and concerning the same, and they have therefore prayed that We would be graciously pleased to grant them Our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, to which We have been pleased to condescend, adding nevertheless to the said Commissioners now acting under Our said Commission, Robert Stephenson, Esquire : Now know ye, that We, being earnestly desirous to promote the said Exhibition, do by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, give, grant, and ordain that Our said dearly beloved Consort, and the said Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Earl of Rosse, Granville George Earl Granville, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley, Samuel Jones Lord Overstone, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, and John Shepherd, Esquire, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whilst he shall be such Chairman, and when he shall cease to be such Chairman, then the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being, and the said Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, the President of the Geological Society, whilst he shall be President of the said Society, and when he shall cease to be such President, then the President of the said Society for the time being, Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being, Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Philip Pusey, William Thompson, and Robert Stephenson, Esquires, and the survivors and survivor of them, and such other persons, if any, as shall be elected by them as after mentioned, shall be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and shall have perpetual succession, subject as after provided, and a common seal, with full power to alter, vary, break, or renew the same at their discretion. And We do declare that the said Corporation shall be established for the purposes after mentioned, and that the said inquiries and matters directed to be made and done by Our said Commission, shall be made and done by the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, and that no further proceedings shall be had under Our said Commission, and that the capital or joint stock of the said Commissioners hereby incorporated shall be such sums of money as have been already subscribed towards the establishment of the said Exhibition and paid, and which are now in the custody or control of the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, or which shall come to their hands, or which shall or may hereafter be subscribed and paid for, or towards the purpose aforesaid,

or which shall be received in respect of the deposit of any goods to be exhibited, or the entrance and admission of persons to view the said Exhibition or otherwise relating thereto, and which shall come to the hands of the said Commissioners hereby incorporated. And We do hereby authorize and appoint the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, to proceed in making full and diligent inquiry as to the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies and of Foreign Countries may be introduced into Our Kingdom, and also as respects the most suitable site for the said Exhibition, and also as to the general conduct of the same, and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the Prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them, and We do hereby also give full power and authority to the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, to nominate and appoint such several persons of ability as they may think fit to be Local Commissioners in such parts of Our Kingdom and in Foreign parts as they may think fit, to aid them, the said Commissioners, hereby incorporated in the premises, which said Local Commissioners or any of them shall and may be removed by the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, and others appointed in their places or not as may be thought fit. And We do hereby further give and grant to the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, full power and authority to call before them all such persons as they shall judge necessary, by whom they may be the better informed of the truth of the matters which may be enquired into by the said Commissioners, and also to inquire into all matters relating to the said Exhibition, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And We do hereby direct and authorize the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, to carry out and conduct the said Exhibition in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and to contract for, erect, and remove any building or buildings relating to the same, and to distribute Prizes to Exhibitors in all respects as they may think fit, and to do all matters and things connected with the said distribution of the Prizes aforesaid, as they shall think fit, and to receive and pay all moneys to be received as aforesaid or otherwise, and to pay and dispose thereof as they shall direct, and, generally, to do all matters and things that may be necessary or appear to them to be expedient for the conduct of the said Exhibition, distribution of Prizes, and all matters connected with the said Exhibition and distribution of Prizes. And We do hereby ordain that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, and they shall have full power and authority from time to time to depute or choose any persons either being Members of the said Corporation or not, or some of whom may be Members and some not, and to give to them all, or any, and such of the powers and authorities hereby given to the Commissioners hereby incorporated as they shall think fit to do, all or any of the matters and things hereby authorized to be done by the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, and which may be necessary for conducting or in any manner relate to or concern the said Exhibition: And We do hereby order that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners hereby incorporated from time to time to appoint one or more Secretaries, and such other officers as they may think fit, and to remove them, and all other persons appointed by them, as they

may determine, and to appoint others. And also We do hereby ordain that Our most dearly beloved Consort shall be the President of the said Corporation; and on his ceasing to be President, that the said Commissioners hereby incorporated may elect such President as they may think fit; and also that the said Commissioners hereby incorporated may elect such other persons to be Members of the said Corporation as they may think fit; and that they, the said Commissioners hereby incorporated, shall and may have full power and authority to receive, charge, and take any moneys for the deposit of any goods to be exhibited, or the entrance to the Exhibition, or for the rent of any part of the Buildings to be erected, or otherwise relating to the premises, and to dispose of all moneys which, by any of the means aforesaid, shall come to their hands, in all respects as they shall think fit for and towards the purposes of the said Exhibition, or otherwise, in the execution of the powers hereby given to them; and that they shall have full power to give effectual discharges to any persons respectively paying any moneys to them, which have been already subscribed, or shall be hereafter subscribed, for the purpose of, or relating to, the said Exhibition; and to settle and adjust any accounts relating thereto, or to any part thereof, which may have been, or shall be, expended by any person or persons whomsoever. And We do hereby order and direct that the said Commissioners hereby incorporated shall meet when and at such place or places as from time to time they shall direct or determine; and that all and every the powers hereby given to the said Commissioners hereby incorporated may be done at any meeting of any three or more of them; and that the decision of the majority of the said Commissioners so incorporated attending at any such meeting shall be binding, and determine any question proposed at any meeting; and that when the votes shall be equal, the President for the time being, if present, shall, in addition to his vote as a Member, have the casting vote; and that the said Commissioners so incorporated shall and may, from time to time, make such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws for the management of the business of the said Corporation as they may think fit, so as the same be not contrary to the laws of this Our Realm; and such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws shall, when made, and till the same shall be repealed or altered, be as effectual as if they were contained in this Our Royal Charter: Provided always, that when and as soon as all the matters and things entrusted to be done by this Our Royal Charter by the said Commissioners hereby incorporated shall be fully performed, or become incapable of being executed, and when the same shall have been certified in writing to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State by any three or more of the said Commissioners, then these presents and every matter and thing shall be absolutely void.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent.
Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster this Fifteenth day of
August, in the Fourteenth year of Our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUNDS.

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

TO THE
RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, &c. &c.,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR,

HER Majesty having been most graciously pleased to incorporate us by Her Royal Charter, bearing date the 15th day of August 1850 (see p. x.), for the purpose of carrying out, conducting, and completing the exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, then intended to be holden in London, and which has since actually taken place,—and the time having now arrived for rendering to Her Most Gracious Majesty an account of our proceedings under the authority thereby committed to us, and of the success which has attended the Exhibition,—we have the honour to transmit to you this Report, in order that it may be laid before Her Majesty in the proper manner.

Our original appointment by Her Majesty's Royal Commission of the 3rd January 1850 did not invest us with a Corporate character, or confer upon us the powers necessary for carrying on and conducting the Exhibition. At the time when that Commission was issued, a proposal had been made by the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for establishing an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations; and the Society had, as a preliminary measure, made arrangements for obtaining the funds required for commencing the undertaking, and had actually invested in the names of Trustees a sum of £20,000, to be expended in Prizes and Medals, which should be awarded to the Exhibitors of the most meritorious works. The object, then, for which the Royal Commissioners were appointed by the Royal Warrant of the 3rd January was that of inquiring into the expediency and merits of the scheme so proposed by the Society of Arts, and of rendering the Society assistance, if it should appear desirable to do so, in carrying that scheme into execution. The functions of the Commission would have been those of arranging the mode in which the productions of foreign countries and of the colonies should be introduced into the kingdom, of deciding on the best and most suitable site for the Exhibition, its general conduct, and the mode of awarding and distributing the Prizes. On all these points the Executive Committee, previously

appointed by the Society of Arts for the purpose of carrying on the Exhibition, would have acted under the direction of the Royal Commissioners; but the responsibility of entering into the pecuniary liabilities attending the undertaking, and of providing the funds necessary for its completion, would not have rested upon the Commissioners, but upon the Society of Arts.

At the first meeting, however, of the Royal Commission an important resolution was taken, which ultimately had the effect of rendering necessary a complete change in their position.

The Society of Arts, not having at their own disposal any funds which they could apply to the purposes of the Exhibition, had found it necessary, at the very outset of their proceedings, to make arrangements for procuring money on the security of the profits which they anticipated might arise from the undertaking; and having met with a firm (Messrs. James and George Munday) willing to advance the sums likely to be required, had entered into an agreement by which that firm bound themselves to advance whatever amount might be necessary, in consideration of receiving a proportion of the profits of the Exhibition, which proportion was in the first instance fixed, but afterwards, at the request of the Society of Arts, was left to be decided at the close of the Exhibition by arbitrators chosen on either side.

Into this agreement a clause had been introduced, giving the Society of Arts the power to cancel it, if requested to do so by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury within a specified period, provision being at the same time made for the repayment to the Messrs. Munday of any sums that might have been advanced by them, together with a fair compensation for the outlay and risk which they might have incurred.

At the first meeting of the Royal Commission the subject of the contract with Messrs. Munday was taken into consideration; and it appeared to the Commissioners that it was desirable that steps should be taken for cancelling it, and throwing the whole burden of the Exhibition upon voluntary contributions. In arriving at this conclusion the Commissioners did not intend to reflect any discredit upon the contract. On the contrary, they were fully convinced that it had been entered into with the best intentions possible by the Society of Arts, and with a most liberal spirit by the Messrs. Munday, and that its conditions were strictly reasonable, and, indeed, favourable to the public. They judged, however, that the maintenance of any contract, giving to a great national undertaking the appearance of a private speculation, would not be consonant with public feeling, and would endanger the success of the Exhibition both at home and abroad. Upon these grounds they addressed a request to the Lords of the Treasury that their Lordships would exercise the power reserved to them in the contract between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday, of requesting the former body to give immediate notice to the Messrs. Munday of their intention to determine the contract. In order to make this request valid, it was necessary that the Lords of the Treasury should intimate their willingness to take upon themselves the responsibility of repaying to the Messrs. Munday the sums already advanced by them, together with such amount of compensation as arbitrators might award to them; but as it had been understood

from the first issue of the Commission that no part of the funds for carrying on the Exhibition was to come out of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the Lords of the Treasury required that, before making such an intimation to the Society of Arts, they should receive from the Royal Commission an assurance that the necessary sums should be forthcoming when wanted, which assurance the Commissioners accordingly gave.

It may here be well to state that the amounts advanced by the Messrs. Munday, namely £20,000 invested for the prize fund, and £2,500 advanced for general purposes, were repaid, with the interest due upon the same, on the 22nd Nov. 1850; and that the question of compensation for the loss of time, personal services, and risk of the contractors, having been referred by mutual consent to Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., that gentleman, after a full inquiry into the circumstances, and after hearing counsel on the case, ultimately, on the 21st July 1851, fixed the amount payable to the Messrs. Munday at £5,120 and the costs, which sum has accordingly been paid to those gentlemen.

The Commissioners having now, by the determination of the contract, taken upon themselves the responsibility of finding the sums necessary for carrying on the Exhibition, proceeded forthwith to invite the public to contribute to this great national object. A subscription list was immediately opened, and in announcing to the public the step they had taken, the Commissioners stated that they would hold themselves exclusively responsible for the application of the funds which might be subscribed, and would proceed without delay to establish regulations for ensuring an effectual control over the expenditure, and a satisfactory audit of the accounts.

The subscriptions promised to the undertaking were made public from time to time as they were announced. The total amount reported was £79,224 13s. 4d., of which sum £67,896 12s. 9d. had been actually paid to the credit of the Commission on the 29th February, 1852. A portion of the subscriptions received in some of the provincial districts was retained to defray the expenses of collection and local management.

At the commencement of the Commissioners' proceedings, while they were incurring no expenses beyond those of the remuneration of their officers, and the necessary outlay on printing, advertising, and other comparatively small items, the subscriptions received from time to time were amply sufficient for their wants; and they did not experience any inconvenience from the want of a more definite legal position than that of a mere Commission of Inquiry. But when, in the month of July 1850, the plan for a building estimated to cost £79,800 had been approved, and it became necessary that a contract should be made for its erection, questions naturally arose as to the power of the Commission to enter into and to enforce such a contract,—as to the person or persons by whom such contract should be signed, and the individual responsibility which, by so signing it, they would incur,—and as to the mode in which the money that would be required beyond the amount of the subscriptions received was to be provided.

These considerations led to the Commissioners' soliciting and obtaining from Her Majesty a Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated August 15, 1850 (see page x.),

under which they at present exist as a corporate body. Having thus obtained a legal status, they found themselves in a position to enter into the necessary contract for the erection of the Building, and were also enabled to procure from the Bank of England an advance of such sums as they required on the personal guarantee of certain individual members of the Commission, and other well-wishers to the undertaking. The sums so advanced from time to time by the Bank of England, amounting in the whole to £32,500, were repaid, with interest, on the 22nd of May last, out of the receipts at the doors, after the Exhibition had been open for three weeks.

In the Charter thus granted, however, no provision was inserted to meet the case of a surplus remaining after the expenses should have been defrayed, and accordingly when, at the close of the Exhibition, it was ascertained that the money in the hands of the Commissioners exceeded their liabilities by a very considerable amount, they found themselves under the necessity of bringing the circumstances of the case under the notice of Her Majesty, and of representing to Her that they had not, as then constituted, authority to decide upon the disposal of their surplus funds. In consequence of this representation, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by a Supplemental Charter bearing date December 2nd, 1851, to authorize the Commissioners to prepare a scheme for the application of the surplus, in accordance with the expectations which were held out to the subscribers at the time their aid was solicited, and to lay the same before Her Majesty. The Commissioners have therefore proceeded to the preparation of such a scheme, by the appointment of a Committee of their own body, which is now engaged in making the necessary inquiries, and they hope shortly to be in a position to submit a plan for Her Majesty's approbation.

Having thus briefly traced the history of the several changes which have taken place in their position from the time of their first appointment as a Commission of Inquiry, the Commissioners will now proceed to state generally the nature of the arrangements they adopted for the transaction of their business; they will then give a summary of their proceedings, in fixing the extent of the Exhibition, providing a Building, and arranging and opening it to the public,—adverting also to some of the most important of the questions which they had to decide in the course of the undertaking; and will afterwards endeavour to lay before Her Majesty, in a concise form, such accounts of the number and character of the articles exhibited, the prizes distributed, the number of visitors to the Exhibition, and other particulars, as may give a fair view of the results of the undertaking.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

The Commissioners.

The general business of the Commission has been transacted at meetings (exceeding fifty in number) held at first in the Palace of Westminster, and afterwards in the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park, of which Meetings full Minutes have been preserved.

Those matters of detail which required more special investigation than they could receive from the whole body of Commissioners, were entrusted to Committees not always exclusively composed of Members of the Commission itself, but usually comprising, together with one or more Commissioners, several men of eminence in the particular pursuits most nearly connected with the subject of inquiry. Thus in order to decide upon the arrangements for the Building, a Committee was formed consisting of five Members of the Commission, and three other gentlemen of acknowledged eminence as engineers or architects. The Finance Committee comprised not only several Members of the Commission, but also a gentleman whose long connexion with the Treasury had rendered him familiar with the practice of the Government in financial matters, and another gentleman,—one of the Treasurers of the Commission,—whose extensive experience of contracts for great undertakings rendered him a most valuable and efficient adviser upon many points which came before the Committee. Again, the important task of preparing classified lists of the articles which should be admitted to the Exhibition, was confided to several Committees, each consisting of one or more Members of the Commission, associated with men of eminence in science, in art, or in particular branches of manufacture, according to the departments of the Exhibition of which they severally took cognisance. A complete list of all the Committees appointed by the Commission, with the objects for which they were appointed, and the length of time for which they sat, will be found in Appendix No. I. to this Report.

The decisions of the Commissioners on points relating to the Exhibition, published by them from time to time, are given in Appendix No. II., accompanied by remarks where necessary.

The Finance Committee.

In pursuance of an announcement to the public which has been already referred to, a Committee of Finance (a) was appointed, and an officer selected by the Lords of the Treasury from the Commissariat service (Assistant Commissary-General Carpenter) was directed to prepare, with the assistance of the Executive Committee, monthly estimates of the sums required for the purposes of the undertaking, and to submit the same to the Finance Committee, by which they were examined and laid before the Commission, when authority was given to the Treasurers of the Commission to pay the proper amount from the general balance at the Bank of England to a separate account, on which the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Financial Officer were jointly empowered to draw. The Finance Committee has continued to meet regularly at short intervals, and all questions relating to the expenditure of the Commission have been submitted to it as they arose.

(a) *Earl Granville (Chairman), *Lord Overstone, *Mr. Labouchere, *Mr. Gladstone, *Sir W. Cubitt, *Mr. Cobden, *Mr. T. Baring, *Mr. Gibson, Sir A. Spearman, Bart, and Mr. Peto.

*Those marked * are Members of the Commission.

The Executive Committee.

Before the issue of the Royal Commission, an Executive Committee had been appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts to carry into effect the contract which has already been alluded to. This Committee had been afterwards confirmed in Her Majesty's Commission of the 3rd January, 1850. It then consisted of the following Members: Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. F. Fuller, Mr. G. Drew, Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, (Secretary). Of these, Mr. Drew had been nominated by Messrs. Munday to represent their interests, according to a provision in the contract.

Immediately on the Commissioners availing themselves of the power to annul the contract, and thereby assuming a different relation to the management of the Exhibition, the then Executive Committee considered it becoming to leave the Commissioners wholly unfettered in the choice of their Executive Officers, and accordingly tendered their resignations. Under these circumstances Mr. Robert Stephenson retired, and was nominated a Commissioner by a supplementary warrant from Her Majesty; and Lieut.-Colonel, now Colonel Sir William Reid, R.E. was appointed by Her Majesty's warrant dated February 12, 1850, to succeed him in the Executive Committee. The other Members of the Committee were requested to continue their duties, but Mr. Fuller and Mr. Drew stated that they were unable to devote the whole of their time to the service of the Commission, and the principal part of the duties fell therefore upon Sir William Reid, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Dilke. It then became their duty practically to carry into effect all the decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and to exercise that continued watchfulness in every department which was requisite in so vast an undertaking, and which could only be secured by the agency of persons constantly engaged in its management, and possessing authority to dispose of such questions of detail as could not conveniently be delayed for the consideration of the Commissioners. The Executive Committee have been engaged in this manner without intermission until the present time. Sir W. Reid more particularly undertook the duties of communicating with the public departments, Mr. H. Cole the questions of space and arrangement, and Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke the charge of the correspondence and general superintendence. The services of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Drew were principally employed in organizing the collection of subscriptions in the earlier period of the labours of the Commission.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the duties devolving upon the acting Executive Committee, from the table of correspondence subjoined to this Report (Appendix III.); but this only represents a portion of their labours, which necessarily included also much personal attention to subjects of the most miscellaneous character, arising at different periods of the preparations and conduct of the Exhibition.

Another Appendix (No. IV.) contains a Catalogue of printed documents among which will be found those used by the Executive Committee, and which illustrate many parts of the duties performed by them and by other Committees.

The Staff organized under their control for carrying on the actual business of the Commission is shown in Appendix V., which gives the number, names, and employment, of all persons engaged in the various departments during the preparatory arrangements, and also during the continuance of the Exhibition itself.

In many parts of these arrangements, both before and after the opening of the Exhibition, the Commissioners derived the most important benefit from the co-operation and assistance of the Corps of Royal Engineers and Royal Sappers and Miners, who had been placed at their disposal. An account of the duties performed by these corps will be found in Appendix No. VI.

Local Organization.

It has already been stated that as soon as the Commissioners had decided to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of the Exhibition, they proceeded to appeal to the public for support. In order to give effect to this appeal, it was necessary to establish from the first a good system of local organization throughout the country, not only for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, but with the ultimate view of collecting and diffusing information respecting the Exhibition, ascertaining the amount of articles of all sorts likely to be exhibited, and the peculiar arrangements necessary in the case of any of them, and generally of conducting the undertaking as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the public. Before the issue of the Royal Commission, the Society of Arts had already sent deputations to visit a great number of the principal towns of the kingdom, and by the exertions of these deputations no less than 65 Local Committees had actually been formed, and others were in course of formation when the Royal Commissioners commenced their sittings. In order to complete the organization thus judiciously commenced, the Royal Commissioners at their first meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

“ That the Executive Committee be directed forthwith to issue a circular to the mayors of all towns within the United Kingdom having a municipal constitution, announcing to them the issue of the Royal Commission, and inquiring whether a Local Committee has been appointed within the town; and requesting that if no Local Committee has been formed, the mayor will communicate with the principal inhabitants for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in their opinion, the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a Local Committee.

“ In the cases wherein such Local Committees do exist, or in which they may hereafter be appointed, the mayor to be requested to place himself in communication with the Local Committee, and to report whether it is wished that Local Commissioners should be appointed for the town, on what grounds their appointment is desired, what number of Commissioners is proposed, and what persons are recommended.

“ In the case of municipal towns having Chambers of Commerce, a similar circular to be addressed also to the President of the Chamber, and a request made that he will communicate with the mayor upon the subject.

“ In towns or districts not having municipal constitutions, but in which Local Committees have been or may be formed, the circular to be sent to such Local Committees.

“ As there may be districts not included within the above designations, for which it may be desirable that Local Committees should be appointed, and in respect of which further informa-

tion is required by the Commission, the Executive Committee are requested to direct their immediate attention to this subject.

"The Commission will enter into communication with the Royal Agricultural Societies in the three parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of inviting their co-operation, and their assistance in determining whether it be advisable that so far as agriculture is concerned, Local Committees should be appointed, and on what principle they should be formed.

"But there are districts and occupations connected, for instance, with mining interests, and with great branches of manufacture not carried on in municipal towns, which might be advantageously included within the objects of the Commission; and the Executive Committee is to be requested to consider in what mode their co-operation can be secured, and through what channel the requisite preliminary communication can best be made."

A Committee having shortly afterwards been appointed by the Commissioners for organizing the collection of subscriptions, several gentlemen were selected by this Committee to visit the more important provincial towns, and partly through the exertions of these gentlemen, partly by means of the correspondence of the Executive Committee, and partly by the aid of the public newspapers, the necessary information as to the nature of the Exhibition was widely diffused, and Local Committees were ultimately appointed in 297 towns and districts, a list of which, with the names of their respective Chairmen, Secretaries, and Treasurers, is given in Appendix No. XL., to which reference will again be made. From the several scientific and other societies also, to which appeals were addressed, the Commissioners received ready promises of support, and they must here more particularly record their obligations to the Royal Agricultural Society, which at a very early period of the Commissioners' proceedings adopted a resolution to abandon its usual show of agricultural implements for the year 1851, so as to enable the Commissioners fully to develop one of the most interesting portions of the general Exhibition. The gentlemen who had for several years been in the habit of superintending these annual shows on the part of the Royal Agricultural Society were also kind enough to give their valuable services in this department to the Commissioners, and were subsequently appointed to act as the English portion of the Jury for awarding the prizes in this department.

Power having been given to the Commissioners by the original warrant for their appointment to nominate Local Commissioners in any cases where it might appear to be advisable, they consulted the Local Committees upon the subject at an early period, and wherever it appeared to them desirable, with a view to the interests of the district, that Local Commissioners should be nominated to represent it, the Commissioners appointed them accordingly. The Local Commissioners subsequently afforded great assistance to the Commissioners by conferring with them on topics of local importance, as well as by representing the feelings of different parts of the country on some questions of a general character. A list of the gentlemen who acted in this capacity will be found in Appendix No. I.

It being in a short time found to be very desirable that a system of personal communication should be established between the Royal Commissioners and the Local Committees, with a view to insuring general uniformity of action throughout the kingdom, and to abridging the delays involved in a bulky correspondence, two

Special Commissioners (Dr. Lyon Playfair and Lieut. Colonel Lloyd) were appointed to communicate with the Local Committees, and were employed in visiting many towns in the course of their preparations for the collection and transmission of articles to the Exhibition. The instructions given to these gentlemen were as follow :—

“ 1. To visit the several districts and enter into personal communication with the Local Committees, for the purpose of assisting them in arranging a system of general organization for the effective selection and rejection of articles proposed to be exhibited. 2. To afford to the Local Committees information on any points already determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners, or on those relative to which any uncertainty may exist ; or which, from local circumstances, it may be considered advisable to modify in any degree. 3. To collect the general opinions of persons of local experience with respect to the best ordinary products of each district, and the probable bulk or extent to be transmitted from each locality.”

The Commissioners cannot speak too strongly of the valuable assistance which in every part of their duties they received from the Local Committees. To give an idea of the arduous duties which devolved upon them, a summary of the proceedings of some of the Committees is given in Appendix No. VII.

Communications with Foreign Countries and Colonies.

After having thus provided for a good local organization in the United Kingdom, the Commissioners directed their attention to the subject of foreign and colonial communications, and, at their first meeting, ordered letters to be addressed to the Secretaries of State for Foreign and Colonial Affairs, requesting them to notify the issue of the Royal Commission to foreign powers, and to the colonies, and to request that the Commissioners might be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each country as might best represent those who were likely to be interested in the Exhibition. A similar communication was addressed to the Directors of the Honourable East India Company. These communications were promptly responded to. Commissions were appointed, or Committees formed, in 30 foreign countries and 11 of the British colonies, the names of which will be found in Appendix No. VIII. The Commissioners also received the most energetic support from the East India Company, both at the commencement, and throughout the duration of their labours.

EXTENT OF THE EXHIBITION.

There not being any time to be lost in commencing the Building, it was impossible to make any extensive inquiries as to the amount of articles likely to be tendered for Exhibition, and it was therefore necessary to lay down some arbitrary rule upon the subject. The Commissioners accordingly decided upon fixing the area of the Building at about 800,000 square feet, or nearly twenty acres, a space between three and four times as large as that occupied by any previous exhibition abroad. The space thus fixed was increased during the execution of the project to rather more than 1,000,000 square feet.

THE BUILDING.

At their third Meeting, held on January 24th, 1850, the Commissioners appointed a Building Committee, consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen :—

*The Duke of Buccleuch.	*Mr. Stephenson, M.P.
*The Earl of Ellesmere.	Mr. Brunel.
*Mr. (now Sir C.) Barry, R.A.	Mr. Cockerell, R.A.
*Mr. (now Sir W.) Cubitt, Pres. Inst. C.E.	Mr. Donaldson.

This Committee held its first meeting on February 5th, and its 38th on July 23rd, 1850.

The first subject which engaged its attention was the question of a proper site for the Building. Many were proposed, examined, and discussed, and finally, on the 21st of February, a Report was handed to the Commissioners recommending the present site in Hyde Park,—one which had been suggested at an early stage of the proceedings, and for the use of which it has been already announced that the permission of the Crown had been obtained. The site thus recommended contained about 20 acres; and the Report of the Building Committee advised that, of the entire area, about 16 acres should be covered with Building. The Report further urged, “that it was desirable to obtain suggestions by public competition as “to the general arrangements of the ground plan of the Building.” The Commissioners having adopted this Report, an invitation (dated March 13th, 1850) was published, calling on architects and others to offer their “suggestions for the “general arrangement of the buildings and premises required for the Exhibition.”

No less than 233 designs and specifications were forwarded at the appointed time, the 8th of April. Of these 38 were contributed by foreigners (France sending 27; Belgium, 2; Holland, 3; Hanover, 1; Naples, 1; Switzerland, 2; Prussia, 1; Hamburgh, 1): 128 by residents in London and its environs; 51 by residents in provincial towns of England; 6 by residents in Scotland; 3 by residents in Ireland; and 7 were anonymous. Twelve additional plans were received after the 8th of April. All these plans were publicly exhibited during a month from the 10th of June, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster. The Building Committee reported on the merits of them, selecting two lists of the competitors. They considered the one “entitled to favourable and honourable mention,” and the other to “further higher honorary distinction.” (The names are given in Appendix No. IX). They, however, accompanied their Report with the important announcement, that in their opinion there was “no “single plan so accordant with the peculiar objects in view, either in the principle “or detail of its arrangement, as to warrant them in recommending it for “adoption.”

* Members of the Commission.

From the careful examination and analysis of these plans, many valuable practical conclusions as to the mode of arranging the building were derived. Thus it became evident that any principle of arrangement which should render it necessary that the stalls should run longitudinally, would be defective on account either of the inconvenient length of the stalls if there were only few transverse divisions, or their great confusion if intersected by many such;—Plans on radiating systems would crowd the public in counter currents upon the foci, besides that they could scarcely be adapted to the form of the site;—Plans of an architectural character were generally too monumental, too much divided, and far too expensive—involving an excess of walling exactly proportioned to the amount of their subdivisions, and rendering proper supervision almost impossible;—Plans dividing the Building into four distinct Exhibitions were objectionable, as the effect of the whole would have been marred; a quadruple staff of Superintendents would have been necessary, and one part would have been crowded whilst another would have been empty, in consequence of the impossibility of actually determining beforehand the proportion of space which would be required for each Section; whilst the disproportionate areas of the space demanded for raw products, machinery, manufactures, and fine arts, could only have produced an irregular Building;—Plans showing the whole site covered over with parallel sheds with spaces between, would have involved great lengths of unnecessary enclosure, were likely to be monotonous, and were devoid of any charm of variety or grandeur. While from some designs the lesson was thus learned of what to avoid, from others much information was gained; since many indispensable requisites had been foreseen, and more or less ingeniously provided for in the plans submitted by the competitors.

It became, therefore, necessary for the Building Committee themselves to prepare a plan embodying all the requisites of the Building, which none of the others individually contained; and on the 9th of May they presented a Report to the Commissioners, explaining therein their views as to those requisites, which were ultimately embodied in a plan for the realization of which a complete set of working drawings, specifications, and quantities were prepared under the immediate superintendence of three gentlemen, nominated for that purpose by the Committee.* Invitations were issued by advertisement for tenders upon the basis of the plans so prepared, and, in addition, for such suggestions and modifications, accompanied with estimates of cost, as might possibly become the means of effecting a considerable reduction upon the general expense. In the actual instructions it was stipulated that tenders, in which changes were proposed, would be only entertained provided they were “accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully “priced bills of quantities.” 19 tenders were received at the appointed time

* Mr. M. D. Wyatt, Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. C. H. Wild. The first of these gentlemen was originally Secretary to the Executive Committee; but being an architect by profession, his services were transferred, in the first instance, to the Building Committee, and afterwards to the Building Department, where he continued until his connexion with the Commission ceased.

(July 10th), of which 8 only were for the entire work. On these tenders the Building Committee reported upon July 15th.

For some time previous to this date, difficulties had been raised (principally on the part of the residents in the vicinity of the site fixed upon) of such a nature as to lead public opinion to desire such a Building as should have the character of a lighter and more temporary structure than that proposed by the Building Committee. The Commissioners do not think it necessary now to enter into the general objections raised to the occupation of a site in Hyde Park. The subject having attracted the attention of Parliament, a paper was presented to the House of Commons on the 1st July 1850, containing the copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the Lords of the Treasury, with a memorandum as to the site of the Exhibition, in which the grounds on which the site in Hyde Park was selected were fully stated, and the arguments against its adoption were discussed. This paper, and the explanations given by individual Members of the Commission in both Houses of Parliament, served to remove many of the objections that had been urged. A feeling, however, still prevailed against the employment of durable materials, and particularly of brickwork, in the erection of the Building; and it was the existence of this feeling on the part of the public which induced Mr., now Sir Joseph Paxton, to turn his attention to the subject, and led him to submit a plan for a structure, chiefly of glass and iron, on principles similar to those which had been adopted and successfully tried by him at Chatsworth. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., tendered for the erection of the Building proposed by the Committee; and, strictly in accordance with the conditions of tender, they also submitted estimates for the construction of the Building suggested by Sir J. Paxton, fulfilling the necessary conditions, and adapted in form to the official ground plan. An engraving of Sir J. Paxton's original design was published in the "Illustrated London News," 6th July, 1850, which, when compared with the Building that has been actually erected, will show what changes were subsequently made.

The Commissioners having fully investigated the subject, finally adopted, on the 26th July, the tender of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to construct Sir J. Paxton's Building, as then proposed, for the sum of £79,800. Considerable modifications, additions and improvements in the architectural details were, however, subsequently made, which necessarily increased the outlay on the Building. The Contract Deed was not actually signed till the 31st October following, but the commencement of the works had not been delayed for this preliminary, and the first column of the Building was fixed as early as the 26th September. On the 14th November the Commissioners, to meet the requirements of the Lords of the Treasury and of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., entered into a Deed of Covenant with Her Majesty, binding them to remove the Building, and to restore the site to the Crown before the 1st of June 1852.

On the acceptance of the tender, arrangements were immediately made to concentrate the responsibilities of the supervision of the works, and the Royal Commissioners requested one of their body, Sir William Cubitt, who had acted as

Chairman to the Building Committee, to undertake the arduous duty of general control. As officers acting under and responsible to him, the gentlemen who had been nominated by the Building Committee to assist them in the preparation of their drawings, &c., were reappointed, it being understood that the division of labour between them should be as follows:—Mr. Wild to make himself responsible for the engineering details, Mr. Owen Jones for the decoration, and Mr. Wyatt for the general building construction, fulfilment of contracts, extras, omissions, and the regulation of monthly accounts. In these departments each of those gentlemen acted during the erection of the Building; Mr. Earle being employed as Clerk of the Works, and Mr. Harwood as Surveyor.

Possession of the site was obtained on the 30th of July, and a hoarding was immediately erected, enclosing it. Great ingenuity was bestowed upon the adaptation of mechanical contrivances to diminish and expedite labour; but it would occupy too great space were the Commissioners to attempt an account of them.

Numerous experiments were made to verify the stability of the work, and the consequent safety of the public; every cast-iron girder on being brought on the ground was weighed and tested in a hydraulic press. The wrought iron trusses were carefully examined, and their general conditions of efficiency determined both by experiment and theory. Some of the most questionable points of the foundations were tested by loading them with extraordinary weights; the gallery floors were abundantly proved both by stationary and by moving loads, and a careful observance of the effect of storms, &c., upon every portion of the building fortified those entrusted with its execution and supervision in a conviction of its stability and sufficiency.

During many weeks upwards of 2,000 men were employed upon the ground, four steam engines assisting in the various operations (see Appendix XI.)

The general plan of the Building as executed is that of a parallelogram, 1,848 feet long and 408 feet wide, the greatest dimension being in the direction from East to West; it includes, in addition, a projection on the North side 48 feet wide and 936 feet long. The whole of this area is subdivided into 12 avenues of various widths, extending in the direction of the greatest length. The principal avenue, 72 feet wide, and 63 feet high, occupies the centre, and is flanked on either side by avenues alternately 24 feet and 48 feet wide, of which the first on either side of the centre are of equal height with the main avenue, *i. e.*, 63 feet: the next two on either side are 43 feet high, and the remainder are all 23 feet high. Near the centre of the entire length of the Building these longitudinal avenues are intersected at right angles by a transept 72 feet wide, the semicylindrical roof of which rises to a height of 108 feet, inclosing a row of large trees; two other groups of trees on the ground give rise to open courts which are enclosed within the Building. The total area roofed over is 772,784 square feet, equal to about 19 acres. The avenues into which it has been stated that the whole building is divided, are formed by rows of hollow cast-iron columns 8 inches in diameter and 24 feet apart longitudinally, which rise in 1, 2, and 3 tiers to support the roof at the different

levels already given. In the lower tier these columns are 19 feet long and in the two upper 17 feet, between each of which are inserted short pieces, each 3 feet long, of such a form that they serve to support girders in horizontal tiers at three different levels; the bases of the columns are also separate pieces, and vary in length to suit the different levels of the site. No less than 3,300 columns were required altogether. The girders, part of which are of cast and part of wrought iron, are all of the same depth, 3 feet (with the exception of four, which are 6 feet deep, and which occur in the roof at the intersection of the Nave and Transept), thus producing continuous horizontal lines through every part of the Building. The girders are all similar in appearance, forming a kind of lattice-work, by which arrangement great strength is combined with an appearance of lightness suitable to the slender proportions of the columns. All the 24 feet girders are of cast iron, and of these there are 2,150; roof trusses of greater length, 372 in number, are constructed principally in wrought iron, the general lines being the same as in the cast iron girders.

The lower tier of girders in parts of the Building more than one story in height forms the support for the floor of the galleries, which are 24 feet wide, and extend the whole length of the Building in four parallel lines (two on either side of the centre avenue), interrupted only by the transept, round the ends of which they are continued. Numerous cross galleries connect the longitudinal lines, and the total additional area thus obtained is 217,100 square feet. The floor of the galleries consists of cross beams, undertrussed so as to distribute the whole weight that may be brought upon the floor pretty equally upon the eight points at which the ends of the beams rest upon the cast-iron girders; upon this construction are fixed the ordinary floor-joists and floor. The galleries are reached by 10 double staircases with flights 8 feet wide, so arranged as to communicate equally readily with either of the two lines of gallery between which they are placed. In those parts of the Building which are more than two stories in height there is a second horizontal tier of girders at a height of 20 feet above the gallery; these do not support another gallery, but serve to give stiffness to the columns between which they are fixed. The upper tier of girders and trusses in all cases supports the roof, which is the most novel and interesting portion of the whole structure. In its general form the roof is flat, but consists in detail of a series of ridges and furrows, the rise and fall of which is but small. The roof girders or trusses being 24 feet apart longitudinally are made to carry on their upper edge the main gutters in the transverse direction of the Building. The space between these is spanned by light wood beams or rafters ingeniously contrived, so as to support the glass roof, and at the same time to carry into the main gutters both the rain water falling on the surface of the roof, and the condensed vapour forming under it. The total length of the gutters used is about 24 miles. Between these rafters, the glass roof is supported by light wooden sash bars sloping upwards at an inclination of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The advantage of this form of roofing for large areas is its lightness and economy. The glass of the roof is inserted into the sash bars, which are grooved to receive it. About 200 miles of

sash bars and 896,000 square feet of glass were required for the roof, the aggregate weight of glass being about 400 tons.

The outer enclosure of the Building is formed by dividing the 24-feet spaces between the iron columns into three panels; those on the lower story are filled in with boarding, in the upper stories with glazed sashes. Metal louvres fixed in frames 3 feet high are introduced at the top of each story round the entire circuit of the Building, and in the lower story similar ventilating frames form a plinth of 4 feet high immediately above the floor. The total ventilating surface thus obtained amounts to 40,800 square feet, or very nearly one acre. (The results of the measures taken to ensure the proper ventilation of the Building, will be seen by reference to the return in Appendix No. X., which shows its temperature on each day during the Exhibition.) Each story is crowned externally with a cornice and cresting ornament, and over the columns posts are carried up, to which flag-staffs were fixed.

Three entrances were provided, one in the centre of the south side, and one at each end of the Edifice; and in order to facilitate the egress of large crowds, 17 other doors were provided for exit only. The floor is entirely boarded; on the ground floor an interval of about half an inch is left between the boards to allow dirt from the feet to pass through; the Gallery floor, on the contrary, is close boarded and tongued to prevent the passage of dust.

The roof of the transept has been mentioned as being semi-cylindrical instead of flat like that of the remainder of the Building. This roof is supported by arched timber ribs placed 24 feet apart, or one over every column, the tops forming sockets into the end of which the feet of the ribs are fixed. Horizontal timbers or purlines between these support minor ribs at distances of 8 feet, and upon these a ridge and furrow roof is constructed in a manner similar to that already described, but following the curve of the arched ribs, instead of being worked on a horizontal plane. A narrow gallery is constructed along the ridge of the arched roof to afford access for repairs. The ends of the transept are filled in with fan-like tracery and glazed sashes. The only portion of untransparent roofing in the whole Building occurs on either side of the arched roof just described, where there is a lead flat 24 feet wide, which afforded the opportunity of giving some additional strength to resist any tendency in the arched ribs to spread outwards at the springing.

It has been estimated that no less than 700 tons of wrought iron and 3,800 tons of cast iron were used in the construction of this Building, as well as 600,000 cubic feet of timber.

During the progress of the works many important additions to the Building, as originally undertaken by Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the sum of £79,800, were made. The quantity of ventilation was increased; the galleries were doubled in extent. The external railing, the gas-lighting, both external and internal, extra offices, staircases, and refreshment accommodation were provided, and a considerable extent of additional area was enclosed. The planing of the floor, the ornamental painting, both inside and outside, the boiler-house and its connections with the main building, provisions of water for fountains, and increased provisions

for safety from fire, the entire enclosure and separation of the department of machinery in motion, and many other important additions, served greatly to increase the difficulty of completing the work within the given time, as well as considerably to raise the total cost. The total amount at which the whole of the bills for the Building on use and waste terms were settled, after careful examination on the part of Sir William Cubitt, and the officers responsible to him was £107,780 7s. 6d. On making up their prime cost accounts, however, it was discovered by the contractors that the extraordinary dispatch with which such immense works required to be carried on had so far precluded the possibility of their making those arrangements for economy which they had originally contemplated as to have carried the amount of their net liabilities greatly beyond the balance to which they were entitled under the terms of their contract. They subsequently submitted a statement of their position, accompanied by an expression of their desire to verify the items set down, by permitting a reference to every original voucher calculated to throw a light upon their transactions. After a careful inquiry into the genuine character of the documents, and taking into consideration the important services of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the unprecedented character of the undertaking, the shortness of time allowed for its completion, and the energy and liberality with which the contractors had laboured to meet the wishes of the Commission, the Commissioners decided that, however objectionable such a step would be under ordinary circumstances, they would in this instance be justified in securing the contractors from that heavy positive loss which they anticipated, and the sum of £35,000 was accordingly paid to them in consideration of those losses on the 7th of November last, upon their signing an agreement to abide by such terms and conditions as the Commissioners might afterwards prescribe with regard to the verification and settlement of the accounts, the occupation and sale of the Exhibition Building, and generally in every other respect.

Various statistics relative to the construction of the Building, are contained in Appendix No. XI.

DIVISION OF SPACE.

It is now necessary to explain the principles upon which, after much deliberation, it was decided to divide the space among the several Exhibitors.

Of the 800,000 feet provided it was estimated that about 400,000 square feet would be required as the net area for the display of the goods. Of this space it was thought reasonable to allot one-half to the productions of England and her colonies, and the other half to foreign countries. Having laid down, therefore, as a principle, that about 200,000 square feet should be reserved for foreign Exhibitors, the Commissioners further proceeded to divide that amount of space between the different countries from which contributions were expected, and to frame a table assigning to each state such an amount of space as the nature of its productions, the extent of its industry, and the facilities of access to this country, appeared to render fair. Thus, to France were allotted 50,000 net square feet, to Belgium 15,000, to the

United States 40,000, to Austria 22,000, and so forth. The amount allowed to each country was immediately communicated to its national Commission, and a list having at the same time been forwarded of the articles necessarily excluded from the Exhibition, and of the general rules laid down for all Exhibitors, the whole of the arrangements of detail were left to that body, which thereupon became singly responsible for the collection and selection of the articles to be exhibited from its own country, and was subsequently entrusted with the arrangement of them in the Building, subject only to the general supervision of the Executive Committee. The Commissioners early laid down the rule that no foreign goods should be admitted for exhibition unless regularly forwarded by the Commission of the nation to which the Exhibitor belonged.

It may here be noticed that some countries having declined a portion of the space offered to them, and an increased total quantity of space having been obtained in the course of the building arrangements, the amounts allotted to several states were subsequently increased. A return in the Appendix shows the spaces originally offered to, and those actually occupied by, each country (Appendix No. XII.)

Arrangements having thus been made for the allotment of space by countries, and similar arrangements having been adopted for our own colonies, it next became important to take measures for dividing the space reserved for the United Kingdom among our own exhibitors. Some exertions appeared also to be necessary in order to bring together a good collection, for the objects and scope of the Exhibition being still very imperfectly understood, many persons, capable of sending valuable contributions, did not at first think of doing so. On the other hand, the amount of space being limited, and it having been decided that no rent should be charged for stalls, it was necessary to adopt a good system of revising the demands for admission, lest the Building should be choked with articles of an inferior character, or with too great a number of the same kind. For this reason circulars were addressed to the Local Committees, calling upon them to use their exertions, in the first place, in procuring as many demands for space as possible from parties in their several districts; these demands they were then to examine, and were to approve only of such articles as appeared likely to add to the interest of the Exhibition; they were then to forward to the Commissioners an account of the space demanded, specifying whether horizontal or vertical, and of the articles for which it was required. These returns, when collected, were added and digested, and were found to present the following results:—

Number of Exhibitors demanding space . . .	8,213
Amount of horizontal or counter space demanded . .	416,354 sq. feet.
Amount of vertical or wall space demanded . . .	194,886 ,,

From these returns an average was obtained of the number of square feet demanded by each exhibitor, and a proportion was also established between the amount of the space due to each of the four principal sections. The amount of horizontal space then at the disposal of the Commissioners being only 200,000 square feet, or less than

half what was demanded, they decided, with certain necessary exceptions, to reduce the average amount allowed to each Exhibitor in the proportion of the space demanded to the space which could be given, and then calculating the number of Exhibitors returned by each district, and allowing the reduced average amount of space for each, they assigned (as a general rule) the amount so obtained to each locality. They did not, however, prescribe the mode in which the space so allotted should be divided, but left it to the Local Committee to distribute it among such of the applicants for space, and in such proportions as would best secure a fair representation of the industry of their district, only requiring them to adhere to the limit assigned to the total amount of space. They also requested them to observe, as nearly as possible, the proportions between the four sections of the Exhibition deduced by the Commissioners from the returns first made. Forms of vouchers were supplied to the several committees, filled up with the names of the Exhibitors, the nature of the articles they tendered for exhibition, and the extent of space they demanded, as shown by the original applications; these vouchers were then subjected to revision and correction by the Local Committee, in order to reduce the entire demand to the proper amount, and were then signed and forwarded to the Commissioners, to whom they became an authority for setting apart a certain amount of space for each individual. By this process the number of intending Exhibitors was reduced from 8,213 to 6,924, and the amount of horizontal space from 416,354 to 201,480 square feet. (See Appendix No. XL.)

The only exception to this mode of proceeding was in the case of the makers of agricultural implements and machinery, a department which was placed under the separate management of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, already alluded to, by whom the total space assigned to agricultural implements was allotted among the various Exhibitors throughout the kingdom.

A Return exhibiting the manner in which the total space provided in the Building was employed, whether as exhibiting space, passages, refreshment courts, &c., is given in Appendix No. XII.

CLASSIFICATION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RECEPTION OF THE GOODS.

Classification of the Goods.

The general plan for the division of the Exhibition, originally adopted by the Society of Arts at the suggestion of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, distributed it into four great sections; the first comprising the raw materials which nature supplies to the industry of man; the second, the machinery by which man works upon those materials; the third, the manufactured articles which he produces; and the fourth representing the art which he employs to impress them with the stamp of beauty. This division having been adopted by the Commissioners, they proceeded to frame detailed lists of the various kinds of articles which would be admissible under each head, a task which they intrusted to seven Committees, already mentioned, under the name of the Committees of Sections, consisting

partly of members of their own body, and partly of men of great eminence in the departments severally assigned to them. From these gentlemen they obtained classified lists of the kinds of articles which ought to be admitted. As matters ripened, however, the need of a more complete classification began to be felt, both with reference to the action of the Committees of Selection and Rejection, and still more in respect of the arrangements within the Building, and the proceedings of the Juries. A classification was therefore undertaken and a scheme prepared, by which the four sections were subdivided into thirty Classes. Of these, four were in the section of Raw Materials, viz. :—

- I. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products.
- II. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products generally.
- III. Substances used as Food.
- IV. Vegetable and Animal Substances, chiefly used in Manufactures, as Implements, or for Ornament.

The section of Machinery was divided into six Classes (beside four sub-classes), viz. :—

- V. Machines for direct use, including Railway and Naval Mechanism.
 - Va. Carriages.
- VI. Manufacturing Machines and Tools.
- VII. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.
- VIII. Naval Architecture and Military Engineering; Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements.
- IX. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.
- X. Philosophical Instruments and processes depending upon their use.
 - Xa. Musical Instruments.
 - Xb. Horological Instruments.
 - Xc. Surgical Instruments.

The section of Manufactures comprised nineteen, viz. :—

- XI. Cotton.
- XII. Woollen and Worsted.
- XIII. Silk and Velvet.
- XIV. Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.
- XV. Mixed Fabrics, including Shawls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods (Class XII.)
- XVI. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.
- XVII. Paper and Stationery, Printing and Bookbinding.
- XVIII. Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.
- XIX. Tapestry, including Carpets and Floor-cloths, Lace and Embroidery, Fancy and Industrial Works.
- XX. Articles of Clothing for immediate, personal, or domestic use.
- XXI. Cutlery and Edge Tools.
- XXII. Iron and General Hardware.
- XXIII. Working in Precious Metals, and in their imitation, Jewellery, and all articles of Virtù and Luxury, not included in the other Classes.
- XXIV. Glass.
- XXV. Ceramic Manufacture, China, Porcelain, Earthenware, &c.
- XXVI. Decoration Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings, Papier Maché, and Japanned Goods.

- XXVII. Manufactures in Mineral Substances, used for building or decoration, as in Marble, Slate, Porphyries, Cements, Artificial Stones, &c.
XXVIII. Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being Woven or Felted or included in other Sections.
XXIX. Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Wares.

The section of Fine Arts formed a Class by itself:—

- XXX. Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art.

Arrangement of the Goods.

It was originally contemplated to have arranged the whole of the articles exhibited, both Foreign and British, according to a philosophical classification, without reference to the country of production; but in consequence of the delay which occurred in receiving from Foreign countries complete statements either of the space they proposed actually to fill, or of the space likely to be wanted for the several Classes of Articles, it became necessary to adopt a geographical division as the basis of the general arrangement, and to arrange the articles of each nation by themselves, excepting such machinery as required to be exhibited in motion. The Foreign Articles occupied the Eastern half, and the British Articles the Western half of the Building; the Foreign and the Colonial portions being arranged according to their latitudes, the countries lying nearest to the Equator being placed nearest to the Transept.

Subject to these principles, the arrangements on the British side were carried out as follows:—

The Local Committees were requested, in making their allotments of space, to furnish an abstract, showing the number of Exhibitors and the amount of space required in each of the thirty Classes, which, however, from the different interpretations put upon the Classification by so many different persons, only served as an approximation.

They were also requested to furnish another return of the names and addresses of the persons to whom they had allotted space, thus providing materials for an index of the intending Exhibitors of the United Kingdom, which was printed for the use of the Executive Committee and their officers. When the various returns had been completed, and their accuracy ascertained, the vouchers were sorted into the thirty Classes, and the amount of space required by each Class was calculated; after which it was possible to decide the position to be occupied by each Class of the British division of the Exhibition. This was effected, as far as practicable, upon the following principles:—

1. That the lighter articles should be placed in the galleries, and the heavier on the ground floor.
2. That the machinery should be placed towards the North side of the Building, where steam-pipes had been provided, for that part which was to be displayed in motion.
3. That the raw produce should stand towards the southern part of the Building.

4. That the Classes of Manufacture and Fine Arts should occupy intermediate positions, those of the ground-floor having each some share of frontage on the Central Avenue.

Superintendents were in the mean time appointed to each of the thirty Classes, who, with their assistants, proceeded, 1st. To make a plan on a scale of 8 feet to the inch of their respective Classes.

2nd. To group the Exhibitors according to the similarity of their trades and produce, and in some instances to group those of particular towns or districts together, when by so doing unity and independence of action could be obtained.

3rd. To lay down on their enlarged plan the space to be occupied by the goods or counters of each Exhibitor or group of Exhibitors, giving to each, as nearly as possible, the space allotted by the Local Committees. (This plan, when completed, was lithographed.)

4th. To lay down on the floor of the Building the spaces thus fixed on the plan.

5th. To furnish to each Exhibitor or group of Exhibitors a plan of his or their respective allotments.

6th. To give to the Exhibitors all the assistance or information necessary to them, and to see that each, in making his arrangements, attended to the rules issued from time to time by the Executive Committee to ensure order, dispatch, and, above all, the punctual opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May.

The result of these arrangements is shown in Plans I. and II. at the commencement of this Report, and the principal regulations necessary to carrying them out have been embodied with the Decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners (Appendix VII).

Reception of the Goods.

The reception of the goods commenced on the 12th February, and nearly the whole of the British goods had been received and completely arranged before the day of the opening. On the foreign side great progress had also been made, but some of the packages from abroad did not arrive till a later period. Returns are annexed (Appendix XIII. and XIV.) showing the number of packages received in each week to the opening of the Exhibition, and also the numbers received subsequently. In those returns the packages belonging to the United Kingdom are divided according to the classified lists of subjects: the foreign packages, according to the country from which they came.

THE EXHIBITION.

These and all other necessary arrangements being completed, the Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May,—the day named within six weeks after the first issuing of the Royal Commission, and many months before even the plan or size of the Building had been decided upon.

It does not appear necessary for the Commissioners to enlarge upon the circumstances attending the imposing ceremonial of Thursday the 1st of May, when Her Majesty was graciously pleased to open the Exhibition in State, in the presence of 25,000 spectators. The day was kept as a general holiday in the Metropolis, and the crowds who collected outside the Building and filled the adjacent parks, are estimated by the police to have been not less than 650,000 in number. The official account of the opening ceremony, as given in the "London Gazette," is added in Appendix No. XV., which contains the summary of the proceedings of the Commissioners up to that time addressed to Her Majesty by H. R. H. Prince Albert, Her Majesty's most gracious reply, and the form in which the blessing of the Almighty was invoked upon the undertaking.

The perfect order and harmony that prevailed on this occasion—probably the first on which so large a number of persons had been gathered together under one roof in the presence of the Sovereign—could not but be felt as a happy augury of the behaviour of the multitudes of every class and rank in life who thronged the Building from that day to the final close of the Exhibition,—a period of nearly six months. The uninterrupted harmony and good feeling which prevailed throughout that time, more than realized the most sanguine expectations; and it is no slight testimony to the exemplary conduct of the visitors to the Exhibition, that the Commissioners never found it necessary to place any restriction upon the admission of all who presented themselves; and that although it was considered by the police authorities at the time when the Exhibition opened, that not more than 40,000 persons could be admitted with safety into the Building at one time, upwards of 90,000 visitors were afterwards assembled within its walls without danger, and with no more inconvenience than under any circumstances attaches to the collection of a large number of persons within a limited space.

The number of persons who entered the Building on each day during the hours on which it was open to the public, distinguishing those who paid at the doors from those who entered with season tickets (the latter including a small per centage of Staff, Jurors, &c.) will be found in Appendices No. XVI. and XVII. These returns show the total number of visits paid to the Exhibition to have been 6,039,195; but it is not possible to state what proportion of that number consisted of visits paid by distinct individuals, and what of repeated visits by the same persons.

The average number of visitors present on each day appears from the above figures to have been 42,831. The greatest number on any one day was on Tuesday, the 7th of October, when 109,915 persons were counted by the police. The numbers on the Monday and Wednesday of the same week (the last of the Exhibition) were scarcely inferior, having been 107,815 and 109,760 respectively. The greatest number of persons present in the Building at any one time was 93,224 on the 7th of October.

Further remarks on the subject of the visitors are contained in Appendix No. XVII. A diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the numbers under different circumstances is also appended.

An interesting Return will be found in Appendix No. XVIII., showing the number of schools which visited the Exhibition.

After the opening of the Exhibition, a change in the distribution of the duties became necessary, as will appear from Appendix No. V. already mentioned, which gives the Executive Organization both before and after the opening. For the actual care and maintenance of the Exhibition, for ensuring that constant watchfulness which was so necessary among such numerous Exhibitors, and giving them and the public the means of ready redress in case of difficulty, the following arrangements were made:—

The Building was divided into 10 districts, eight upon the British side and two on the Foreign, to each of which a Superintendent was appointed, with an office within his district.

The duties of the District Superintendents were to make daily inspections of every part of their districts, and to make daily reports of the same: To see that the goods of Exhibitors were kept properly cleaned and arranged,—that the Catalogue numbers and other tickets were securely fastened to the articles to which they referred,—that no articles were admitted, without proper permission first obtained,—that no accumulation of rubbish of any kind was permitted under the counters, or on the hangings, girders, &c.: to keep a register of all accidents or damages: to keep a book open for complaints from the Exhibitors or the public: to see to the punctual attendance and good conduct of their subordinates, and send daily to the office of the General Superintendent for any orders which might concern them: to correct the names, numbers, &c., in the successive editions of the Catalogue: to prevent any unauthorized notices or inscriptions: and in general, to communicate personally with the Exhibitors, their servants or agents, in cases in which their co-operation was required by the Executive Committee.

After having been open on 141 days, the Exhibition was finally closed to the public on Saturday the 11th of October, at which time, as has been stated, upwards of six million visits had been paid to it. The following Monday and Tuesday were set aside for the gratuitous admission of Exhibitors and their friends; and on Wednesday the 15th of October, the final closing ceremony took place in the presence of the Exhibitors, Jurors, Foreign and Local Commissioners, Representatives of Local Committees, and others, when, after the presentation of the Jury Reports to the Commissioners, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on behalf of the Commission, took leave of all those who had given their assistance towards conducting the Exhibition to its prosperous issue. (See Appendix No. XIX.).

The removal of the goods immediately commenced, details respecting which operation will be seen by reference to Appendix No. XX.

The Commissioners having thus brought down a narrative of their proceedings to the close of the Exhibition will now refer to those points which require attention, and which would not admit of being introduced into any chronological arrangement.

Juries.

The mode of appointing and directing the operations of the Juries for awarding the prizes occupied much of the attention of the Commissioners. The Exhibition being an international one, it was obvious that the Juries must also partake of an international character, and the proportions occupied by the exhibitors of each country respectively, appeared to indicate also the proportions which should be observed among the Jurors. One-half of the Exhibition being British, it was therefore decided that one-half of the Jurors should be British likewise; but in order to avoid the invidious task of apportioning the number of Jurors which should be nominated by each nation in order to make up the other half, the Commissioners requested the members of the Foreign Commissions representing the several Foreign countries in London to meet together and suggest such a scale as might appear to them to be just. In order to assist them in doing so, a list of the thirty Classes (afterwards practically increased to thirty-four by the appointment of Sub-Juries for Carriages, in Class V., and for Musical, Surgical, and Horological Instruments, in Class X.) was sent to them, with a note of the numbers of Jurors, varying from six to fourteen, intended to be appointed for each, and they were requested to specify the proportions in which they considered that those numbers should be divided so as to ensure a just representation of each State. The numbers having been thus ascertained, the Government of each country nominated the Jurors to represent it, and these nominations were confirmed by the Royal Commissioners, and testified by Warrants signed by His Royal Highness the President of the Commission, and issued to each Juror. In the selection of the English Jurors, the Commissioners proceeded by requesting the local Committees for places sending important exhibits in any Class, to suggest the names of persons qualified to act as Jurors for that Class; and the Royal Commissioners then selected the proper complement of English for each Jury.

The Juries having thus been chosen, the Commissioners proceeded to appoint a Chairman to each, in doing which they arranged that one half of the Juries should have English, and the other half foreign Chairmen. The duty of electing Deputy-Chairmen was entrusted to the Juries themselves. The Chairmen so appointed were then constituted into a Council, to which was assigned the task of regulating the proceedings of the Juries. In the absence of a Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman was authorised to attend and vote in his stead; but no Deputy-Chairman was allowed to vote when the Chairman of his Jury was present. Viscount Canning, the Chairman of Jury XXIX., was nominated by the Commission to preside over the Council of Chairmen. In the proceedings of the separate Juries, and in the discussions in the Council, the Chairman or President had a second or casting vote in cases of equality.

Besides the original Juries and the directing body of the Chairmen, a further classification of the Juries into groups was adopted at the suggestion of the Foreign Commissioners. It was remarked that as each nation could not be represented on

each Jury, it might sometimes happen that exhibitors would consider their interests to have been overlooked for want of the presence of some of their own countrymen, and it was thought that if the awards of each Jury, before being finally made, were brought for confirmation before a meeting of the Jurors of several Classes, comprising allied or analogous subjects, all possibility of jealousy on this ground would be obviated, since in a group of several Juries every country would be represented by, at least, one member. With this view the thirty Juries were arranged in six groups. The first,—that of Raw Materials,—comprised the first four Classes. The second,—that of Machinery,—comprised Classes V. to X. inclusive. The third,—that of Textile fabrics,—comprised Classes XI. to XX. The fourth group comprised Metallic, Vitreous, and Ceramic Manufactures, Classes XXI. to XXV. The fifth comprised Miscellaneous Manufactures, Classes XXVI. to XXIX. The sixth, or Fine Arts Group, was composed of Class XXX., which formed a group by itself.

To assist the Juries in their labours, a Special Commissioner of Juries, with five deputies, one for each group, was appointed, whose duty it was to attend the meetings of the Juries, to obtain for them any information of which they might stand in need; to explain to them the regulations of the Royal Commissioners on all points affecting their proceedings; to ensure, as far as possible, uniformity, or at least harmony, of working between the Juries; to keep records of their proceedings; to enter their awards, and to arrange for their being brought before the groups, and ultimately before the Council of Chairmen in the proper manner. This Commissioner of Juries also attended the meetings of the Council of Chairmen. Neither the Commissioner of Juries nor the deputies had any share in awarding the prizes, or any authority to interfere with the proceedings of the Juries further than by explaining to them the regulations of the Commissioners when any difficulty arose in their application.

As the Juries were, for the most part, composed of men of eminence in various branches of Arts and Science, the Commissioners were anxious that the opportunity should be taken of obtaining from them such reports on the several portions of the Exhibition brought under their notice as might form interesting and valuable records of the existing state of industry and knowledge as indicated by this display of the productions of the world. They accordingly requested each Jury to appoint a Reporter from its own body, and to confide to him the office of preparing such a Report on the section of the Exhibition inspected by that Jury as should give the view above desired.

A copy of those collective Jury Reports accompanies this Report, and the valuable information which each of them contains, will serve to show the arduous nature of the duties which fell to the lot of the Juries, and the satisfactory manner in which they were discharged. A complete list of the Jurors in the various classes, will be found added to the Jury Reports.

Prizes.

While describing the constitution and operation of the Juries, it will be convenient to explain the nature of the questions which at several times came before the Commission on the subject of prizes.

In the original announcement of the scheme of the Exhibition by the Society of Arts, it had been stated that prizes to a large amount were intended to be distributed among the most meritorious exhibitors, and the Commissioners on their appointment found that a sum of £20,000 had already been provided and set apart for the purpose. At a very early period, however, they found that considerable uneasiness existed in many of the most important seats of manufacture on this subject, and that there was, in particular, a strong objection to enter into competition for money prizes. So decided was this feeling, that the Commissioners had reason to apprehend that if money prizes were offered, many persons, from whom valuable contributions were expected, would altogether decline to exhibit. They, therefore, came to the conclusion that the rewards should be almost wholly confined to the honorary distinction of the grant of a Medal, provision being made for allowing pecuniary gifts, in addition to such honorary distinction, in some few possible cases, such as those in which artisans might have incurred considerable expense in producing some article of interest for the Exhibition, without the probability of being remunerated for the outlay. Acting upon this resolution, they published their intention of striking bronze Medals of various sizes and designs, and they invited public competition for designs for the reverses of three Medals.* By this step the jealousy with which the prizes had in the first instance been regarded was to a great extent allayed; but there still existed an apprehension in some quarters that the Medals would be given as rewards of different degrees of excellence, and the objections entertained and previously urged against the granting of money prizes were again brought forward on the part of some of the local Committees. It was feared by many manufacturers of eminence that if one highest prize were given in a particular department of the Exhibition, the gainer of that prize, though possibly very little superior to his competitors in the same department, or being perhaps indebted for his success to some fortunate accident, would by that circumstance obtain great notoriety and a pre-eminence above other manufacturers which would be seriously detrimental to them. Rather than run the risk of being thus injured by a defeat, some leading firms considered it desirable to abstain from exhibiting altogether, whilst others sought permission to mark their goods as not entered for competition. After attentively considering the subject, the Commissioners decided that, as the object of the Exhibition was rather to encourage all kinds of industry than to stimulate individual competition, and as it would be extremely difficult, if

* The successful competitors for these designs were—

1. M. Hyppolite Bonnardel, of Paris.
2. Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, of London.
3. Mr. G. G. Adams, of London.

not impossible, for any tribunal to pronounce accurately upon the degrees of merit belonging to Exhibitors of different nations producing articles which must be tried by different standards, it would be inexpedient to assign the Medals as rewards of different degrees of excellence of the same kind. They accordingly announced their intention of instructing the Juries to reward all articles which might appear to them to possess any decided excellence, of whatever nature that excellence might be, and to regard the Medals rather as the means of appreciating and distinguishing the respective characters of the subjects to be rewarded, than as distinctive marks of greater or less merit in the same class of exhibits.

On the Council of Chairmen being afterwards called together for the purpose of framing the rules for the guidance of the Juries, (which are given in Appendix No. XXI.,) this subject was naturally one of the first to occupy their attention, and at their first meeting they agreed to recommend to the Commissioners to withdraw the third of the proposed Medals, as a Prize Medal, and to reduce the number to two, of which one should be given by the several Juries, with the sanction of their respective groups of allied Juries, to all Exhibitors whom they might judge worthy on any ground of such a distinction, while the other should be reserved to be given away by the Council itself only in special, and, as it were, exceptional cases, on the recommendation of the several Juries, if sanctioned by their group, and if approved by the Council. This second, or Council Medal, was almost exclusively reserved as a reward for remarkable inventions, and was considered not to be applicable in cases where excellence of execution, however great, was the only merit to be rewarded. The Decision of the Commission on the award of the Council Medal will be found in Appendix No. II. A fuller account of this subject, and of the proceedings of the Juries, will be found in the Report submitted by Viscount Canning, the President of the Council of Chairmen, on presenting the awards of the Juries to the Commissioners, and also in the reply of His Royal Highness the President of the Commission to that Report. (See Appendix No. XIX.)

It may here be mentioned that the Commissioners decided that the third Medal, which was thus withdrawn from competition, should be appropriated to the Jurors themselves in testimony of their services. A set of these three Medals, together with the remaining two that have been struck by order of the Commissioners, viz., the "Exhibitors' Medal" and the "Service Medal," is transmitted with this Report.

Rent—Exclusion of Articles—Prices.

Amongst the earliest questions which arose was one relating to the terms upon which articles should be admitted into the Exhibition. It was necessary that this point should be decided at the outset, as not only the preparation of articles, but to a great extent the amount of the subscriptions also, was found to depend upon it; besides which, it exercised considerable influence upon the question of the Building. As it was intended that the Exhibition should be conducted without any pecuniary aid from the Government, differing in that respect from all the Exhibitions that had

been held in other countries, it was clear that it must depend either upon voluntary contributions, or upon arrangements for rendering it self-supporting. If undertaken as a self-supporting scheme, its profits would be mainly derived from the entrance fees to be received from visitors, or from rent to be paid by Exhibitors in proportion to the space occupied by them, or from both these sources jointly. The number of visitors, and the probable amount of the entrance-fees, were, of course, at the opening of the undertaking quite uncertain, and could only form the subject of conjectures, upon the correctness of which little reliance could be placed. The receipts from rent might have been estimated with more certainty, had time been allowed for collecting the proper information, and as the dimensions of the Building might have been made to fit the demand for space, the rent might have been so arranged as to pay for its construction. This mode of proceeding, however, would have involved delay in commencing the Building, which it was important to press forward as much as possible. It was also felt that, the Exhibition being an international one, and the foreigners who were invited to take part in it having been accustomed in their own countries to have space allotted to them without cost, it would be ungracious and injurious to the interests of the Exhibition to demand a rent from them, and if no rent were taken from foreigners, it would have been difficult to demand it from British subjects. The Commissioners, therefore, decided that they would not require the payment of rent in any cases, and as they had reason to believe that many persons who were willing to contribute towards the Exhibition, were refraining from doing so under the expectation that rent would be charged for the space which they intended to apply for as Exhibitors, they caused their decision to be published at an early period of their labours. It will be obvious that this decision had an important bearing upon the subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners in many respects; among other of its effects may particularly be mentioned the necessity which it involved of establishing a system for the selection and rejection of articles, which would have been less felt if admission had not been gratuitous, and if each Exhibitor had been allowed as much space as he was willing to pay for. The principles upon which this selection was conducted have been already explained. The exclusion of some articles,* such as those of a combustible nature, was rendered necessary by a regard to safety; others, as fruits and flowers, being of a perishable character, were not suited to the Exhibition; works of old date, though interesting in an antiquarian point of view, would have been out of place in a collection intended to represent the actual state of industry or science; and lastly, paintings and drawings, for the separate exhibition of which there is abundance of opportunities, and which, if admitted into the Exhibition, would probably have been sent in such numbers as would have been inconsistent with its industrial character, were also refused, except when sent as illustrative of new processes, or new materials. It being

* See the printed Decisions of the Commissioners, Nos. 17 to 20 and 145 to 148 in Appendix, No. II.

however, the wish of the Commissioners to make the Exhibition as comprehensive as possible, they limited their exclusions to those cases only in which they appeared strictly necessary; and for the same reason, though they required every Exhibitor to state in what capacity he appeared, that is to say, whether he was the producer, importer, manufacturer, designer, inventor, or merely the proprietor, of the goods tendered by him, they did not think it right to limit the privilege of exhibiting to those who had been actually connected with the production of the article, though the propriety of doing so was brought under their notice, and very seriously considered by them. In coming to this conclusion, they were actuated not only by the desire to obtain as good an Exhibition as possible, but also by the consideration that it is often difficult to define the precise degrees of merit belonging respectively to the capitalist who supplies the means and stimulates the production of an article, the manufacturer who actually executes the work, the designer who imparts beauty to it, and other persons who in various ways contribute to bring it before the world.

Another question which, as well as the preceding, attracted much attention from the Local Committees and the intending Exhibitors, related to the affixing of prices to articles exhibited. By some it was desired that it should be made compulsory to affix the price to every article, others thought it should be left free to each Exhibitor to do so if he pleased, while others again were of opinion that the affixing of prices ought to be absolutely prohibited. The Commissioners were fully aware of the importance of taking the element of price into consideration in judging of the relative merits of different articles, and they gave instructions to the several Juries to regard cheapness of production as a proper object of distinction. They were not, however, prepared to call upon Exhibitors in all cases to affix prices, partly because they were unwilling that the Exhibition should bear the appearance of a bazaar for the sale of goods, and partly because of the impossibility of laying down any rule which should secure uniformity and prevent deception in the mode of stating the price. The price of any article, unlike its size or weight, is not a fixed and easily ascertained quality, but must depend upon a great number of circumstances which are constantly varying, such as the state of the market, the extent of the demand, the amount of credit given, or the rate of profit usually aimed at. Even the cost price cannot always be regarded as fixed, for it will vary according to the quantity made, while a still graver objection to its being called for arises from the impossibility of verifying the correctness of the price given without inquiries, which it would be far beyond the power of such a body as the Commission to institute. For these reasons they decided to dispense with, and even to forbid, the affixing of prices to articles exhibited, though they did not interfere to prevent each Exhibitor from taking such steps for publishing the prices of the goods exhibited by him as he might think proper. In cases where cheapness of production was put forward as a ground of distinction, the Juries were intrusted with the duty of investigating the accuracy of the prices stated.

Protection against Piracy of Inventions and Designs exhibited.

In order that Exhibitors might not be discouraged from sending to the Exhibition either new inventions or ornamental designs, under an apprehension that they might be subjected to piracy, or might afterwards be prevented from obtaining letters patent for their inventions, Her Majesty's Government, at the instance of the Commissioners, introduced into Parliament two Bills, which were passed into law, by means of which any inventor or designer was enabled, without any payment of fees, to register his claim in respect of the novelty of the article he exhibited, and to obtain, for the period of one year, the same protection from piracy as if he had incurred the cost of taking out letters patent, or a certificate of registration. The Exhibitor also secured the right of obtaining within the year letters patent for his invention, or a certificate of registration for his design, notwithstanding that the invention or design had been thus publicly exhibited.

Nearly seven hundred persons exhibited articles which were fitting subjects for letters patent, and many more were desirous of doing so, but were prevented by the lateness of their applications. This novel experiment is considered to have proved quite successful, and to have been beneficial as well to the Exhibition as to invention and design generally. A detailed statement of the number of applications for registration under the Designs Act of 1850, and the Protection of Inventions Act of 1851, is given in Appendix No. XXII. And in Appendix No. XXIII. will be found a further report upon the action of the latter Act.

Arrangements for the Working Classes visiting the Exhibition.

When it became evident that the Exhibition would prove a sufficiently powerful attraction to render it probable that many visitors would come to it from distant parts of this country and also from abroad, much interest, and some uneasiness, was felt as to the probability of their finding adequate means of locomotion, and sufficient accommodation on their arrival, and the attention of the Commissioners having been directed to this subject, they (on the 6th of July, 1850,) appointed Mr. Alexander Redgrave, of the Home Office, to co-operate with Sir William Reid in obtaining information, and making any arrangements that might be necessary for enabling the working-classes to visit the Exhibition, and in communicating on this subject with the proper authorities in London, with the Railway Companies, and with the Local Committees.

The result of Mr. Redgrave's inquiries was such as to convince the Commissioners that it would be unnecessary and undesirable that they should interfere with the natural course of private arrangements on these points, and no steps of importance were taken, beyond those of communicating with the principal Railway Companies, on the subject of the reduction of fares to visitors coming to the Exhibition, and of making known to the several Local Committees the arrangements which were adopted in different parts of the country to facilitate the visits of the working classes, together with such suggestions as the experience of the Commissioners enabled them to offer.

Since the closing of the Exhibition, however, Mr. Redgrave has addressed to His Royal Highness the President of the Commission an interesting and valuable Report, showing the few measures that were taken, and illustrating the social condition of London during the Exhibition, which will be found attached to this Report. (See Appendix No. XXIV.)

Police Arrangements.

The subject of the police arrangements to be adopted on the occasion of the Exhibition as respects the admission of visitors, the security of articles exhibited, and the internal and external watching of the building generally, was brought under the notice of the Commissioners many months previous to the opening of the Exhibition. It was felt by them that a matter of so much importance should be left entirely in the hands of the Commissioners of Police, acting under the authority of the Home Office, and the Royal Commissioners signified their readiness to defray such portion of the expenses that would be incurred as might seem to be fairly chargeable upon the funds of the Exhibition. The amount which it was agreed should be paid by them towards the expence of the Police employed *outside* the building was £5,043 19s. 4d., the question of the sum payable for those employed *inside* the building remaining open for future arrangement, it being understood that they should defray the whole of that expense. The sum which has accordingly been paid by the Commissioners for the internal Police, up to the 11th October, 1851, has been £12,382 2s. 10d., to which has to be added a further sum of £2,221 15s. 7d. for similar expenses since that date and up to the 14th January last, when the whole of the Police were finally withdrawn from the interior of the building.

It therefore appears that the total amount of Police expenses in connection with the Exhibition incurred by the Commission has been £19,647 17s. 9d.

With regard to the general Police arrangements, and the various questions connected therewith, the Commissioners feel that the valuable Report addressed to the Home Office by the Chief Commissioner of Police, and which, having been communicated to them, will be found appended to this Report, contains all the necessary information. (See Appendix No. XXV.)

The largest number of Police employed inside the building at any one time was on the 26th and 27th of May (the first shilling days), when there were no less than 8 Inspectors, 38 Sergeants, and 609 Constables on duty. The average number subsequently employed varied from 350 to 400.

In addition to the above, 36 Foreign and 24 Provincial Police were more or less employed during the Exhibition, together with 26 Interpreters.

It affords the Commissioners much pleasure to refer to that portion of Sir R. Mayne's Report, which shows the almost entire absence of crime in connection with the Exhibition. It appears that although the number of visits paid to it exceeded six millions, not more than 21 persons were apprehended in the building on any charge whatever.

In order to mark their sense of the admirable conduct of the Police force em-

ployed, the Royal Commissioners awarded a sum of £2,710 to be distributed in gratuities amongst them.

Custom-House Arrangements.

With the view of facilitating as much as possible the admission of Foreign goods for Exhibition, the Commissioners at an early period put themselves in communication with the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs, with a view to obtaining such fiscal arrangements as might be adequate for the protection of the Revenue, without involving any unnecessary restrictions upon the admission of articles intended to be exhibited. The Commissioners of Customs readily undertook to place the Building in Hyde Park on the footing of a bonded warehouse, and to establish such regulations for the security and safe custody of the goods deposited there, as should suffice to guard against any abuse of this privilege. They agreed also to dispense with some of the usual formalities on the landing of the goods, and to allow them to be conveyed, without examination, direct from the waterside to the place of Exhibition, where they should be opened for the first time by the Importer or his Agent, and examined in the presence of the proper officer of Customs.

Eight ports (London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Dover, Folkestone, and Southampton), were accordingly named for the importation of goods intended for Exhibition, and a certain number of Custom-House agents were nominated by the Commissioners of Customs, to take charge of such goods on their arrival. All articles transmitted through any of the agents so nominated were exempted from the usual examination at the waterside, and forwarded direct to Hyde Park. When once placed in the Building, the Officers of Customs took charge of them, and no article was allowed to be removed without their consent. Such articles as were not sold or entered for consumption in this country, were re-exported at the close of the Exhibition, without having been subjected to any duty whatever. It is gratifying to be able to state that no attempt was made by any person to abuse the privilege thus afforded. Great liberality was shown by the Commissioners of Customs in cases in which the articles exhibited had suffered detriment or waste, as in the case of silks and other goods, of which the value had been much deteriorated by exposure, and of many smaller articles of consumption (such as essences, sweet-meats, snuff, &c.), in which a considerable waste had taken place. It being clear that the diminution caused by such waste had not been the result of fraud, no duty was charged in respect of it.

The whole of the Custom-house arrangements in connection with the Exhibition, were placed under the direction of Mr. Rolls, one of the principal officers of the Board of Customs. Owing to the manner in which the business was conducted, it was found that the revenue regulations offered but little impediment in the arrangement of the Foreign and Colonial divisions of the Exhibition. Some idea may be formed of the amount of business thrown upon this department, from the fact that no less than 11,644 separate packages were received, many of which

were of immense size, and contained from 10 to 25 distinct internal packages from as many different contributors. The first arrival in the Building took place on the 12th February 1851, and from that time to the 1st of May the labours of the officers were incessant. The staff, engaged under the direction of Mr. Rolls (who was assisted by Mr. Lucock during a portion of the time), consisted of 17 landing waiters with their weighing porters. The Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners also rendered material assistance. The warehousing department was placed under the control of Mr. Fairman with a staff of four clerks. The landing and examination of the goods involved nearly 1,700 long-room entries, and 842 landing orders. At the close of the Exhibition the goods taken for home use were delivered on upwards of 2,000 duty-paid warrants and deposit notes, and those to be returned were packed on more than 4,000 requests, and delivered on 80 removal orders to outports and the regular bonded warehouses, and on 2,300 direct export entries.*

Precautions against Fire—Water Supply.

The Commissioners have placed in Appendix No. XXVI. a Report which they have caused to be prepared on the steps taken to provide against the danger of fire in the Building. This important subject occupied their attention at an early period, and, as was to have been expected, was the occasion of many anxious inquiries from intending Exhibitors. Although the Building itself was in some measure constructed of incombustible materials, this circumstance could not be regarded as affording any great security against the risk of fire, nor did it appear possible by any contrivance to render so large an edifice fire-proof. The Commissioners accordingly declined from the first to give intending Exhibitors any guarantee as to the security of their goods, though they readily undertook to adopt every precaution to prevent fire breaking out, and to extinguish it, should it unfortunately occur. It was left to each Exhibitor to insure his own goods if he thought it desirable to do so, but the arrangements adopted by the Commissioners ultimately proved so satisfactory that many who had at first intended to take this precaution abandoned it as unnecessary. A Plan to illustrate the arrangements made for security against fire, accompanies this Report. (See page 130.)

The supply of water required for the various purposes of the Exhibition, such as the steam for working the machinery, the hydraulic apparatus, the centrifugal and other pumps, the supply of the fountains, refreshment rooms, and water-closets, the watering of the trees, roads, and the building itself, as well as the supply in case of fire, was obtained from the works of the Chelsea Water Company, situated on the north bank of the Thames at Chelsea Reach, about two miles (by the course of the

* It may be noticed that no less than 270 gallons of Eau de Cologne, Acqua d'oro, and other scents were distributed (duty free) through the building; that upwards of 500 lbs. of snuff and 250 lbs. of tobacco in other forms were consumed by persons tasting in the Portuguese, Turkish, and American departments; and that as much as 480 lbs. of chocolate drops were consumed in the Saxon division alone, besides a large quantity in the French, and 140 lbs. in the Turkish division.

main pipes) from the Exhibition Building. Some time before the opening of the Exhibition, the Chelsea Company had determined to erect two new engines of 20 horse power each, and to lay a main pipe from them of 9 inches diameter for supplying the neighbourhood of Kensington. The course of this main was fortunately such as to enable the Company readily to supply the Exhibition with the quantity of water required, in a pure filtered state, a circumstance highly conducive to the comfort of the visitors, great numbers of whom were in the habit of availing themselves of the supply thus afforded by the several fountains and other reservoirs in the Building. No very accurate account of the quantity of water consumed can be given, as it was supplied without restriction, but the engineer of the Company estimates it as ranging from 100,000 to 270,000 gallons a-day.

Prices of Admission.

The important question of the price or prices at which the Exhibition should be opened to visitors, required much consideration. While it was obviously necessary to adopt such arrangements as might be expected to produce a sum sufficient to defray the heavy expenses which the public subscriptions were quite inadequate to meet, it was at the same time a main object with the Commissioners to fix the prices of admission at so moderate a rate as to allow the greatest possible number of persons of all classes to visit the Exhibition. They were also aware of the importance of consulting the probable convenience of visitors, of providing for the security of the articles exhibited, and of so moderating the influx of large numbers in the early days of the Exhibition, as to enable their staff to acquire the necessary experience of their duties with as few impediments as possible.

A Committee was therefore appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the scale of charges which it might be advisable to adopt; and after receiving a good deal of evidence bearing upon the subject, drawn partly from the experience of local Exhibitions that had previously taken place in this country, and partly from other and more general considerations, the Committee submitted a Report, which was approved by the Commission, in which were recommended the rates that prevailed throughout the whole period of the Exhibition, with one or two slight modifications. Those rates were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Season Tickets, Gentlemen's	3	3	0
„ Ladies'	2	2	0
(These were not transferable, and on the 1st of May season tickets <i>only</i> were available.)			
May 2nd and 3rd, each day	1	0	0
May 5th to May 24th	0	5	0
On and after May 26th:—			
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays	0	1	0
Fridays	0	2	6
Saturdays	0	5	0

The only alterations subsequently made in these rates were a reduction in the price of season tickets to 30s. and 20s. for gentlemen's and ladies' tickets respectively, and a reduction in the rate of admission on Saturdays to 2s. 6d., both of which changes came into operation at the beginning of August.

The results of these arrangements will be seen by reference to Appendices No. XVI. and XVII., which show the number of visitors and the receipts at the doors on each day that the Exhibition was open, arranged week by week, and also so as to compare together the same days of each week. The influence of price upon the number of visitors is also shown by the coloured diagrams already alluded to, which is reduced from a larger one drawn up during the Exhibition and shown in the Transept to the public.

Catalogues.

It was obviously necessary that a complete and accurate Catalogue should be made of the articles exhibited, not only for the use of visitors, and of the Commissioners, Jurors, and others during the continuance of the Exhibition, but also as an enduring record, in the most perfect shape, of the Exhibition itself. The Commissioners considered that these advantages would be best secured by submitting to public competition the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling the Official Catalogues. Of these the cheaper one was, in accordance with the conditions of tender laid down by the Commissioners, to be sold to the public at the price of one shilling, and to contain not less than 320 pages of foolscap quarto (printed in double columns). Out of the above sum a royalty of twopence per copy was to be paid to the Commissioners.

In addition to the Shilling Catalogue, an Illustrated Catalogue (also official), extending to two or more volumes, was to be produced, the price and manner of printing of which was left to the discretion of the contractors. An option of preparing more editions than the two above mentioned was also given.

The Commissioners adjudged the right of printing and sale of these Catalogues to the joint tender of Messrs. Spicer Brothers and Messrs. Clowes and Sons, who offered the sum of £3,200 for the privilege, (besides the royalty payable on the sale of the small Catalogue). The difficulties necessarily attendant upon the execution of the engagements entered into by the Catalogue contractors (owing not only to the extensive nature of the undertaking itself, but also to the changes consequent upon the continual arrival of additional articles from foreign countries for a long period after the opening of the Exhibition) were surmounted by them in a very satisfactory manner, and the volumes that accompany this Report will serve to show, both by their accuracy, completeness, and their general execution, that the Commissioners have every reason to be satisfied with their having entrusted the preparation of the Catalogues to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes.

Appendix No. XXVII. contains a statement furnished by the contractors, showing the extent of the sale of the different Catalogues, and other works illustrative of the Exhibition, which they were authorized to sell in the Building.

Refreshments.

The contract for the supply of refreshments in the Exhibition Building was undertaken by Messrs. Schweppe and Co., who paid the sum of £5,500 for the privilege, being the highest offer from responsible parties. It will be seen by reference to Appendix No. XXVIII., that the amount received by the contractors from the sale of refreshments during the continuance of the Exhibition was upwards of £75,000 Appendix No. XXIX. exhibits the almost incredible quantity of provisions consumed.

Waiting Rooms and Washing Rooms.

The receipts under these two heads amounted to no less than £2,441 15s. 9d. in the former case, and £443 17s. 6d. in the latter; the number of persons making use of the waiting rooms having been 827,820, and of the washing rooms 78,439. It being a somewhat novel step to provide these conveniences for the public on a large scale, and at the same time to derive a revenue from them, some additional particulars relative to the subject have been given in Appendix No. XXX.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESULTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The organization by which the whole financial arrangements of the Commission have been carried on, has been already explained. The sanction of the Finance Committee was requisite before any item of expenditure could be incurred, and the account of payments actually made from estimates thus sanctioned by them, and approved by the Commission, was submitted monthly to them by the Financial Officer, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, and examined and reported upon by them to the Commissioners, who were also regularly furnished at each Meeting with a report of their proceedings, together with a statement of the financial position of the Commission.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England have had the goodness to undertake the duty of auditing the accounts of the Commission, and the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, as examined and approved by them, is given in Appendix No. XXXI. It will be observed that the statement is prepared up to the 29th of February 1852. Until the surplus remaining at the close of the Exhibition, and which has been already referred to, shall have been disposed of, it will be impossible for the Commissioners finally to wind up their accounts. While drawing the line, therefore, at the date just mentioned, it is their intention to include, in the subsequent Report which it will be their duty to lay before Her Majesty, all the necessary particulars relating to the disposal of the balance that remained in their hands on the 29th of February, with a duly audited balance sheet continued from that date.

In addition to the audited accounts above alluded to, the Commissioners have caused a return to be furnished by their financial officer, containing an analysis of their receipts and expenditure up to the 29th February 1852, arranged under the various departments of the Exhibition. This return will be found in Appendix No.

XXXII. It will be seen, by reference to it, that the total net receipts of the Commissioners (exclusive of the advances made by Messrs. Munday on account of the Prize Fund, and by the Bank of England on the security of the Guarantee Bond), amounted at that time to £506,100 6s. 11d.; and the expenditure to £292,794 11s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £213,305 15s. 8d.* Nearly the whole of this sum was invested in Exchequer Bills, and the remainder stood to the credit of the Commissioners at the Bank of England and Messrs. Coutts's.

The Commissioners are not yet in a position to state with accuracy what portion of this balance still remains payable on account of expenses incurred up to the 29th of February in connexion with the Exhibition (such as the cost of printing the Jury Reports, which it is intended to present to each Exhibitor,—the balance held as a reserve by the Commissioners under the terms of the contract for erecting the Building,—and other payments), and what portion may be considered as the actual and *bonâ fide* surplus, after every liability shall have been discharged, and the accounts finally wound up; but they have no reason to suppose that the net surplus will be less than the sum estimated by them in their Report to Her Majesty of the 6th November last, viz., £150,000.

Season Tickets.

The total number of season tickets sold was 25,605, of which 13,494 were gentlemen's and 12,111 ladies' tickets, the net amount paid into the Bank of England under this head being £67,514 1s. Of this sum £202 10s. was received from the sale of 135 gentlemen's and £184 from the sale of 184 ladies' tickets, at the reduced rates of 30s. and 20s. respectively.

Receipts at the Doors.

Appendix No. XXXIII. shows £356,808 1s. to have been the gross amount so received, from which a sum of £529 17s. 5d. has to be deducted for loss on light gold, and defaced, spurious, and foreign coin (see Appendix No. XXXIV), leaving a net balance paid into the Bank of England of £356,278 3s. 7d. An examination of the amount received each day at the different prices, whether at the 5s. charge during the first three weeks or at the lower rates that subsequently prevailed, will afford satisfactory evidence of the concurrence of the public in the principles upon which the charges were arranged.

The Exhibition having been open to the public on 140 days (exclusive of the 1st of May, when no money was taken at the doors), it follows that the average daily receipts for entrance to the Building amounted to £2,548 for the whole period of the

* The Accounts for the month of March 1852 have been examined and approved by the Commission, but not having yet been passed by the Auditors are not included in the general account. The receipts for that month were, £1,713 0s. 2d. (Interest on Exchequer Bills, &c.) and the disbursements, £3,601 15s. 10d., the Surplus at the close of the month being thereby reduced to £211,417.

Exhibition, while during the first three weeks the average receipts, at the charge of 5s., were £2,546.

The very remarkable agreement between these two amounts conclusively proves that the scale of charges was so apportioned as to place all classes of the community on an equal footing, in respect of the facilities given them for visiting the Exhibition; and that the reduction in the rates came into effect at the very time which experience afterwards showed to be the one best adapted for ensuring the financial success of the undertaking.

Appendix No. XXXIII. also shows the daily receipts from minor sources, and Appendix No. XXXV. contains an analysis which may be considered interesting, showing the average expense incurred by each class of visitors to the Exhibition.

Value of Articles Exhibited.

For the purpose of forming an estimate of the value of the articles exhibited, a circular was sent to each Exhibitor, requesting him to fill up the blank form that accompanied it, with a statement of the value of his goods. The return given in Appendix No. XXXVI. contains a summary of the information received in reply, from which it appears that the total value of the property collected together in the Exhibition may be estimated as approaching £2,000,000.*

Collection of Articles presented to the Commissioners.

During the Exhibition, the Commissioners authorized a request to be addressed to the various Exhibitors to furnish such specimens, drawings, and models of articles exhibited, as might form an interesting record of the state of the Arts at this period. This appeal was responded to so generally that a large collection of articles of trade, both raw and manufactured, is now in the possession of the Commissioners, upon the ultimate disposal of which they will report at a future period. Full details will be found in Appendix No. XXXVII.

The Trade Circulars of many Exhibitors containing much valuable information, it was considered desirable, particularly for the benefit of the Colonies, to form a collection of such Circulars as Exhibitors might be disposed to furnish for that purpose. Fifty sets of Circulars have accordingly been collected, bound, and will be immediately distributed. Further particulars on this subject will be found in Appendix No. XXXVIII.

Proportion in which each Country was represented.

The Commissioners have caused a return to be prepared of the amount of space actually occupied by each class of goods exhibited, foreign as well as British, which will show the proportions in which they were sent (Appendix No. XXXIX). The same table shows the number of exhibitors in each country and class, from which it

* It being impossible to ascertain the value of the Koh-i-Noor Diamond, which Her Majesty graciously allowed to be exhibited, it is not included in this estimate.

appears that the total number of exhibitors was 13,937, of whom 7,381 belonged to Great Britain and her Colonies, and 6,556 to Foreign Countries.*

In order to show the proportion contributed to the Exhibition by different parts of this country a table of Local Committees has been prepared; showing in each Class the amount contributed in money, the extent of space claimed and allotted, and the number of exhibitors (Appendix No. XL).

The character of the Exhibition itself hardly falls within the scope of this Report. The Catalogues that accompany it contain a complete account of the several articles exhibited, and the Jury Reports that are also sent herewith form the best record of their quality and merits.

A classified return of the Jury Awards, showing the Prizes awarded in each of the Thirty Classes to the Exhibitors of each country, is given in Appendix No. XLI.

Of the general admiration excited by the display, it would be superfluous for the Commissioners to give any account. Of the beneficial effects which may be anticipated from a spectacle so novel and so wonderful, this is not the place to speak. It will probably be long ere the impulse it has given to industry and civilization will have reached its highest point; and it is not too much to hope that it may be ages ere that impulse will cease to be felt.

In order to record in a permanent manner the sense they entertained of the valuable assistance afforded them by Foreign States, the Commissioners caused a communication to be addressed to the various Foreign Commissions, stating their intention of presenting to the Governments of their respective countries, as a memorial of the Exhibition, a complete set of the Medals struck by their order, a copy of the Illustrated Catalogue, and a copy of the Jury Reports, illustrated by a collection of photographs of many of the most important articles exhibited. These are now in course of preparation.

On the other hand many letters were addressed to the Commissioners and the Executive Committee, by the Foreign Acting Commissioners upon the termination of their labours, and their return to their own countries. Copies of these will be found in Appendix No. XLII.

We have now endeavoured, in pursuance of the terms of our Charter of Incorporation, to render for the information of Her Majesty as full an account as possible of the manner in which we have discharged the important duties which She has been graciously pleased to entrust to us, so far as they are yet completed. Having been deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility attending the execution of a scheme so entirely unprecedented as that of an Exhibition in which the whole world were to be the Exhibitors—in which the productions of every race and every clime were for the first time to be gathered together, and the sons of industry throughout the

* In these numbers the Exhibitors of India, Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, are not included, as well as many individuals who joined together to send up valuable contributions, and who in the official enumeration form but one Exhibitor. Including those now alluded to, the number of contributors was between 15,000 and 16,000.

globe were to meet each other in a spirit of friendly competition—we felt that no exertion ought to be wanting on our part in order to insure success to so vast an undertaking.

Whatever may have been the extent of that success, we are conscious that it is not to any merit on our part, nor even to the zealous and efficient assistance which we have received from those who have been employed under us, that it is principally owing. It is to the cordial co-operation which we have met with in every country, and from every class; it is to the gracious and unchanging favour of our Queen, and the zealous aid of every order of Her subjects, of the rich and the poor, of the noble and the artisan; it is to the assistance of all who are eminent in science and in art, in industry and in talent; above all, it is to the blessing of God upon our labours that we attribute the happy issue to which they have been brought.

It is our earnest prayer that He who has thus far protected an undertaking designed to promote the common good of mankind, may give to it that effect which it was intended to produce; and that the Exhibition of 1851 may prove in its results to have been the means of advancing the happiness and prosperity, not only of this, but of all other countries, and of strengthening, permanently and surely, the bonds of peace, of friendship, and of brotherhood throughout the world.

ALBERT.	W. CUBITT.
BUCCLEUCH.	CHARLES BARRY.
DERBY.	THOMAS BARING.
ROSSE.	THOMAS BAZLEY.
GRANVILLE.	RICHARD COBDEN.
EGERTON ELLESMERE.	T. F. GIBSON.
OVERSTONE.	JOHN GOTT.
J. RUSSELL.	W. HOPKINS.
H. LABOUCHERE.	PHILIP PUSEY.
W. E. GLADSTONE.	J. M. RENDEL.
R. WESTMACOTT.	JOHN SHEPHERD.
CHARLES LYELL.	ROBERT STEPHENSON.
C. L. EASTLAKE.	WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Palace of Westminster,
24th April, 1852.

APPENDIX No. I.

RETURN showing the NAMES of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL COMMISSION, and of the different COMMITTEES appointed by it, with the Number of MEETINGS held by each, up to the 24th April, 1852, followed by a List of LOCAL COMMISSIONERS.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS—(Fifty-four Meetings).

President, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., F.R.S.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., F.R.S.	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby.	Sir W. Cubitt, F.R.S.* } As successive Presidents
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., Pr. of R.S.	J. M. Rendel, Esq. } of Inst. Civ. Eng.
Rt. Hon. Earl Granville.	Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, F.S.A.	Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Overstone.	Thomas Bazley, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., F.R.S.	Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P. (<i>deceased</i>).	Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.	John Gott, Esq.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.	Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.	John Shepherd, Esq.,† as Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.
Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.* } As successive Presidents of the Geological Society.	Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.‡
W. Hopkins, Esq.	Alderman Thompson, M.P.
J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.	} Secretaries.
Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B.	
Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., <i>Acting Secretary</i> .	

* Sir Charles Lyell and Sir W. Cubitt were elected Members of the Commission on the expiration of their term of office as Presidents of the respective Institutions.

† Successor to Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B. (*deceased*.)

‡ Appointed by Royal Warrant, 12th February, 1850.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. Sir W. Reid, R.E., K.C.B., F.R.S. (<i>Chairman</i> .)	Francis Fuller, Esq.
Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.	George Drew, Esq.
Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq. (<i>Secretary</i> .)

TREASURERS TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq.	Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P.
William Cotton, Esq.	Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.
Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.	

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S.	Lt.-Col. J. A. Lloyd, F.R.S.
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FINANCE COMMITTEE—(Sixty-three Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl Granville (<i>Chairman</i>).	T. Baring, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Overstone.	R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.	T. F. Gibson, Esq.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.	Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart.
Sir W. Cubitt, F.R.S.	S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Bowring acted as Secretary to this Committee.

BUILDING COMMITTEE—(Thirty-eight Meetings).

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., F.R.S.	ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, F.S.A.	C. R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A.
Sir CHARLES BARRY, R.A., F.R.S.	I. K. BRUNEL, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir W. CUBITT, F.R.S., Pres. I. C. E.	THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Esq., M.I.B.A.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL acted as Secretary, and Mr. M. D. WYATT, Mr. OWEN JONES, and Mr. H. C. WILD, acted with this Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE—(Twelve Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.	FRANCIS FULLER, Esq.
Alderman THOMPSON, M.P.	GEORGE DREW, Esq.

Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretary to this Committee.

MEDAL COMMITTEE—(Three Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Lord COLBORNE.	MONS. PASSAVANT.
W. DYCE, Esq., R.A.	DR. WAAGEN.
J. GIBSON, Esq., R.A.	M. EUGENE LAMY.
C. NEWTON, Esq.	

MEDAL INSCRIPTION COMMITTEE—(Six Meetings).

Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.	The Rev. H. G. LIDDELL.
The Lord LYTTTELTON.	The Very Rev. The Dean of St. Paul's.
Rt. Hon. T. B. MACAULAY.	

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretaries to this Committee.

CONTRACT COMMITTEE—(Eight Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.	Sir WILLIAM CUBITT, F.R.S., Pr. of I.C.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir R. PEEL, Bart., M.P. (<i>deceased</i>).	Sir CHARLES BARRY, R.A., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.	

Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretary to this Committee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION COMMITTEE—(Five Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.	Col. Sir W. REID, R.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Lord OVERSTONE.	THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM CUBITT, F.R.S., Pr. of I.C.E.	T. F. GIBSON, Esq.

Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretary to this Committee.

CATALOGUE COMMITTEE—(Two Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.	HENRY COLE, Esq., C.B.
Rt. Hon. Lord OVERSTONE.	CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM CUBITT, F.R.S., Pr. of I.C.E.	Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., F.R.S.

Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretary to this Committee.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR COMMUNICATING WITH THE LOCAL COMMITTEES OF THE METROPOLIS—(Six Meetings).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE (<i>Chairman</i>).	EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.
Most Noble the Marquis of SALISBURY, K.G.	JOSEPH LOCKE, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Viscount CANNING.	W. COTTON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord ASHBURTON.	THOMAS GIBSON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the LORD MAYOR of LONDON.	Dr. ARNOTT, F.R.S.
Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., F.R.S.	JOSHUA FIELD, Esq.
F. SMEDLEY, Esq., High Bailiff of WESTMINSTER.	CHARLES MANBY, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretaries to this Committee.

SURPLUS COMMITTEE—(Three Meetings).

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., F.R.S. (*Chairman*).

Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.	Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S.
Sir WILLIAM CUBITT, F.R.S.	THOMAS BARING, Esq., M.P.
Sir CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A., F.R.S.	RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.

Mr. BOWRING acted as Secretary to this Committee.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES OF SECTIONS.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

(a.) MINERAL KINGDOM—(Five Meetings).

Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S.
 Sir HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.
 Sir RODERIC MURCHISON, F.R.S.
 Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., F.R.S.
 RICHARD PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S. (*deceased*).
 Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL acted as Secretary to this Committee, and Mr. DILKE attended on the part of the Executive Committee.

Professor SOLLY, F.R.S.
 HUMPHREY BRANDRETH, Esq.
 W. FISHER HOBBS, Esq.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL acted as Secretary to this Committee, and Mr. DILKE attended on the part of the Executive Committee.

(b.) VEGETABLE KINGDOM—(Six Meetings).

PHILIP PUSEY, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 Sir WILLIAM HOOKER, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Professor ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S.
 Professor LINDLEY, D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Professor FARADAY, D.C.L., F.R.S.

(c.) ANIMAL KINGDOM—(Five Meetings).
 Rt. Hon. Earl of DERBY.
 Professor OWEN, F.R.S.
 Professor E. FORBES, F.R.S.
 Professor BRANDE, F.R.S.
 Professor HOFMANN, F.R.S.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL acted as Secretary to this Committee, and Mr. DILKE attended on the part of the Executive Committee.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY—(Seven Meetings).

Rt. Hon. the Earl of ROSSE, K.P., Pr. of R.S.
 Sir JOHN RENNIE, F.R.S.
 Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, Bart., F.R.S.
 Sir WILLIAM CUBITT, F.R.S., Pr. of I.C.E.
 ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 The ASTRONOMER ROYAL, F.R.S.
 PHILIP PUSEY, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Professor WALKER, F.R.S.
 Professor WILLIS, F.R.S.
 I. K. BRUNEL, Esq., F.R.S.
 Sir BALDWIN WALKER, K.C.B.
 The PRESIDENT of the College of Surgeons.
 Sir GEORGE SMART.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL acted as Secretary to this Committee, Colonel Sir W. REID, Mr. COLE, and Mr. DILKE attended on the part of the Executive Committee.

(a) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—(Six Meetings).

Hon. DUDLEY PELHAM, M.P. (*deceased*).
 Col. B. CHALLONER.
 ANTHONY HAMOND, Esq.
 W. MILES, Esq., M.P.
 JOSEPH LOCKE, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

PHILIP PUSEY, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 BRANDRETH GIBBS, Esq.
 H. S. THOMPSON, Esq.
 J. V. SHELLEY, Esq.

Mr. DILKE attended this Committee on the part of the Executive Committee.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES—(Five Meetings).

Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.
 Alderman THOMPSON, M.P.
 RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.
 THOMAS FIELD GIBSON, Esq.
 THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq.
 JOHN GOTT, Esq.
 HERBERT MINTON, Esq.
 APSLEY PELLATT, Esq.
 R. REDGRAVE, Esq., R.A.
 J. R. HERBERT, Esq., R.A.
 H. J. TOWNSEND, Esq.
 J. JOHNSON SMITH, Esq.

J. G. MARSHALL, Esq., M.P.
 J. H. VIVIAN, Esq., M.P.
 Professor GRAHAM, F.R.S.
 Professor WOODCROFT.
 Professor COWPER.
 JOHN HARDMAN, Esq.
 H. T. HOPE, Esq., M.P.
 Sir JOHN GUEST, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
 PASCOE GRENFELL, Esq., M.P.
 J. D. MORRIES STIRLING, Esq., F.R.S.E.
 Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., F.R.S.

Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE acted as Secretary to this Committee, and Mr. COLE attended on the part of the Executive Committee.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART—(Three Meetings).

Rt. Hon. the Earl of ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., Pr.S.A.
 Rt. Hon. Viscount CANNING.
 Rt. Hon. Lord ASHBURTON.
 Sir RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.
 Sir CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A., F.R.S.
 Sir CHARLES BARRY, R.A., F.R.S.

CHARLES BARING WALL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 WM. WYON, Esq., R.A. (*deceased*).
 EDWARD HODGES BAILY, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.
 D. MACLISE, Esq., R.A.
 THOMAS UWINS, Esq., R.A.

Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, and Mr. COLE attended this Committee.

Clerks to the Royal } H. R. LACK.
 Commission . . } G. T. WRIGHT.

LIST of LOCAL COMMISSIONERS appointed by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS in different parts of the United Kingdom.

Adam, Admiral Sir C. (<i>Greenwich</i>).	Challoner, Col. C. B. (<i>London</i>).
Adams, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Christy, T. (<i>London</i>).
Adams, W. B. (<i>London</i>).	Chubb, C. (<i>London</i>).
Addison, J. (<i>Preston</i>).	Clark, W. T. (<i>Hammersmith</i>).
Allcroft, J. D. (<i>London</i>).	Clark, E., C.E. (<i>South London</i>).
Annable, J. (<i>London</i>).	Clarke, F. (<i>London</i>).
Ansted, Prof. D. T. (<i>London</i>).	Claxton, Richard (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Answorth, W. S. (<i>London</i>).	Claxton, Robert (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Appold, J. G. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Claxton, W. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Ashburton, Lord (<i>London</i>).	Clay, Sir W., M.P. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Ashead, W. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Clay, Rev. J. (<i>Preston</i>).
Asphitel, A., F.R.S. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Clayton, W.
Aston, A. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Cochrane, A. B., Jun. (<i>Dudley</i>).
Baggallay, J. (<i>London</i>).	Cockerell, C. R., R.A. (<i>London</i>).
Baker, W. G. (<i>Chelsea</i>).	Coffey, Æneas (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Baker, W. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Colborne, Lord (<i>London</i>).
Balieff, John (<i>Dumfries</i>).	Collard, C. L. (<i>London</i>).
Ball, T. (<i>Nottingham</i>).	Colnaghi, D. (<i>Westminster</i>).
Barber, W. (<i>London</i>).	Colquhoun, Lieut.-Col. J. N. (<i>Woolwich</i>).
Barker, J. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Cooke, L. (<i>Richmond, Yorkshire</i>).
Barlow, Rev. J. (<i>Finsbury</i>).	Cook, R. (<i>Marylebone</i>).
Barnett, W. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Copeland, Alderman W. T., M.P. (<i>Staffordshire</i>).
Barry, Sir C. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Corns, W. W. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).
Bascomb, W. H. (<i>Woolwich</i>).	Cory, Dr. H. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Beddoe, W. (<i>London</i>).	Cottam, G. (<i>London and Marylebone</i>).
Belcher, H. (<i>Whitby</i>).	Cottingham, N. J. (<i>South London</i>).
Bell, Jacob (<i>Marylebone</i>).	Cowper, Professor (<i>London and Kensington</i>).
Bell, J. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Cowper, C. (<i>London</i>).
Bell, John (<i>Kensington</i>).	Crace, J. G. (<i>Westminster</i>).
Benham, J. (<i>Marylebone</i>).	Crawhall, Jos. (<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>).
Bennett, W. S. (<i>Marylebone</i>).	Creswick, T., R.A. (<i>Kensington</i>).
Benson, S. (<i>Swansea</i>).	Crocker, J. (<i>London</i>).
Berger, Lewis (<i>London</i>).	Crump, G. (<i>Kidderminster</i>).
Besley, R. (<i>London</i>).	Currie, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Bettridge, J. (<i>London</i>).	Curwen, D. B. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).
Bevington, J. B. (<i>Southwark</i>).	Davies, D. (<i>Marylebone</i>).
Biddle, D. (<i>Marylebone</i>).	Davies, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Biggs, W. (<i>Leicester</i>).	Deacon, C. (<i>London</i>).
Birchall, T. (<i>Preston</i>).	Deane, J. (<i>London</i>).
Bird, W. (<i>London</i>).	De la Rue, T. (<i>London</i>).
Birkin, R. (<i>Nottingham</i>).	De Morgan, Professor (<i>London</i>).
Bishop, Sir H. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Dent, E. J. (<i>London</i>).
Black, John (<i>Dumfries</i>).	Dennis, W. (<i>Northampton</i>).
Blackwell, S. H. (<i>Dudley</i>).	Dewar, D. (<i>London</i>).
Block, Samuel R. (<i>London</i>).	Dickie, Thomas (<i>Dumfries</i>).
Blyth, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Dillwyn, L. L. (<i>Swansea</i>).
Bohn, H. G. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Ditchburn, T. J. (<i>Poplar</i>).
Bond, E. (<i>Marylebone</i>).	Dockray, R. B. (<i>London</i>).
Bossey, Dr. F. (<i>Woolwich</i>).	Donkin, B., Jun. (<i>Southwark</i>).
Bowerbank, J. S. (<i>Finsbury</i>).	Dowbiggin, T. (<i>Westminster</i>).
Brande, Professor (<i>London</i>).	Downing, J. H. (<i>Chelsea</i>).
Brandon, D. (<i>London</i>).	Dray, W. (<i>London</i>).
Brett, Henry (<i>London</i>).	Drew, George (<i>Southwark</i>).
Brettie, E. (<i>London</i>).	Drumlanrig, Viscount (<i>Dumfries</i>).
Brocklehurst, T. U. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Duke, Alderman Sir J., M.P. (<i>London</i>).
Brodrick, R. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Dunbar G. (<i>Dumfries</i>).
Brook, Joseph (<i>Huddersfield</i>).	Duncan, Walter (<i>Dumfries</i>).
Brooke, J. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Dunn, Alderman T. (<i>Sheffield</i>).
Brown, Joseph (<i>Westminster</i>).	East, Rev. E. (<i>Putney</i>).
Brown, D. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Ellis, J., M.P. (<i>Leicester</i>).
Brunel, I. K. (<i>Westminster</i>).	Evans, D. (<i>London</i>).
Bucker, J. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Evans, J. (<i>London</i>).
Bunning, J. B. (<i>London</i>).	Evans, W. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Burberry, T. (<i>London</i>).	Evans, J. Cook (<i>Finsbury</i>).
Burch, J. (<i>Macclesfield</i>).	Felkin, W. (<i>Nottingham</i>).
Burnell, H. H. (<i>Chelsea</i>).	Felton, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).
Buxton, Sir E. N. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Fergus, J., M.P. (<i>Dunfermline</i>).
Carter, John (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Field, Joshua (<i>South London</i>).
Cartwright, S. (<i>Preston</i>).	Figgins, Vincent (<i>London</i>).
Casey, J. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Finnis, S. (<i>Dover</i>).
Cattley, Rev. S. R. (<i>London</i>).	Fisher, John (<i>London</i>).
Chabot, P. (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).	Foot, Joseph (<i>Tower Hamlets</i>).

- Forbes, Professor E. (*London and Finsbury*).
 Foster, J. P. (*London*).
 Fowler, C. (*Marylebone*).
 Francis, C. L. (*London*).
 Francis, G. G. (*Swansea*).
 Fraser, Donald (*Marylebone*).
 Fraser, J. (*Dumfries*).
 Freeman, W. (*Westminster*).
 Friend, R. R. (*London*).
 Frodsham, C. (*London*).
 Frost, J. (*Macclesfield*).
 Fulton, H. H. (*Putney*).
 Garrard, S. (*Westminster*).
 German, J. (*Preston*).
 Glaisher, James (*Greenwich*).
 Godwin, G. (*Kensington and Westminster*).
 Goodbehere, G. F. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Goodwin, J. (*London*).
 Gore, John (*Greenwich*).
 Gould, J. (*Finsbury*).
 Gowen, J. R. (*Finsbury*).
 Grace, H. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Graham, Peter (*Westminster and Marylebone*).
 Graham, G. H. (*Woolwich*).
 Graham, Professor (*London and Marylebone*).
 Gray, John (*London*).
 Gray, J. E. (*Finsbury*).
 Grazebrook, M. (*Dudley*).
 Green, Professor (*London*).
 Grey, J. (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Green, S. (*South London*).
 Gregory, H. (*London*).
 Groucock, R. (*London*).
 Grundy, T. (*Northampton*).
 Hackblock, W. (*Southwark*).
 Haden, F. Seymour (*Chelsea*).
 Hadfield, T. (*Macclesfield*).
 Hagger, T. (*Northampton*).
 Hall, J. Sparkes (*Marylebone*).
 Hairs, G. (*London*).
 Hammack, J. G. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Hanbury, R. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Hancock, J. (*Finsbury*).
 Hannay, W. (*Nottingham*).
 Harding, Wyndham (*South London*).
 Harkness, T. (*Dumfries*).
 Harris, R., M.P. (*Leicester*).
 Hart, S. A., R.A. (*Marylebone*).
 Haselden, W. (*Chelsea*).
 Hawks, G. (*Gateshead*).
 Hems, W. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Henry, Professor (*Finsbury*).
 Hewlett, T. B. (*Northampton*).
 Heywood, Thomas (*Preston*).
 Hickson, W. (*London*).
 Hill, James (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Hind, J. R. (*London*).
 Hollis, W. (*Northampton*).
 Hooker, Sir W. J. (*London*).
 Hooman, J. (*Kidderminster*).
 Hope, H. T., M.P. (*Westminster*).
 Hopwood, J. S. S. (*Finsbury*).
 Horne, Robert (*London*).
 Hornsby, R. (*Grantham*).
 Hoskyns, W. C. (*Hereford*).
 Houghton, G. (*Finsbury*).
 Howard, J. (*Bedford*).
 Hubert, S. M. (*Marylebone*).
 Hulett, D. (*Finsbury*).
 Humphreys, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Humphreys, J., Jun. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Hunt, Robert (*London*).
 Hunt, J. (*Westminster*).
 Ibbetson, Capt. (*London and Chelsea*).
 Ince, W. (*Marylebone*).
 Jacson, C. R. (*Preston*).
 Jackson, J. (*Marylebone*).
 Jackson, J. (*Macclesfield*).
 Johnson, W. A. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Johnston, Col. T. H. (*Dumfries*).
 Jones, Owen (*London and Westminster*).
 Keen, G. (*London*).
 Keith, D. (*London*).
 Kemp, G. T. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Kightley, J. (*Northampton*).
 King, G. (*Finsbury*).
 Kirsop, J. (*London*).
 Kitely, J. (*Kidderminster*).
 Knight, G. (*London*).
 Landseer, Sir E., R.A. (*Marylebone*).
 Lankester, Dr. E. (*London and Westminster*).
 Lapworth, A. (*Westminster*).
 Lavanchy, J. R. (*Westminster*).
 Lawrence, Professor (*London*).
 Lawson, Sir W. (*Richmond, Yorkshire*).
 Leaf, W., Jun. (*London*).
 Lee, Dr. R. (*Finsbury*).
 Le Hunte, G. (*Wexford*).
 Leighton, Miles (*Dumfries*).
 Lemon, Sir C., Bart., M.P. (*Falmouth*).
 Leny, J. Mac Alpine (*Dumfries*).
 Lewis, Stephen (*Westminster*).
 Lewis, W. (*Wexford*).
 Liddiard, W. (*London*).
 Lincoln, H. J. (*Finsbury*).
 Lindley, Dr. (*London, Chelsea, and Westminster*).
 Lloyd, J. P. (*Northampton*).
 Locke, Joseph (*London*).
 Lunn, Henry (*Finsbury*).
 Mac Alpin, J. (*London*).
 Mace, W. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Mackerlie, Captain (*London*).
 Mair, J. (*London*).
 Mann, J. H. (*Westminster*).
 Mann, Allan (*Macclesfield*).
 Mare, C. J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Martin, T. (*Southwark*).
 Masterman, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Maudslay, H. (*South London*).
 Maudslay, T. (*London*).
 Maxwell, J. (*Dumfries*).
 May, C. (*London*).
 Mayhew, W. (*Southwark*).
 Mears, George (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Mechi, J. J. (*London*).
 Michael, M. J. (*Swansea*).
 Miller, Joseph (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Miller, T. J. (*Westminster*).
 Minton, Herbert (*Staffordshire*).
 Moberly, W. (*Whitby*).
 Moggridge, M. (*Swansea*).
 Mordan, A. (*London*).
 Moreland, R. (*Finsbury*).
 Montefiore, Sir M. (*London*).
 Morgan, Captain E., R.A. (*Swansea*).
 Moore, J. (*Chelsea*).
 Morley, S. (*London*).
 Mulliner, F. (*Northampton*).
 Mundell, Peter (*Dumfries*).
 Mushet, R. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Napier, F. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Napier, J. M. (*South London*).
 Newton, W. E. (*Finsbury*).
 Newall, R. S. (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Neville, W. (*London*).
 Nicholay, J. A. (*Marylebone*).
 Nicholson, W. (*Dumfries*).
 Nicoll, D. (*London*).
 Northampton, Marquis of (*London*), (deceased).
 Nunn, John (*Finsbury*).

- Obbard, R. (*London*).
 Offor, George (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Oram, S. (*Finsbury*).
 Overend, W. (*Sheffield*).
 Owen, Professor (*London*).
 Pace, J. (*Bury St. Edmunds*).
 Palgrave, C. F. (*Bedford*).
 Palmer, W. (*London, Tower Hamlets, and Finsbury*).
 Parker, F. (*Northampton*).
 Parr, Rev. J. O. (*Preston*).
 Pattinson, H. L. (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Paul, Dr. (*Southwark*).
 Pearce, J. (*Westminster*).
 Pearce, W. (*Poplar*).
 Pellatt, A. (*London*).
 Penn, J. (*Greenwich*).
 Pereira, Dr. J. (*London and Marylebone*).
 Phillips, B. S. (*London*).
 Phillips, J. A. (*London*).
 Phipps, J. (*Northampton*).
 Pontifex, J. E. (*London*).
 Porter, R. (*London*).
 Potter, R. (*Marylebone*).
 Price, Sir R., Bart., M.P. (*Hereford*).
 Prichard, W. (*Southwark*).
 Rands, G. (*Northampton*).
 Ravenhill, R. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Redpath, C. J. (*Poplar*).
 Redwood, T. (*London*).
 Reed, C. (*London*).
 Rendel, J. M. (*London*).
 Richards, Eli (*Southwark*).
 Richards, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Richmond, Yorkshire, Mayor of.
 Ridge, Dr. (*Putney*).
 Ridley, S., Jun. (*London*).
 Ridgway, J. (*Staffordshire*).
 Roberts, D. (*Marylebone*).
 Robinson, J. (*London*).
 Robinson, R. A. (*Poplar*).
 Robson, Robert (*Richmond, Yorkshire*).
 Rofe, J. (*Preston*).
 Rogers, W. G. (*Westminster*).
 Ross, Andrew (*London*).
 Routledge, G. F. (*London*).
 Royle, Dr. (*London*).
 Rushton, T. L. (*Bolton*).
 Ryle, W. (*Macclesfield*).
 Salmon, W. (*Bury St. Edmunds*).
 Salomons, Alderman D., M.P. (*London*).
 Salomons, A. (*London*).
 Sandland, W. (*Finsbury*).
 Saunders, T. (*Finsbury*).
 Sayer, E. (*Westminster*).
 Scoles, J. J. (*Hammersmith*).
 Scott, J. (*London*).
 Scott, J. (*Dumfries*).
 Seaward, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Sewell, T. R. (*Nottingham*).
 Sherwin, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Shoobridge, T. (*London*).
 Sidney, Alderman T., M.P. (*London*).
 Simpson, T. B. (*Southwark*).
 Simpson, W. B. (*Westminster*).
 Simpson, T. (*Dumfries*).
 Smart, Sir G. (*Marylebone*).
 Smedley, F. (*Westminster*).
 Smee, W. (*London*).
 Smith, Sir F. (*London*).
 Smith, J. (*Macclesfield*).
 Smith, J. B., M.P. (*Dunfermline*).
 Smith, R. (*Dudley*).
 Smith, W. (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Smyth, Captain W. H. (*Chelsea*).
 Snell, E. (*Westminster*).
 Solly, Professor E. (*London*).
 Soper, H. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Sparrow, R. (*Wexford*).
 Spicer, H. (*London*).
 Spiller, J. R. (*Northampton*).
 Spurgin, Dr. J. (*Finsbury*).
 Stevens, G. (*Macclesfield*).
 Stevenson, John (*Preston*).
 Stockburn, H. L. (*Northampton*).
 Stroud, Thomas (*Westminster*).
 Swaine, E. (*City of London*).
 Swaisland, C. (*London*).
 Sylvester, J. (*London*).
 Swinburne, R. W. (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Swindells, Martin (*Macclesfield*).
 Taplin, R. (*Woolwich*).
 Taylor, G. (*Finsbury*).
 Taylor, Professor (*London*).
 Taylor, Hugh (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*).
 Teape, H. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Tebbutt, C. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Tennant, Professor (*London and Westminster*).
 Thornthwaite, W. H. (*London*).
 Threshie, R. (*Dumfries*).
 Tite, W. (*London*).
 Tucker, H. (*London*).
 Tylden, Lieut.-Col. (*Woolwich*).
 Tyssen, J. R. D. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Uzielli, Mathew (*London*).
 Vanner, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Vivian, H. H. (*Swansea*).
 Vulliamy, B. L. (*London*).
 Vyse, H. (*London*).
 Wakefield, J. C. (*London*).
 Wall, C. B. (*Westminster*).
 Walton, W. H. (*Macclesfield*).
 Warwick, C. (*London*).
 Webb, J. (*Westminster*).
 Wedgwood, J. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Weekes, H. (*London*).
 Wegg-Prosser, F. R. (*Hereford*).
 White, J. B. (*Westminster*).
 White, T. (*Finsbury*).
 White, W. (*London*).
 Whitehead, John (*Preston*).
 Whiting, F. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Whitworth, H. B. (*Northampton*).
 Wicksteed, T. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Williams, W. (*Bedford*).
 Williams, W. (*Northampton*).
 Wilkinson, H. (*Westminster*).
 Wilkinson, W. A. (*London*).
 Wilks, Jonas (*London*).
 Wilson, H. (*Bury St. Edmunds*).
 Wilson, J. (*Grantham*).
 Wilson, A. (*London*).
 Wilson, Erasmus (*Marylebone*).
 Wilson, J. G. (*Chelsea*).
 Windus, T. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Wire, Alderman D. W. (*London*).
 Woodington, W. F. (*South London*).
 Wyatt, M. D. (*London*).
 Wyatt, T. H. (*London and Finsbury*).
 Wyatt, James (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Wyon, W. (*London and Westminster*).
 Yates, W. T. (*Tower Hamlets*).
 Younge, R. (*Sheffield*).
 Zetland, Earl of (*Richmond, Yorkshire*).

JAMES WILBUD.

APPENDIX No. II.

DECISIONS of HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS, and REGULATIONS of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[In carrying on the business of the undertaking, and the vast correspondence which arose out of it, the Executive Committee were saved much time, labour, and misunderstanding by having a printed code of rules or principles to which each person could be referred.]

The best foundation for this were the decisions of the Royal Commissioners laid down at the commencement of their operations. They were printed in the form of a small pamphlet, and in successive editions, those additional decisions were added which the progress of the undertaking, and the various and often unexpected questions which arose, rendered necessary. The most important of the regulations issued by the Executive Committee on special subjects were also, from time to time, incorporated. They are now submitted, with a few unimportant alterations and some additions made after the last publication, in the form in which they were issued to the public, without any attempt to codify them or arrange them in that systematic order which would be desirable, and indeed necessary, if the arrangements to which the regulations alluded were of a more enduring character, or were to be repeated, but which order was impossible in issuing them, from time to time, as they were decided on.

A few remarks by Mr. Cole, Mr. Dilke, and Captain Owen (General Superintendent of the Building), upon the working of some of the decisions and regulations, have been appended in smaller type and in brackets, with the hope that the experience derived from the present Exhibition may be of use should another take place at a future time.]

DECISIONS,—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st day of May, 1851, for OPENING THE EXHIBITION.

2. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a site for the Exhibition on the south side of Hyde Park, lying between the Kensington Drive and the Ride commonly called Rotten Row.

[As other sites were originally suggested, it may be well to say that the one chosen proved exceedingly good, the access being so very convenient.]

3. The Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, with the sanction of the proper Foreign, Colonial, or Local Committee, on or after the 1st of January, 1851, and will continue so to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive, after which day no further goods will be received.

[Reference to a table in Appendix XIII. (p. 75) will show in what space of time the goods were actually received; in fact the building was not ready for their reception until long after the 1st of January. Experience, therefore, has shown that an allowance of two months for the admission and arrangement of heavy articles would have proved sufficient (brick foundations when required being previously prepared), whilst for the lighter goods, especially woven fabrics, precious metals, and philosophical instruments, a fortnight before the opening would have been enough, if the glass cases and fittings were ready. A shorter period still would have been sufficient for articles brought in by hand.]

4. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the Building in Hyde Park, Kensington Road.

5. The Building will be provided to the Exhibitors free from rent.

6. The Building generally will be of one story only.

[A larger space than was originally contemplated being found requisite, the Galleries were increased, so that in the building as opened to the public they furnished about one-fourth of the space, or 240,000 square feet. In the Galleries the centre was devoted to the exhibition of the goods, and two passages for visitors were reserved, each six feet wide; these latter would have been more convenient if the one looking into the Nave had been seven feet wide.]

7. The productions of all nations will be admitted.

9. Any Manufacturer exhibiting articles which can properly be placed together according to the classification already announced, will be at liberty to arrange such articles in his own way; and his arrangements, if compatible with the convenience of other Exhibitors and of the public, will not be disturbed. In like manner, if it is wished to exhibit together the productions of a particular town or district, all such productions, if they can fairly be said to be of the same sort, will be admitted together. The decision whether they are so admissible or not, must of course rest in each case with the discretion of the Commissioners.

10. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles,

however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process ; but they must not exceed what may be actually required.

11. In all cases where the productions of an individual are exhibited together, his wishes, with regard to the treatment of them, will be complied with as far as possible ; but should they be of a nature to involve expense, the Commissioners cannot undertake to meet that expense out of their funds, but must call upon the Exhibitor to defray it himself. GLASS CASES, FRAMES and STANDS of peculiar construction, and similar contrivances for the display or protection of the goods exhibited must in like manner be provided by the person requiring them at his own cost.

[It would, perhaps, have saved some trouble if rough counters and at least wall-space had been provided uniformly by the Commissioners, as indeed it was found necessary to do on the Foreign side.]

12. Exhibitors must be at the CHARGE OF INSURING THEIR OWN GOODS, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, and to extinguish it, should it unfortunately occur, but the Commissioners cannot be responsible for losses which may be occasioned by this, or any other accident whatever.

13. The Commissioners are prepared to take the greatest care in their power of all objects sent ; but they are not prepared to incur a degree of responsibility unusual with regard to public Exhibitions. For this reason it has been already stated that Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, and that the Commissioners cannot be responsible for losses which may be occasioned by fire, or any other accident. They will spare no pains in making such POLICE and other arrangements as may appear adequate for the protection of the Exhibition, and the security of the articles exhibited. They will, of course, give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of all persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury of any of the articles in the Exhibition, should such unfortunately occur in spite of the precautions which will be taken.

[The words 'or damage of any kind' ought to have been inserted after losses, but still the successful operation of this rule in leaving the responsibility for security to rest with the exhibitors themselves, was shown by the small amount of losses which actually took place.]

14. Should any Exhibitor desire to EMPLOY A SERVANT of his own to preserve or keep in order the articles he exhibits, or to explain them to visitors, he may do so after obtaining permission from the Commissioners. Such persons, however, will in all cases be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers, the Exhibition being intended for the purpose of display only, and not for those of sale ; any violation of this or any other rule must lead to their exclusion from the Building.

[This permission was extensively used. On the British side above 1,750 attendant's cards were issued. The use of the word "servant," was found in practice, objectionable, "assistant" and "agent" were therefore substituted. It might have been practicable to have admitted all Exhibitors, if greater strictness had been used in the admission of unimportant contributions, such as Berlin-wool work, patch-work, tapestry, and models of little value. Females were allowed to act as attendants.]

15a. Her Majesty's Commissioners, being desirous of affording every facility to those persons who may wish to exhibit Machines, or trains of Machinery in motion, have resolved to allow such Machinery to be managed and worked, as far as practicable, under the superintendence of the owners, and by their own men. The Commissioners will also find STEAM not exceeding 30 lbs. per inch, gratuitously to the Exhibitors, and convey it in clothed pipes to such parts of the building as require steam power. Parties sending Machines, or articles requiring to be driven by steam, should send with the same a small portable Steam-Engine, to which a steam-pipe can be laid on. The above will apply to all Engines from one-horse power to six horses ; beyond which power it is presumed no single branch of manufacture or article will require steam power. As regards Machines too small to require an independent portable Engine, arrangements will be made to place them in groups to be exhibited in communication with some Steam-Engine, also sent for exhibition, in Motion. Exhibitors proposing to exhibit portable Steam-Engines should understand that their Engines may be employed for driving other Machinery, unless the owners of the Steam-Engines object to such use.

[The proposal to have small portable engines sent with the various machines was scarcely attended to at all, and the consequence was that many exhibitors of machines ran great risks of not getting power suitable for them.]

15b. Her Majesty's Commissioners have made ARRANGEMENTS TO SUPPLY WATER at a high pressure gratuitously to Exhibitors, who will have the privilege of adapting it to the working of their machinery, &c.

[Water, which was provided at a high pressure, was not used for its pressure alone to drive machines in any case, though indispensable for its other uses.]

16. PRICES ARE NOT TO BE AFFIXED to the articles exhibited, although the articles may be marked as shown for economy of production. But as the cost at which articles can be produced will, in some cases, enter into the question of the distribution of rewards, the Commissioners, or the persons intrusted with the adjudication of the rewards, may have to make inquiries, and possibly to take evidence, upon the subject ; still they do not consider it expedient to affix a note of the price to the articles displayed. When the Exhibitor

considers the merit of his article to consist in its cheapness, and founds a claim on this ground, he must state the price in the invoice sent to the Commissioners.

17. Nothing is suitable for the Exhibition, except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury during many months.

18. No space will be provided for cattle, or for shrubs or flowers.

[It was found desirable, for the sake of decoration, to receive a limited quantity of flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees, but they were not shown as competing for prizes.]

19. All Spirits, Wines, and Fermented Liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases, and under special restrictions; and when Oils, Spirits, &c., are exhibited, to prevent accidents, they must be shown in well-secured glass vessels.

[The words 'unusual sources' led to confusion, foreigners assuming that it might be read as 'unusual places,' and a considerable number of samples were in consequence sent to this country.]

20. All highly-inflammable articles, such as Gunpowder, Detonating Powder, Lucifer Matches, &c., and all Live Stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition, are inadmissible, unless specially excepted.

[Cheese and butter were sent to the Executive Committee from various places, and should therefore have been named among those things which would not keep the length of time requisite, and permission should have been given for the introduction of copper caps, as made before insertion of the detonating powder, and also of lucifer matches with coloured or artificial tops.]

21. PACKING-CASES in which articles are brought to the Building must be removed at the cost of the Agent or Exhibitor, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners. (See 99a.)

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

22. Her Majesty's Commissioners having communicated with the several Departments of Her Majesty's Government, are enabled to announce that arrangements have been made to facilitate the Registration of Designs proposed for exhibition, with the view of protecting them from Piracy.

[The effect of these rules was to cause 259 registrations to be made, and 691 claims for patents to be registered. See Appendix XXII.]

Designs applicable to the following classes of Articles of Manufacture or Substances may be the subjects of Provisional Registration:—

ORIGINAL DESIGNS for ORNAMENTING—*Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal, of Wood, of Glass, of Earthenware, Ivory, Bone, Papier Maché, and other solid substances. Paper-Hangings. Carpets, Floor-cloths, and Oil-cloths. Shawls (patterns printed and not printed). Yarn, Thread, or Warp (printed). Woven Fabrics (patterns printed and patterns not printed). Lace and all other Articles.*

NEW and ORIGINAL DESIGNS for the SHAPE or CONFIGURATION, either of the whole or of part of any Article of Manufacture, such new shape or configuration *having reference to some purpose of utility*, whether such Articles be made in Metal or any other substance.

The Provisional Registration lasts for 12 months from the date of Registration, and may be extended for a further period of six months, by order of the Board of Trade.

The necessary Forms and Conditions having been observed, the right of the Proprietor of the Design is protected from Piracy by a Penalty of from 5*l.* to 30*l.* for each offence, each individual illegal publication or sale of a Design constituting a separate offence. The Penalty may be recovered by the aggrieved Party, either by action in the Superior Courts, or by a summary proceeding before two magistrates.

Until Articles for Exhibition can be received in the Building in Hyde Park, parties desiring to register a Design applicable to any Article as aforesaid must apply at the *Designs Office, No. 4, Somerset-place, Somerset House*, between the hours of 10 and 4. Designs are registered from 11 to 3 for a Fee of 1*s.* in respect of Ornamental Designs, and of 10*s.* in respect of the Designs for Articles of Utility. When the Designs so registered have been certified as having been deposited in the Building of the Exhibition, such Fees will be returned.

On and after the 1st February, 1850, instead of proceeding to the Designs Office in Somerset House, Exhibitors will be enabled to effect the Registration at the Building of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, without payment of any Fees whatever.

In order to effect the Registration, both before and after the period when Articles can be received in the Building, three exactly similar Copies or Drawings of the Designs or *actual Specimens of manufacture*, as in woven Fabrics, must be prepared according to certain Rules.

Copies of these Rules may be obtained at the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, Somerset House, from 10 to 4, and at the Offices of the Executive Committee, from 10 to 5. The most important of these are as follows:—

ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

Persons proposing to Register a Design for Ornamenting an Article of Manufacture, must bring or send to the Designs Office:—

1. THREE EXACTLY SIMILAR Copies, Drawings, (or tracings), or Prints thereof.
2. THE NAME AND ADDRESS of the Proprietor or Proprietors, or the Title of the Firm under which he or they may be trading, together with their place of Abode, or place of carrying on Business, *distinctly written or printed*.

The aforesaid Copies may consist of portions of the Manufactured Articles (*except Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Woollen Shawls*), when such can conveniently be done (as in the case of *Paper Hangings, Calico Prints, &c.*), which as well as the Drawings or Tracings (not in Pencil) or Prints of the Design, furnished when the Article is of such a nature as not to admit of being pasted in a book, *must*, whether coloured or not, be *fac-similes of each other*.

Should Paper Hangings or Furnitures exceed 42 inches in length, by 23 inches in breadth, Drawings will be required, but they must not exceed these dimensions.

NOTE.—These Copies, Drawings, (or tracings), or Prints, must consist of the entire Design, without any addition or variation whatever, and no description will be admitted.

DESIGNS FOR THE PURPOSES OF UTILITY.

Persons proposing to Register a Design for purposes of utility must bring or send to the Designs Office the following particulars:—

- 1st. *The Title of the Design.*
- 2nd. *Three exactly similar* Drawings or Prints thereof, made on a proper geometric scale, marked with letters, figures or colours to be referred to as hereinafter mentioned.
- 3rd. *The Name and Address* of the Proprietor or Proprietors, or the Title of the Firm under which he or they may be trading, together with their Place of Abode, or Place of carrying on Business, *distinctly Written or Printed.*
- 4th. *Statement of the purpose of utility* to which the shape or configuration of the new parts of such Design have reference.
- 5th. *Description* to render the same intelligible, distinguishing the several parts of the Design by reference to the letters, figures, or colours aforesaid.

NOTE.—No description of the parts of the drawings which are old will be admitted, except such as may be absolutely necessary to render the purpose of the new parts intelligible.

- 6th. *A short and distinct Statement* of such part or parts (if any) as shall not be new or original which may be in one of the forms following:—

The parts of this Design which are not new or original as regards the shape or configuration thereof, are all the parts except those marked A, B, C (&c.); or coloured (blue, green, &c.)

The parts of this Design which are not new or original, as regards the shape or configuration thereof, are all the parts taken separately.

But the parts (A and B) or coloured (blue, &c.), as here combined, form a new design.

NOTE.—The above particulars must be given in the above order under their several heads, and in distinct and separate paragraphs, and each must be strictly confined to what is above required to be contained in each.

Each Drawing or Print, together with the whole of the other Particulars, must be drawn, written, or printed upon a separate sheet of paper or parchment, only one side of which must be drawn, written, or printed upon. Such sheets must not exceed in size 24 inches by 15 inches, and on the same side as these particulars there *must be left two blank spaces*, of the size of 6 inches by 4 inches each, for the Certificates of Registration.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS—MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS.

31. Her Majesty's Commissioners having undertaken the *absolute* control over the expenditure of all money that may come into the hands of their Treasurers, have made arrangements for auditing accounts, and insuring the strictest economy.

32. The scale upon which this important undertaking will be conducted, must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public. Her Majesty's Commissioners appeal with confidence to all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will insure the success of this undertaking, in a manner worthy of the character and position of this country, and of the invitation which has been given to the other nations of the world to compete with us in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation.

33. The amount of the funds which the public may place at the disposal of the Commissioners must determine the extent of accommodation which can be provided for the Exhibition.

34. Her Majesty's Commissioners hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal by voluntary contributions may be such as to enable them so to regulate the amount to be paid for entrance, that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition.

35. Should any surplus remain, after giving every facility to the Exhibitors and increasing the privileges of the Public as spectators, Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to apply the same to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future.

36. Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that there should be complete local organi-

zation, and that the Local Committees, wherever formed, should themselves collect the Subscriptions within their own districts.

37. The Local Committees should advertise all Subscriptions they receive, and defray all local expenses, paying such commissions for collection as they may think necessary.

[The proportions which were reserved by each Committee may be seen on reference to Appendix XL.]

38. All Subscriptions must be absolute and definite.

39. Her Majesty's Commissioners think that the same complete system of organization should be extended as much as possible to the British Colonies.

40. Subscriptions should (without delay) be paid to the Treasurers of Local Committees, and by them transferred to the General Fund at the Bank of England, in the names of A. K. Barclay, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

[The Decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners being published from time to time, it was thought advisable to leave figures vacant in the first publication, so that paragraphs might be inserted without disturbing the numbers. This will account for several numbers which have no decision attached.]

LOCAL COMMITTEES—THEIR FUNCTIONS, &c.

46. The functions of the Local Committees chiefly consist in the recommendation of Local Commissioners to represent the interests of their localities—in encouraging the production of suitable objects for Exhibition—in affording information in the locality relative to the Exhibition—in the organization and collection of Subscriptions—and in facilitating the means of visiting the Exhibition.

[The course of proceedings adopted in Local Committees may be judged of by referring to the returns from Birmingham, Manchester, and Marylebone. Appendix VII.]

47. However large the Building may be—the quantity of articles sent for Exhibition may exceed any amount of space that can be provided ;—Her Majesty's Commissioners consequently reserve to themselves ample powers of rejection and selection. But it is the wish of the Commissioners to limit, as far as possible, the necessity for the exercise of the powers of rejection and selection of objects intended for exhibition thus reserved to them, and for that purpose, to call to their assistance the local knowledge and discretion of the several Local Committees. They consider that it would be desirable that the Local Committees should, without delay, enter into personal communication with those persons resident within their district, who are likely to be Exhibitors ; and that they should ascertain the character and number of the objects which it would be their wish to send to the Exhibition. They are desirous of receiving, at as early a period as possible, the general result of the inquiries instituted by the Committees, and a general estimate of the articles likely to be supplied, which, in the opinion of the Committee, may be fitly exhibited, supposing there were ample space.

[The amount of space demanded and that actually allotted by the Executive Committee may be seen in Appendix XL.]

48. Before a final determination be adopted in respect to the selection of objects to be transmitted, the Commissioners hope to be enabled to depute one or two well-qualified persons to visit the several districts from which articles of the same general character are likely to be supplied ; and enter into personal communication with each of the Local Committees, for the purpose of giving them information on any point on which they may be enabled to afford it ; and for the purpose also of enabling the Commissioners to judge from the collective reports of the persons employed by them, in what manner the power of selection and rejection reserved to the Commissioners can be ultimately exercised most consistently with justice to all parties, and with the advantageous application of the space for the purpose of exhibition, which they will have at their command.

[It was found that the more the Local Committees were left to their own resources and enjoyed freedom of action, the more successful was the result.]

49. The first object, however, of the Commissioners, is to receive from the Local Committees such general information as to the character of the objects to be supplied, and such general estimate of their number, and the room they would occupy, as may enable the Commissioners to form some judgment as to the probable demands upon the space applicable to the purposes of the Exhibition.

50. The subjoined printed form (*see* 54) has been prepared, and may be obtained by intending Exhibitors of the nearest Local Committee.

51. FORM of RETURN to be made by LOCAL COMMITTEES to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS on or before the 31st of October, addressed to M. D. WYATT, Esq.

CLASS OF ARTICLES. [NOTE.—Please to enumerate the Classes, such as , &c. &c., giving the details applicable to each.]	Number of Exhibitors.	Total of superficial Feet.			Average Height likely to be required in each Surface.	Average quantity of Surface likely to be required for each Exhibitor.	Remarks.
		Floor Surface.	Table or Counter Surface.	Wall Surface.			

52. It is not intended to require of Exhibitors that they should of necessity be Subscribers.

53. All persons desirous of contributing Articles for the Exhibition of 1851, must give immediate notice of such intention, and transmit a general description, in the form annexed, of the nature of each Article, and the space which will be required for the exhibition of it, to the Secretary of the ——— (nearest) Local Committee.

54. This RETURN is to be filled up by intending Exhibitors, and addressed to Hon. Secretary to the Local Committee for the Town of

Name.	Address.	Nature of Manufacture.	Area required in superficial feet.			Average Height likely to be required.	Remarks.
			Floor.	Table or Counter.	Wall.		

[In this form of return, as well as many others, it would have eventually saved trouble if the length, breadth, and height of the article or articles to be exhibited, or the case or stall to contain them, had been distinctly specified, as near as could be judged at the date of the return; it would have afterwards facilitated the arrangements in detail, and would have prevented some mistakes. Twelve feet of counter and wall was commonly interpreted as twelve feet lineal, and many exhibitors demanded not only the superficial counter space they required, but the floor on which that counter was to stand.]

55. A Counterpart of this form should be retained by intending Exhibitors.

56. A register of the names, and the particulars thus sent, will be made by the Local Committees, and must be transmitted by them to M. D. Wyatt, Esq., ON OR BEFORE THE 31st OF OCTOBER (see 51).

57. It will not be necessary in the first instance to exhibit to the Local Committee either specimens of the Articles to be sent, or to give a minute specification of them.

58. The first point to be ascertained is the probable number of Exhibitors, and the space that will be probably required for the Articles they may send. The Local Committee will hereafter determine on the principle on which the selection of Articles for transmission to London shall be made; giving to the Contributors full public notice of that principle, and of the mode in which it is to be carried into execution.

59. It is difficult to decide on this important matter, without having some general notion of the space which it is proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to allot to each particular District. It will be the earnest desire of the Local Committee to make those arrangements in respect to the principle and details of selection which shall be most consistent with strict justice to the Contributors, and which shall, as far as possible, prevent any party from being prejudiced by the premature disclosure of any particulars connected with the preparation or manufacture of the Articles which he may propose to exhibit.

60. Intending Exhibitors should bear in mind that it will be necessary for them to obtain the certificate of the nearest Local Committee of its approval of the articles sent for Exhibition before they can be received for examination by the Commissioners in the Building.

REJECTION AND SELECTION OF ARTICLES BY LOCAL COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

60a. The Commissioners have decided further that they will not interfere with the discretion of the Local Committees, in their allotment of space to individual exhibitors.

60b. The Commissioners have now to announce that the whole of the demands for FLOOR or COUNTER space in the Building which the Local Committees of the United Kingdom

have returned exceed 417,000 superficial feet. These demands exceed the amount of available space for the United Kingdom by about 210,000 superficial feet. The amount of wall space demanded is only 200,000 superficial feet, which is very much below that available.

60c. The number of persons proposing to exhibit is upwards of 8,200.

[Of the 8,213 original applicants, space was allotted in the first instance to 6,924 by the Local Committees; of the latter number about 1,200 never exhibited anything, and about 600 were admitted either at later request of the Local and Metropolitan Committees, or as special cases, on the authority of the Executive Committee.]

60d. The Commissioners have proceeded to adjust the proportions of FLOOR or COUNTER space which it appeared desirable to them that the Four Sections of the Exhibition should occupy in the Building. The amount of wall space yet available being very large, a considerable proportion can be applied in favour of those Exhibitors who are able to substitute vertical for floor or counter space, in respect of articles which otherwise could not be received for want of room. The Local Committees are requested to make this known, and to apply for this additional space whenever they consider the articles worthy of admission. The term "Wall," not only includes vertical or hanging space, but also affords the means for the erection of upright cases.

[The term *wall space* was the cause of much misunderstanding, which would have, in a great measure, been saved by the means pointed out in a note on Decision 54. Upright cases fixed on the wall, of course practically occupied a certain portion of horizontal space, as the space under them was rarely available for other Exhibitors.]

60e. Upon the average, furnished by the whole of the United Kingdom, and obtained by dividing the total amount of space apportioned to each section by the number of Exhibitors in that Section, the Commissioners, as a general rule, have allotted to each Local Committee an amount of space in each Section, in proportion to the number of Exhibitors which have been returned by each Committee.

60f. The Commissioners are desirous that each Local Committee, in allotting space to the individual Exhibitors, should, as far as possible, maintain the proportions of the Four Sections allotted to it, so that in the ultimate arrangement of the whole Exhibition, the space which each Section may occupy, should agree as closely as may be with the spaces fixed by the Commissioners.

60g. As in many cases the amount of space demanded by a Local Committee has been inevitably reduced, and as it is essential in every case that only those Articles which do honour to our industrial skill as a nation should be admitted, it becomes indispensable that some selection should be made, and it is most necessary that this should be done in such a manner as to represent the industry of the district with perfect fairness, and do the fullest credit to its industrial position.

60h. The Local Committees will perceive that it would be quite impossible on the part of the Commissioners to send a sufficient number of persons possessed of technical knowledge to decide on the merits of the varied articles of the manufacturing districts. The Commissioners therefore rely on the Local Committees for the proper distribution of the aggregate space allotted to them. The Local Committees will readily understand from Decisions 103 to 107, that the Commissioners recognize merit in whatever form it may present itself, and that they are prepared to look for it in the cheapest fabric, if distinguished as being superior in its class, as in the highest forms of artistic excellence. The success of the Exhibition, and the appreciation of our Industrial products by the world, will to a great extent depend upon the manner in which the Committees distribute the space allotted to them. Articles possessing none of the peculiar merits already indicated would be detrimental to this manifestation of industrial skill. In the hands of the Local Committees, therefore, the Commissioners leave with perfect confidence the credit of their respective districts.

60i. The Commissioners have caused copies of each application for space to be transmitted to the respective Local Committees for revision and correction where necessary. The Local Committees will proceed to give the allotments of space, and to examine the applications with great deliberation. Should the Local Committees feel authorized in allocating space to articles, which either are not yet completed, or which they have not personally examined, they will do so only with a full confidence in the character and manufacturing skill of the intending producer, and with the entire conviction that the article when finished will be peculiarly worthy of exhibition. The Commissioners rely that all inquiries will have been duly made, and that the Local Committees will be fully satisfied before they give their vouchers for the admission of the articles; these vouchers will be considered as tantamount to *their unqualified approbation of the Articles*, and will entitle the Articles to admission to the Building. Should the Committee desire to call in the aid of competent persons, not being members, they are of course at liberty to do so.

60j. Although the Commissioners have made definite allotments of space to the Local Committees, it will still rest absolutely with the discretion of each to determine whether they will admit the present applicants; and whether they will reduce or increase the space demanded by each applicant. In no case must a Local Committee *increase* the amount of the *total* allotted to it by the Commissioners. The Local Committees have full power, *without any further application to the Commissioners*, should they be dissatisfied on further investigation with the

character or excellence of the works already returned by them to the Commissioners, to apportion any part of the space allotted to them to other Exhibitors than those who may have sent in demands before the 31st of October.

60*k*. In order to provide for the proper reception of articles in the Building as soon as they shall arrive, it is obviously necessary that the places for large groups of articles shall be fixed before any are admitted, and so far as is consistent with this necessity, it has been the desire of the Commissioners to give the utmost latitude of time to enable the Local Committees to make due inquiries into the fitness of articles for Exhibition; and the Commissioners have therefore appointed so late a day as the 10th December, as the LAST on which vouchers can possibly be received; so that there will be an interval of some time during which it will be in the power of the Local Committees, to whom space is allotted, to consider the best distribution of it in every way. At the same time, as soon as a Local Committee has positively filled up or cancelled any application for space, the Commissioners request that it may be immediately returned to them, and not delayed until the 10th of December.

60*l*. The Commissioners do not propose in any case to inquire into any differences of opinion, should any arise, respecting the *amount* of space which the Local Committees may allot to individual exhibitors; and the Commissioners only propose to exercise the powers of rejection and selection, which they have reserved to themselves, to the extent of seeing that no articles contrary to the Decisions have been inadvertently passed by any Local Committee. At the same time, if any productions shall have been rejected by any Local Committee, and the proprietor of them shall desire to appeal against the decision, it will be competent for him to address the Commissioners THROUGH THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, who will forward the appeal, with their own observations, to the Commissioners; and the Commissioners, upon consideration of the circumstances, will then decide whether the rejected articles may be examined under appeal, at the expense of the appellant.

[The appeals were singularly few.]

60*m*. With the view of providing against the exhibition of duplicate articles of manufacture, the Commissioners, in cases where duplicates may have been admitted by *different* Local Committees, will call upon the Exhibitors of such duplicates to produce a certificate from the actual makers, stating which of the Exhibitors has arranged with the maker to be proprietor of the absolute and exclusive right of sale and distribution of such article, and the preference of admission will be given to that Exhibitor who is the sole proprietor. Perhaps the Local Committees may think it advisable to adopt a similar regulation. The Local Committees will doubtless be sensible of the importance of taking care not to admit either unnecessary duplicates of any Machine or Article, or Machines or Articles having only very unimportant differences, especially when such Articles are large.

[This was a question which the Commissioners were never called upon to decide.]

REGULATIONS AS TO THE RECEPTION OF ARTICLES SENT BY EXHIBITORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

61*a*. All Articles must be delivered at the Building with the Freight, Carriage, Portage, and all charges and dues whatever paid upon them.

61*b*. All articles must be delivered at the south side of the Building.

[The delivery of the goods at or near one place was rendered necessary by the incomplete state of the building; but the experience of the removal of goods showed the great advantage which would have been derived by receiving the goods at numerous points round the whole exterior.]

61*c*. Every article sent separately, and every package must be legibly marked with the name of the Exhibitor or Exhibitors, and also with the Section and Class, whether Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactures, or Fine Arts, in which it is proposed the articles shall be exhibited, or it will be liable to be returned.

[The marking the package on the outside with the Section and Class saved both the Executive Committee and the Exhibitors great trouble, as the latter knew where to find their goods after their delivery by the railway.]

61*d*. The following is the form of address, &c., which the Executive Committee request may be adopted:—

Section.	Class.
<i>To the Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851.</i> BUILDING, HYDE PARK, LONDON.	
From [state Exhibitor's name and address.]	
<i>General Contents of Package.</i>	
[State whether Raw Materials, Manufactures, Machinery, or Fine Arts.]	

61e. Before any article or package can be received into the Building, TWO copies of a list or invoice giving such description of *every* article as the Exhibitor wishes to appear in the Catalogue must have been duly forwarded on or before 31st January to the Executive Committee, on the proper forms for the Catalogue as furnished to the Exhibitor. A receipt will be given for these forms, which will be the authority for the admission of the Goods to the Building. If an Exhibitor's articles are contained in several packages, a brief list indicating the number of Packages, and the contents of each separate Package, should be sent previously or with the Packages.

61f. Articles intended to be exhibited in different Sections should not be included in *one* and the same package, unless they are to be exhibited together to illustrate each other. (See Decisions 123, 142, 143.)

61g. The articles and packages will be both unloaded at the Building, and taken to the places appointed in the Building by the officers of the Commission, and the Exhibitors, Agents, &c., will be duly informed when they can be admitted to the Building to unpack them for examination.

61h. When the articles are deposited in the Building, and upon receipt of due notice from the Executive Committee, Exhibitors themselves or their representatives, or Local Committees, or their Agents, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange all articles.

61i. All packing cases, &c., must be removed by the Exhibitors, &c., as soon as they receive orders from the Executive Committee to do so. Packing cases not removed within three days after notice by the Exhibitors or Agents will be sold by the Executive Committee, and the proceeds applied to the funds of the Exhibition.

61j. To prevent loss, miscarriage, or mislaying, it is requested that articles or packing cases containing them, which occupy less bulk than three cubic feet, may not be sent separately, but that Exhibitors or Committees will so arrange that packages under such size, containing as far as possible, *the same classes of* articles, shall be transmitted in combination. Care should be taken to observe Rule 6, already laid down above.

61k. Every Exhibitor or his Agent or Servant will be provided with a Ticket to enable him to pass into the Building, to unpack and arrange the articles, which ticket he will be called upon to produce on entrance, and give up when required.

[The experience of the removal of goods showed the advantage of fixing absolutely upon the exhibitor or his authorized agents the responsibility of introducing the workmen necessary for the completion of his arrangements.]

LODGINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

62. With the view of affording information, a Register has been opened by the Secretary of the Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851, in which will be entered the names and addresses of persons disposed to provide accommodation for artizans from the country whilst visiting the Exhibition next year. Copies of this Register of Lodgings may be had on application. The Register contains a column in which the particulars, &c., of the accommodation each party proposes to afford will be entered. All applications for participating in these arrangements must be made through Local Committees.

[These Registers were not found to answer, and from the result it is obvious that there was no necessity for the Commission attempting to provide accommodation. See Appendix XXIV.]

62a. It must be clearly understood that whilst Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous of collecting the fullest information likely to be serviceable to the Working Classes, they do not propose to charge themselves in any respect with the management, but simply to afford information.

63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

70. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, *unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce*. Her Majesty's Commissioners have communicated to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-countrymen.

71. Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country. Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and should any such

be addressed to them, they can only refer it to the central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

72. The Commissioners do not insist upon articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such Authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorizing the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question.

73. In case the Central Authority in any country should be of opinion that the space allotted to the productions of that country is greater than it will require, the Commissioners have to request that this opinion may be communicated to them, as it is obvious that it would not appear well if a large vacant space should be left in the department assigned to any country.

74. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the unfettered right of directing the arrangement of all goods that may be sent in such a manner as they may think proper. They will endeavour, in the case of articles the nature of which admits of their so doing, to cause the arrangement of each section to have some reference to the nationality of the productions exhibited in it, and will not intermix the productions of one country with those of another, in cases where the objects of the exhibition can be attained without their doing so. Whatever may be their arrangements, however, they undertake to find places for all articles sent by each country which could, if placed together, be exhibited in the aggregate space allotted to that country, provided only that they be informed in sufficient time what proportion of that space will be required for Raw Materials, what proportion for Machinery, what proportion for Manufactured Articles, and what proportion for objects of Fine Art.

75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

[It was found in practice that the information necessary for carrying into effect this system could not be obtained from Foreign countries, and an arrangement strictly geographical was substituted for that indicated in the above Decision, except so far as concerned machinery in motion, which, of course, had to be brought to the motive power.—See also 149c.]

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

85. Colonial and Foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such articles as Bonded Goods.

Arrangements made by the Board of Customs.

86. That all Works intended for the Exhibition will, in the first instance, be admitted into this country without payment of duty; the goods will not be subject to examination at the waterside, but be conveyed to the place of Exhibition, at the expense of the Importer, under charge of proper officers of the Customs, to be there opened by the Importer or his agent, and examined in the presence of the proper officer of the Customs, in order to ascertain the rate of duty which they would be liable to if sold in this country, and to have such marks attached thereto as may be considered necessary to maintain the identity of the goods.

87. The goods brought for Exhibition will be considered as warehoused, under the Warehousing Regulations, in the premises appointed for the Exhibition; and security must be given in each case for the due re-exportation of the goods, or payment of the duty at the close of the Exhibition.

88. No Goods liable to duty to be on any account removed from the premises until the termination of the Exhibition, and then only on payment of the duty, or for re-exportation.

89. That Goods intended for Exhibition should be imported into one of the following Ports, viz.—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Dover, Folkestone, and Southampton; and the Board of Customs to make such regulations, and appoint such officers of the Department for taking charge of the goods at the place of Exhibition, in communication with the Commission for conducting the proceedings, as may be deemed essential for the security of the interests of the Revenue.

90. All goods which are forwarded to England will remain deposited in charge of the Customs, until claimed by an agent of the party sending them, *who will have to establish his right to remove them to the Building by producing the bill of lading*, and the certificate given by the Central Authorities in each country that such goods are for the Exhibition.

91. Goods placed in the charge of the officers of the Royal Commission by a Custom-house Agent, for which goods he has given bond, will not be permitted to be removed from the Exhibition by any person but the agent through whom they are exhibited.

92, 93, 94, 95.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL ARTICLES ONLY.

92a. The Commissioners have published the following rules for the information of Foreign Commissions and Colonial Committees, respecting the reception of Articles at the Building.

92b. All Articles and Packages must be delivered at the Building with the Freight, Carriage, Porterage, and all charges and dues whatever paid upon them.

92c. All Articles and Packages must be delivered at the Entrances at the south side of the Building appointed to receive Foreign and Colonial productions.

92d. Every Article sent separately, and every Package, must be legibly marked with the name of the Foreign Country or Colony of which they are the produce or manufacture, and, as far as practicable, with the name of the Exhibitor or Exhibitors.

92e. The following is the Form of Address, &c., which the Executive Committee suggest should be adopted when practicable.

To the Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851.

BUILDING, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

From [state Country, and Exhibitor's name.]

96. It is requested that every Foreign Commission and Colonial Committee will cause to be prepared and forwarded to the Executive Committee Two copies of a list or invoice, giving such description in the English language of *every* article as the Exhibitor wishes to appear in the Catalogue. Forms in which it is suggested that the information for the Catalogue shall be made out are herewith transmitted. (See Decision 150.)

97. Officers of the Commission will assist in unloading the articles and packages at the Building, and taking the same to certain places appointed in the Building. In the first instance, the productions of each Country must be brought into one spot, to enable the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs to examine them, and the Officers of the Commission to ascertain the nature, bulk, &c.

98. When the Articles of each Country are thus deposited in the place assigned to them, the Commissioners and Agents appointed by Foreign Commissioners or Colonial Committees, or the Exhibitors, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange all articles. In the case of Foreign and Colonial productions, as they must be necessarily unpacked for a considerable time before they are finally arranged for exhibition, the Executive Committee suggest that the Consignees or Agents, should be authorized to provide proper temporary covering to protect the articles from dust, &c.; and in the case of machinery and polished goods make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust, &c.

[Oiled calico appeared on the whole to be the best article, as keeping off wet if any glass was broken overhead.]

99. All packing cases, &c., must be removed by the Agents, Exhibitors, &c., as soon as they receive orders from the Executive Committee to do so. Packing cases not removed within six days after notice has been given, will be sold by the Executive Committee, and the proceeds applied to the funds of the Exhibition.

99a. To prevent loss, miscarriage, or mislaying, it is requested that articles or packing cases containing them, which occupy less bulk than two cubic feet, may not be sent separately, but that packages under such size containing, as far as possible, the same classes of articles, shall be transmitted in combination.

100. Every Exhibitor or his Agent or Servant will be provided with a Ticket to enable them to pass into the Building, to unpack and arrange the articles, at such times as the Executive Committee may consider advisable, which Ticket he will be called upon to produce on entrance.

[Experience rather went to show that admission by tickets for the workmen was open to many abuses, and that such abuses would probably have been less frequent if several entrances had been provided, and each entrance had been placed under the control of some responsible person, authorized to admit any one who came on business, without further formality, tickets being given to the Exhibitors or their representatives only.]

THE PRIZES AND JURIES.

101. Her Majesty's Commissioners have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having (three) medals struck of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. They have decided to select bronze for the material in which the medals are to be executed, considering that metal to be better calculated than any other for the development of superior skill and ingenuity in the medallist art, and at the same time the most likely to constitute a lasting memorial of the Exhibition.

[When the Jurors met they recommended two Medals only, and added in their Reports Honourable Mention. The third Medal has since been appropriated by the Commission to the use of the Jurors themselves, and two other Medals, for Exhibitors and those who have rendered Service to the Exhibition, have been prepared.]

102. With regard to the mode in which the prizes are to be awarded, the Commissioners

think it inexpedient to establish beforehand rules so precise as to fetter the discretion of the Juries upon which the task will ultimately devolve. It will be sufficient for the present to indicate the general principles to which it will probably be advisable to conform in the award of prizes for successful competition in the several departments of the Exhibition.

103. In the department of RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE, for instance, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, coming under this head of the Exhibition, the Juries will take into account the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity manifested in the process of preparation.

104. In the department of MACHINERY, the prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency, or increased economy, in the use of the article exhibited. The importance, in a social or other point of view, of the purposes to which the article is to be applied, will also be taken into consideration, as will also the amount of the difficulties overcome in bringing the invention to perfection.

105. In the department of MANUFACTURES, those articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list, viz.:—Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. Superior quality, or superior skill in workmanship. New use of known materials. Use of new materials. New combinations of materials, as in metals and pottery. Beauty of design in form, or colour, or both, with reference to utility. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

106. In the department of SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART, the rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens exhibited, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the interest attaching to the subject they represent.

107. These general indications are sufficient to show that it is the wish of the Commissioners, as far as possible, to reward all articles in any department of the Exhibition which may appear to competent judges to possess any decided superiority, of whatever nature that superiority may be. It is the intention of the Commissioners to reward excellence in whatever form it is presented, and not to give inducements to the distinctions of a merely individual competition. Although the Commissioners have determined on having three Medals of different sizes and designs, they do not propose to instruct the Juries to award them as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects. They do not wish to trammel the Juries by any precise limitation; but they consider that the Juries will rather view the three kinds of Medals as a means of appreciating and distinguishing the respective characters of the subjects to be rewarded, and not of making distinctive marks in the same Class of Articles exhibited. They fully recognise that excellence in production is not only to be looked for in high-priced goods, in which much cost of labour and skill has been employed, but they encourage the exhibition of low-priced fabrics, when combining quality with lowness of price, or with novelty of production. They can readily conceive that Juries will be justified in giving the same class Medal to the cheapest Calico Print, made for the Brazilian or other South American market, as they would to the finest piece of *Mousseline de Soie* or *Mousseline de Laine*, if each possessed excellence of its own kind.

108. In selecting the Juries who are ultimately to guide them in making their award, the Commissioners will take the greatest pains to secure the services of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality (for which purpose they will be composed partly of English, and partly of foreigners); and who may be expected to recognise and appreciate merit wherever it may be found, and in whatever way it may show itself.

109. No competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award the prizes in that section.

110. The names of persons selected to act on these Juries will be published when decided upon.

[A list of those who acted is printed with the Reports of the Jurors.]

111. All persons, whether being designers or inventors, the manufacturers or the proprietors, of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so. They may also state the names of all or any of the parties who have aided in the production. In awarding the prizes, however, it will be for the Juries to consider, in each individual case, how far the various elements of merit should be recognised, and to decide whether the prize should be handed to the exhibitor, or to one or more of those who have aided in the production.

112. Lastly, the Commissioners in announcing their intention of giving Medal prizes, do not propose altogether to exclude pecuniary grants, either as prizes for successful competition, or as awards under special circumstances, accompanying, and in addition to the honorary distinction of the medal. There may be cases in which, on account of the condition of life of the successful competitor (as, for instance, in the case of workmen), the grant of a sum of money may be the most appropriate reward of superior excellence; and there may be other cases of a special and exceptional nature, in which, from a consideration of the expense

incurred in the preparation or transmission of a particular article entitled to a prize, combined with a due regard to the condition and pecuniary circumstances of the party exhibiting, a special grant may with propriety be added to the honorary distinction. The Commissioners are not prepared, for the present at least, to establish any regulations on these heads. They consider it probable that a wide discretion must be left to the juries to be hereafter appointed in respect to the award of money prizes, or the grant of money in aid of honorary distinctions; it being understood that such discretion is to be exercised under the superintendence and control of the Commission.

113. Articles marked "Not for Competition" cannot be admitted.

114a. There shall be one Jury to each of the Thirty Classes, into which the Exhibition is divided.

[In Class V. it was found advisable, when in operation, to appoint a Sub-Jury for Carriages, and in Class X. three Sub-Juries were appointed—for Musical Instruments, Horology, and Surgical Instruments.]

114b. The number of Jurors in each Jury is determined by the amount of articles exhibited in each Class, and the greater or less diversity of the subjects included in it, but no abstract idea of the relative importance of the Classes is involved in the numbers attached to them.

114c. The following list describes the Thirty Juries, and the number of Jurors to each Jury:—

		No. of Jurors.
A. Raw Materials.	I. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products	8
	II. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products generally	8
	III. Substances used as Food	6
	IV. Vegetable and Animal Substances chiefly used in Manufactures, as Implements, or for Ornament	8
	V. Machines for direct use, including Carriages and Railway and Naval Mechanism	12
B. Machinery.	VA. Carriages	6
	VI. Manufacturing Machines and Tools	12
	VII. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances	8
	VIII. Naval Architecture and Military Engineering; Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements	8
	IX. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements	15*
	X. Philosophical Instruments and processes depending upon their use; Musical, Horological, and Surgical Instruments	12
	XA. Musical Instruments	10
	XB. Horological Instruments	4
	Xc. Surgical Instruments	6
	XI. Cotton	10
C. Textile Fabrics.	XII. Woollen and Worsted	12
	XIII. Silk and Velvet	10
	XIV. Manufactures from Flax and Hemp	10
	XV. Mixed Fabrics, including Shawls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods (Class XII.)	12
	XVI. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair	10
	XVII. Paper and Stationery, Printing and Bookbinding	8
	XVIII. Woven, Spun, Felted, and laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing	10
	XIX. Tapestry, including Carpets and Floor-cloths, Lace and Embroidery, Fancy and Industrial Works	10
	XX. Articles of Clothing for immediate, personal, or domestic use	8
	XXI. Cutlery and Edge Tools	6
D. Metallic, Vitreous, and Ceramic Manufactures.	XXII. Iron and General Hardware	12
	XXIII. Working in Precious Metals, and in their imitation, Jewellery, and all articles of Virtù and Luxury, not included in the other Classes	10
	XXIV. Glass	8
	XXV. Ceramic Manufacture, China, Porcelain, Earthenware, &c.	8
	XXVI. Decoration Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings, Papier Maché, and Japanned Goods	12
E. Miscellaneous Manufactures.	XXVII. Manufactures in Mineral Substances, used for building or decoration, as in Marble, Slate, Porphyries, Cements, Artificial Stones, &c.	8
	XXVIII. Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being Woven or Felted, or included in other Sections	8
	XXIX. Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Wares	8
F. Fine Arts.	XXX. Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art	15
		318

* The Jury for Agricultural Implements is made exceptional, as the Agricultural Committee, consisting of eminent Members of the Royal Agricultural Society, have undertaken the functions of the Jury. Foreigners may be added to this Committee if desired.

114*d*. A classified List of subjects under the province of each Jury is prepared, and forms the limitation to each class.

114*e*. The Articles in the Building are arranged as much as possible in the 30 Classes so as to be coincident with the field of action of each Jury, and to facilitate its labours.

114*f*. If Exhibitors accept the office of Jurors, they cease to be competitors for prizes in the class to which they are appointed, and these cannot be awarded either to them individually, or to the firms in which they may be partners.

[Articles shown by Exhibitors in the Class in which they acted as Jurors were marked as "Exhibited by a Juror of this Class, and therefore not eligible for award."]

114*g*. Juries may take evidence when a majority of the Jury deem it advisable, and name the persons to be consulted. Jurors of another class may also be called in aid by a Jury, when a knowledge involved in that class is required.

114*h*. Juries may act in matters of detail by sub-committees, but no award can be made except by the majority of the Jury.

114*i*. Before a Jury can finally make its awards, they must be submitted to a meeting of the Juries of allied subjects, as indicated in the groups in the Decision 3. These Meetings of allied Juries will have power to confirm the award of the Juries, and to investigate any disputed decisions. Before, however, the awards are published, they must be submitted to a Council, consisting of the Chairmen of the Juries, in order to secure uniformity of action—and a compliance with the regulations originally laid down by that body.

114*j*. The awards of a Jury, when reported by the Council of Chairmen as being made in conformity to the rules, are final.

114*k*. The Juries will commence their duties on Monday the 12th May, at 10 o'clock, and will be aided in the general transaction of the business by a person to be named by the Royal Commissioners, who by himself, or by a deputy to be approved of by the Commission, may be present at their deliberations, for the purpose of explaining the rules of the Commission. This Nominee of the Commission will not have a vote in any of the Juries, or at all interfere in the adjudication of awards.

CONSTITUTION OF JURIES.

115*a*. The Jury will in general consist of an equal number of British subjects and of Foreigners.*

115*b*. If Foreign Commissions do not send a sufficient number of Foreigners to represent one-half of the Jurors in each Class, the deficient numbers may be completed by the appointment of British subjects.

115*c*. Country as well as metropolitan districts will be represented on the Jury.

115*d*. Each Jury will be presided over by a Chairman to be nominated by the Commissioners, and he will be aided by a Deputy Chairman to be elected by the Jury.

115*e*. Juries may appoint one of their own body as a Reporter.

COUNCIL OF CHAIRMEN.

116*a*. The Chairmen of the Thirty Juries will be associated as a body, to be called the "Council of Chairmen."

116*b*. In the absence of a Chairman, the Deputy Chairman will take his seat at the Council.

116*c*. The Council of Chairmen will be constituted, as far as practicable, of British subjects and Foreigners in equal numbers.

116*d*. The first and chief duties of the Council of Chairmen will be to frame the rules for the guidance of the Juries.

116*e*. The Council will also have to determine the conditions under which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Medals respectively are to be awarded, and to define the general principles to which it will be advisable to conform in the awards in the several departments of the Exhibition. It is the wish of the Commission that Medals should be awarded to articles possessing decided superiority of whatever nature that superiority may be, and not with reference to a merely individual competition. The three Classes of Medals are intended to distinguish the respective characters of subjects, and not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects.

116*f*. The Council of Chairmen must see that the awards of the individual Juries are in accordance with the rules before they are considered final.

116*g*. Although the Commissioners may be disposed, under peculiar circumstances, as set forth in Decision No. 112, to consider the propriety of pecuniary grants to individual exhibitors,

* The following list contains the actual number of the Jurors furnished by each country:

Austria	17	North Germany	2	Switzerland	7
Belgium	14	Holland	2	Sweden	1
Denmark	1	Italy	6	Turkey	5
Egypt	2	Portugal	2	United States	23
France	38	Russia	7	Zollverein	24
Great Britain	160	Sicily	1		
Greece	1	Spain	4	Total	318

they will only take such applications into consideration on the recommendation of the several Juries, sanctioned by the Council of Chairmen.

116*h*. As some of the most important duties of the Council of Chairmen are preliminary to the action of the Juries, it is necessary that they should meet one week previous to the assembling of the Juries. The duties of the Council will therefore commence on Monday, the 5th of May.

116*i*. In order to represent the wishes of the Commission, and to explain its rules, a nominee of the Commission will attend the meetings of the Council, and aid it in the transaction of business; but he will not possess a vote, or act as a member of the Council.

MODE OF APPOINTING THE ENGLISH JURORS.

117*a*. Those towns which exhibit to a considerable extent in any of the Classes will be invited to send a list of names of persons who would efficiently represent the knowledge of those Classes as Jurors.

117*b*. It will be necessary to state, according to the classified Jury list, the subdivisions of the Class with which the person recommended is specially acquainted; and all nominations must be made in classes, and not in the aggregate.

117*c*. As it is necessary to reduce the lists to the standard number for each Jury, the Commission charges itself with this duty.

117*d*. Those persons who have been recommended as Jurors, but who from the small numbers of the Jury are not placed on it, may, on the application of a Jury, be called in on special occasions, to give aid, under the title of Associates, but without a vote.

[Many of the Juries called in Experts in addition to the Associates.]

MODE OF APPOINTING FOREIGN JURORS.

118. *Note*.—The decisions regarding Foreign Jurors are delayed until the opinions of the agents of Foreign Commissions are obtained as to the proportions in which each nation should be represented in the respective classes, and as to the principles of nomination most agreeable to the countries which they represent.

MEETING OF JURIES.

119*a*. The Jurors, on being appointed, will receive immediate notice of appointment, and their names will be published.

119*b*. The Chairmen will be required to meet on Monday the 5th May, at 10 o'clock.

119*c*. The Juries will meet for the transaction of business, on Monday the 12th May, at 10 o'clock.

119*d*. Although impossible to set apart special days in which the Juries alone can examine the Articles exhibited, to the exclusion of the public, arrangements will be made to carry on these examinations with as little inconvenience as possible.

[Most of the Juries found it expedient to commence their duties early in the morning, before the admission of the public.]

119*e*. Jurors, immediately on their arrival in London, are requested to report themselves at the Jury Office, in the Exhibition Building, where they will obtain their Jurors' Ticket, and receive all necessary information.

120. The following Minute of the Royal Commission on the Award of the Council Medal was afterwards published in explanation of the Decision relative to Prizes:—

"With reference to the awards of the Council Medal, the Commissioners think it proper to recapitulate the terms of those Decisions (107 and 116*e*), and to explain with somewhat greater minuteness the exact meaning which they intended to attach to them.

"It is obvious that in the case of manufactured Articles mere excellence of manufacture, being in other words a mere difference in degree between subjects included in the same class, cannot be rewarded with a Council Medal without a deviation from the principle of this decision. If, however, there is any novelty of invention or adaptation, or any peculiarity in the mode of manufacture, which can also be taken into account, and of which the importance and value shall be judged sufficient, the Council Medal may properly be given.

"Thus, for example, if a piece of Linen be exhibited of such remarkable excellence as to be at once and by unanimous consent recognised as greatly superior to any other piece of Linen in the whole Exhibition, yet, if the ordinary processes only have been employed in its production, and if it be not distinguished by any originality in the design applied to it, it ought not to have a Council Medal, however great may have been the care and labour bestowed upon it. But if, on the other hand, a piece of Linen of very decided excellence should be produced by a new method, exhibiting advantages not hitherto attained, it would be quite within the spirit of the Decision in question that such method should be rewarded with a Council Medal.

"Or again, if a sample of Sugar of extraordinary fineness should be exhibited, if such fineness were the result only of the application of the ordinary processes, with more than ordinary care and skill, it ought not to have the Council Medal; but if a new chemical agent or a new process had been employed with advantage in its production, the process by which it was produced, if sufficiently important, would be eligible to receive it.

"It is not, however, intended to limit the granting of the Council Medal to cases of production by a new process : such a rule would, of course, not apply where the question of Fine Art was involved. In judging of works of pure art, the Medal will, of course, be given to those cases where the most remarkable and pre-eminent genius has been displayed ; and in cases where design is applied to an article of Manufacture, it may sometimes happen that it will be of sufficient originality and importance to justify the grant of a Council Medal as an acknowledgment of the taste displayed.

"Thus, for instance, a piece of Porcelain or a piece of Tapestry, though they could not receive the Council Medal for the mere excellence of the workmanship, might properly receive it for a very extraordinary and original merit of the design applied to them. And, in like manner, though a Council Medal ought not to be given to a piece of Furniture, of which the principal merit was that it was well made, it might be awarded to it if there were so much beauty in the design as to entitle it to great distinction as a Work of Art.

"The Commissioners must, however, limit themselves by observing that they would not recognise beauty of design as a sufficient title to a Council Medal unless applied to an object of some importance. Very great merit might be found in the carving of an umbrella or a pipe, yet it might be thought improper to reward such merit with a Council Medal, on account of the comparative insignificance of the subject.

"This last observation naturally leads the Commissioners to offer some remarks upon another point on which it is possible that doubts may arise ; namely, whether the fact of an Exhibitor having incurred great expense in the preparation of an Article for exhibition should entitle him to a Council Medal ; as, for instance, in the case of the Exhibitors of valuable Raw products, of specimens of Manufactured Goods remarkable only for the size of the specimens, of very precious Jewels, or of collections of the productions of particular districts. In these cases the Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that the mere fact of a large outlay of money ought not to be regarded as entitling an Exhibitor to receive a Council Medal, though care should, of course, be taken, that his zealous co-operation in promoting the objects of the Exhibition, be properly noticed in the Report of the Jury of his Class.

"In the foregoing remarks, the Commissioners have repeatedly spoken of rewarding inventions and new processes. They think it right, therefore, to guard themselves against being supposed to throw upon the Juries the duty of discovering whether each particular object which they mark for reward is actually the invention of the party claiming the merit of it. They can conceive that, in many cases, such an investigation would, under the circumstances, be impossible. In Machinery, particularly, they presume that the Juries will reward an important Machine without undertaking to pronounce whether the novelties exhibited in its construction have been originated by the Exhibitor, or have been borrowed or adapted by him from some one else. The test of invention will be satisfied if the Machine be rewarded for its importance and ingenuity, and not for the mere excellence of workmanship.

"As the Commissioners have referred to the claims of invention, it would appear to be desirable to fix some date beyond which invention should cease to be a claim for the Council Medal. It has not been made a condition in the admission of Articles to the Exhibition that they should be new ; but it would be obviously difficult and inexpedient to discuss claims of invention made many years since. It appears to the Commissioners that, as most European States consider from fourteen to fifteen years a proper period for limiting by patents the use of an invention to the discoverer before it becomes the property of the public, this period would form a limit, beyond which the claims of invention should not be admitted.

"In communicating these remarks to the Council of Chairmen, the Royal Commissioners must again repeat that they are only anxious to obviate the danger of their published Decisions being misunderstood. The responsibility of giving effect to those Decisions must rest with the Council of Chairmen, in whom the control of the separate Juries, and more particularly the duty of regulating the distribution of the Council Medal, has been specially vested ; and the Royal Commissioners would strongly impress upon them the responsibility under which they lie of exercising that control with care and firmness, according to the opinions which they may personally entertain of the merits of the several cases brought before them."

121, 122.

CLASSIFICATION AND ARRANGEMENT.

123. The Articles exhibited will be divided into the following Thirty Classes :—

SECTION I. Raw Materials and Produce,—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.—Classes I. to IV. (see Decision 114c).	Mechanical Inventions,—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.—Classes V. to X. (see Decision 114c). Designs for Manufactures are to be admitted in the same section with the class of articles for which they are proposed.
SECTION II. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes and	SECTION III. Manufactures,—illustrative of the result

produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.—Classes XI. to XXIX. (see Decision 114c).

SECTION IV. "

XXX. Fine Arts, Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Arts generally, Mosaics, Enamels, &c.—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

Articles belonging to one Section may be 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary; but in such cases for illustration only.

Section 1.—Raw Materials and Produce.
Under Raw Materials in this Section are to be included all products of the Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms, either in an entirely Raw state, or in any Stage of Preparation, previous to arriving at the state of a Finished Manufacture (as in Section III).

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCE TO EACH OF THE FOUR SECTIONS.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Division (A.)—Mineral Kingdom.

134. It is desirable that the Raw Materials should be shown in connexion with the produce of the Mineral Kingdom so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition would thus comprehend:

135. Illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the *Raw Materials* for Produce.

136. Illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining Raw Materials, so as to obtain *Products* which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life.

137. The Specimens fitted for exhibition should include only those remarkable for their *excellence*, for *novelty* in their occurrence or application, or *economy* of their extraction or preparation; or,

138. Those remarkable as *illustrations* of some further processes of Manufacture

Division (B.)—Vegetable Kingdom.

139. The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving, among the products of the Vegetable Kingdom, are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest may appear especially deserving public attention. Peculiarly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources—such as Arrowroot, Sago, &c. Dyeing Materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such Materials. Fancy Wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials, which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wicker-work, paper, and the like.

Division (C.)—Animal Kingdom.

140. As illustrations in this Division, the various Processes of Preparation may be exhibited in connexion with the Raw Materials; and a Finished Article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

Division (A.)—Machines for Direct Use.

141. Machines will be exhibited in motion, whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose. See paragraph 15.

Division (B.)—Manufacturing Machines.

142. Although in arranging this class for exhibition it will generally be found advisable to separate the Products from the Producing Mechanism, yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the Raw Material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the Machinery intelligible.

143. The complete series of tools and machinery that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting, that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed Exhibition.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

144. Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

145. Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

146. The Specimens exhibited shall be works of Living Artists, or works of Artists, deceased within three years before the 1st of January, 1850.

147. Oil Paintings and Water Colour Paintings, Frescoes, Drawings, and Engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and Portrait Busts are not to be admitted.

148. No single Artist will be allowed to exhibit more than three works.

[It was not found necessary to act on this rule.]

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES.

149. The general principles which will govern the *arrangement* of Articles in the *Building* are as follows:—

149a. The productions of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies will be grouped *Westward* of the Central Transept.

The productions of the United Kingdom will be arranged into the above-mentioned thirty classes as far as practicable.

149b. The productions of each Colony will be placed together, and classified as far as practicable into the thirty classes aforesaid.

149c. The productions of each Foreign Country will be placed together *Eastward* of the Transept—except *Machinery in Motion*, which, on account of the motive power being at the *North-west end* of the Building, must be placed in that part of the Building. The productions of each Country will be classified nation by nation, and as far as practicable into the thirty classes already adopted for the United Kingdom.

149d. As a general rule, Machinery will be placed at the *North* side, and Raw Materials and Produce brought to the *South* side of the Building. The intermediate parts will be occupied by Manufactures and Fine Arts.

149e. There is hardly any choice in respect of *light*, which is nearly the same in all parts of the Building. The *South* side, as well as the roof of the Building, both in the *North* and *South* sides, will be covered with canvas. The sides of the upper and the gallery tier on the *North* will not be so covered.

149f. The following decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners may be here repeated, *viz.*:—
5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15a, 15b.

149g. The Commissioners, accordingly, with confidence, resign to the Exhibitors themselves the proper exhibition of their goods, and the responsibility of making the necessary preparations for displaying them, subject only to such general rules as shall be conducive to the interest of all parties. The Executive Committee are desirous of pointing out that great mutual advantages will arise from Exhibitors of the same description of articles acting as much as possible in combination in the fitting up of their spaces, and in arranging for the cleaning, watching, and general superintendence of the respective articles; and Exhibitors on a small scale should bear in mind that by such a system of combination they may be able to secure, at a small expense to themselves, the services of one person jointly to watch over and clean their goods, and furnish explanations to the Public.

149h. It may be convenient to Exhibitors to know that Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., the Contractors for the Building, are prepared, in accordance with the wishes of Exhibitors, to construct counters, shelves, frames, stands, and every necessary fitting for the proper display of the articles to be exhibited, and to lend or sell glass-cases where required. A tariff of prices may be obtained of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., at the Building. At the same time, Exhibitors are at liberty to make any other arrangements more satisfactory to themselves; but in exercising their own judgment and taste, Exhibitors will obviously bear in mind that the effect of the Exhibition must materially depend upon the mode in which they exercise this privilege thus confided to them.

[Not much advantage was taken of this arrangement. The whole time and attention of the staff of Messrs. Fox and Henderson were necessarily required for the completion of the Building.]

149i. Every Exhibitor who desires to attend himself, or by his representative, during the Exhibition, must obtain permission to do so from the Executive Committee. He must deduct the sitting or standing space for such attendant from the superficial floor or counter space allotted to him; but he will be allowed to make up the deduction by building up and arranging those goods properly authenticated for admission, on shelves one above the other, within the boundary of his allotment, to any height he pleases, under nineteen feet from the floor.

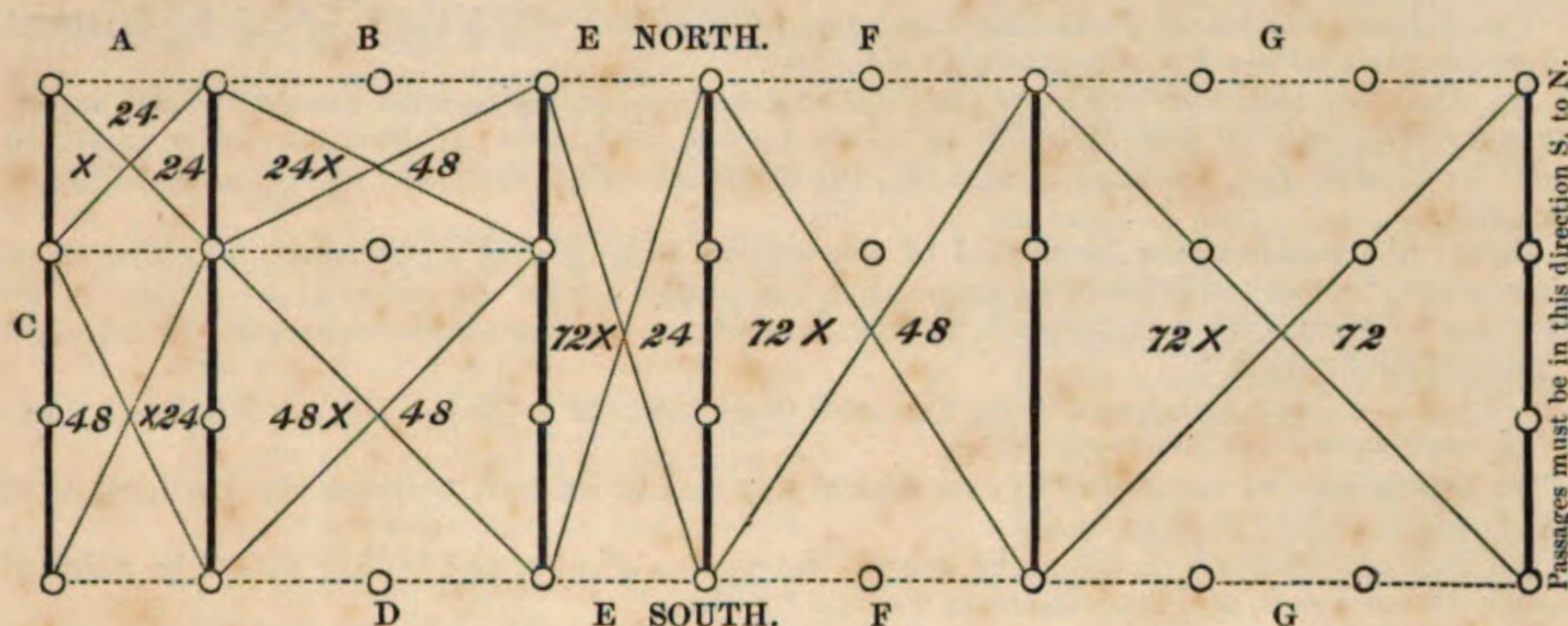
[Experience went to show, that when an article required care or explanation, the attendance of the proprietor, or of some one in his service, added to the interest and instruction of the public. The Executive Committee, therefore, relaxed the rule for deducting the space for an attendant.]

149j. There will be a central Passage, *forty-eight* feet wide, a Corridor at the *North* and at the

South side, each *twelve* feet wide, and two intermediate Passages of eight feet, all running from the *East* to the *West ends* of the Building. As a general rule, these will be intersected by Passages at right angles, running from *North* to *South*.

[The North and South corridors were reduced to 8 feet in width, and were found wide enough.]

149k. The Building is divided laterally (*i. e.*, from *North* to *South*) by ranges of columns of *twenty-four* feet from centre to centre. Spaces of 24×24 feet, as at A; 48×24 feet, as at B and C; or 48×48 feet, as at D; and in some cases of 72×24 feet, as at E; or 72×48 feet, as at F; or 72×72 feet, as at G, running from *North* to *South*, may be arranged according to the wishes of the Exhibitors; provided always, that there shall be at least *one* entrance and exit Passage of *eight* feet, running from *North* to *South*, or else *two* entrance or exit Passages of not less than *five* feet each for every space of *twenty-four* feet; and that no communications from *East* to *West* between any passages shall be established without special leave of the Executive Committee in writing.



149l. The Exhibitors of the United Kingdom to whom space has been allotted by their various Local Committees, and whose names have been duly returned to the Executive Committee, will be arranged into the Thirty Classes. As a general rule, the articles of an Exhibitor will not be separated. A certain space will be allotted to each Class, and specific places to subdivisions in Towns, &c., and finally to each Exhibitor.

149m. Spaces of the requisite dimensions will be set apart to receive the productions of the Colonies and each Foreign Country. And the charge of these Departments, as well as the arrangement of the productions, will be handed over to each Commissioner or Agent representing such Colonies or Foreign Country.

149n. The length of the floor and counter spaces will be regulated by circumstances, the width of them may vary from *one* to *sixteen* feet. The height of the counters should be generally about *two* feet *six* inches.

149o. The wall or hanging space will be obtained, either with or without counter in connexion, between the columns running from *North* to *South*. The wall, or partition space, if required to be solid, may be built up by Exhibitors to any desired height. The hanging space for light goods may be obtained by suspending lines between the columns and from the girders in the galleries.

149p. The wall or hanging spaces may be of any height under *forty* feet, and experiments in this Building have shown that it is desirable that hanging Fabrics should, as a general rule, be of not less than *seventeen* to *twenty* feet drop.

149q. All communications from Exhibitors on the subject of *Arrangement* must be in writing, in the first instance, addressed to *M. D. Wyatt, Esq., at the Building for the Exhibition, Kensington Road, London*, and marked at the top of the sheet "*Arrangement*" (*Raw Produce*) or (*Machinery*), or (*Manufactures*) or (*Fine Arts*), marking also to which of the Thirty Classes they belong; and the Executive Committee request that they may not be mixed up with communications referring to other Departments of the Exhibition.

RULES POSTED in the BUILDING during the ARRANGEMENTS.

149r. No person whatever is permitted to be in the Building without a pass, number, or ticket. Every person must show his pass, number, or ticket, whenever demanded.

Every person must keep strictly within that part of the building which is named in his pass. Any person infringing this rule will forfeit his right of entrance.

Every person is forbidden to touch goods not his own.

Every person not properly authorized, who shall be detected in the act of handling, conveying, or removing any package or article from one part of the Building to another, will be liable to be taken into custody.

Every case of embezzlement, or attempt at embezzlement, or any other species of fraud, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

To prevent accidents from fire, all persons using tow for cleaning engines are to provide a slate or metal box to contain the waste until removed from the Building. All smoking is strictly forbidden. Every person is forbidden to introduce any lucifer matches or light of any kind into the Building.

[“No smoking allowed” was affixed in all parts of the Building in various languages.]

NOTICES respecting the FITTING of COUNTERS, &c.

149s. Before any Exhibitor, whether British or Foreign, can be permitted to commence any works in the Building, he must first obtain an authority in writing from the Superintendent of the Class in which his articles are to be arranged, or the Agent in charge of the Foreign Division, which must be countersigned by Mr. M. D. Wyatt.

The authority must set forth the particulars of the work which the Exhibitor is permitted to construct, and the Form is herewith attached.

No alteration in the structure of the Building, and no connexion with the drains, the water, or gas mains, can be permitted to be made by any Exhibitor; if necessary, this must be done by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., the Contractors for the Building, at the Exhibitor's expense.

Before the position can be settled of any articles to be placed on the floor, weighing more than 2 cwt.,* or any articles to be suspended, the position must be certified as proper in all respects by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., and their certificate endorsed on the Exhibitor's “Permit for Fittings.”

[*This was always interpreted by the Executive Committee, and by Messrs. Fox and Henderson themselves, as 1 cwt. per square foot.]

No article can be permitted to rest against any wall or column without the permission of the Superintendent of the Class.

All arrangements which affect the general decorative effect of the Building must be referred to Mr. Owen Jones, and sanctioned in writing by him.

Exhibitors are requested to use *red cloth* to cover their counters and wall spaces, and to complete with *red cloth* those parts not already covered by fittings or articles. The Superintendents of the Classes are prepared to show specimens of the cloth considered suitable.

CATALOGUE.

150. The Executive Committee are desirous of impressing upon Exhibitors that the formation of the Catalogue which, however great may be its bulk, must necessarily be compiled and printed in a very short time, will be much facilitated, if Exhibitors will have the kindness to follow the rules hereinafter prescribed when they furnish the descriptions of the Articles as they wish them to appear in the Catalogue.

[Owing to the late arrival and tardy arrangement of some portions of the Exhibition, particularly on the Foreign side,—to the delay occasioned by the preparation of engravings, and to other circumstances,—the large Official Catalogue was not completed and published until nearly the close of the Exhibition, and some inconvenience resulted therefrom. In any future exhibition it would be desirable that exhibitors should be required to *affix legible explanatory notices* to each of their articles at the opening, and that the Catalogue should not be delayed for the preparation of engravings, which might be published in a separate volume.]

Every Exhibitor should fill up the description of every Article, or series of Articles he exhibits, on printed forms which may be had of all Local Committees, &c. The sheets or *forms* must be written on *one side only*.

Should the description extend beyond one page, each separate sheet or form must be marked with the Exhibitor's name, and numbered consecutively.

To prevent errors in compilation and misprinting, it is desirable the HANDWRITING should be VERY CLEAR, especial care being taken with all names and technical terms.

It is indispensable that each Exhibitor should furnish the following particulars, and in the exact order prescribed :

Blank Forms for Exhibitors in each of the four Sections are prepared, and may be obtained *gratis* from every Local Committee, and on application to Messrs. Spicer, Brothers, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, and Messrs. Clowes, Stamford-street, London, the joint Contractors for printing the Catalogue.

- I. Exhibitor's surname Christian name.
- II. Country Address, stating the nearest Post Town.
- III. Capacity in which the Exhibitor appears, whether as Producer, Importer, Manufacturer, Designer, Inventor, or Proprietor.
- IV. The name and description of every Article of importance or class of Articles exhibited.

It will add greatly to the value and public utility of the Catalogue, if in the descriptions of the articles the following particulars could be given, as far as may be practicable, but the Exhibitors will understand that it is quite optional with them to afford such information or not.

As respects Articles to be exhibited

In Section I.—RAW MATERIALS and Processes,—the descriptions should specify—

- a* The commercial name in English, and, if known, in French and German.
- b* The scientific name.
- c* The place where obtained. The name of the mines, and period they have been worked; the chemical condition and description, should be given with minerals.
- d* The place where exported and imported.
- e* The principal uses, modes of use, and any suggestions for new applications.
- f* The consumption, or quantity produced at a given period.
- g* The superior excellence of the particular specimens.
- h* In the case of processes, such as dyes, or prepared materials, such as mixed metals, it should be stated whether the Article is patented or not, with the name and address of the Patentee. The novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity manifested in the process of preparation should also be very briefly pointed out. Date of commencement of manufacture in its present form.
- i* Where price is an element for the consideration of the Jury, the price at which the importer or producer can sell the Article wholesale, or the cost price, should be stated for the information of the Jury only.
- j* Any particular features which the Exhibitor desires to be noticed by the Jury.

As respects Articles to be exhibited

In Section II.—MACHINERY,—the descriptions should specify—

- a* The uses.
- b* The novelty, if any, in the invention.
- c* Superiority of execution.
- d* Increased efficiency or economy.
- e* The importance of the Article in a social or other point of view.
- f* The place where produced.
- g* Whether the Article is patented or not, with the name and address of the Patentee.
- h* Where price is an element for the consideration of the Jury, the price at which the producer can sell the Article wholesale

[* The Forms were printed on four different coloured papers, so as to simplify references, White was adopted for Raw Materials, Blue for Machinery, Red for Manufactures, &c., Yellow for Fine Arts.]

Exhibitors are required to make their descriptions as brief as possible, and to confine them as much as possible to facts.

TWO COPIES, in the English language, of the Exhibitor's descriptions, both being precisely alike, should be furnished as soon as possible and at latest on or before 31st January. They should be addressed to M. D. Wyatt, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have consented to allow Illustrations of the Articles exhibited to be inserted in the large Catalogue, at the request and at the expense of the Exhibitors, after approval by the Executive Committee. Exhibitors desirous to avail themselves of this privilege must communicate their wishes IMMEDIATELY. Communications are to be addressed to M. D. Wyatt, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee, at the Building for the Exhibition, Hyde Park, London, marked on the outside "CATALOGUE."

Exhibitors who may desire that their names and the description of their productions should appear in any French and German Editions of the Catalogue which may be authorized, are requested to furnish at the same time with the two *English* copies, a French and German translation of the descriptions, made out in all respects as before prescribed.

or the cost price, should be stated for the information of the Jury only.

- i* Any particular features which the Exhibitor desires to be noticed by the Jury.

As respects Articles to be exhibited

In Section III.—MANUFACTURES,—the descriptions should specify—

- a* The uses.
- b* The novelty.
- c* Superiority of execution.
- d* Improved forms or arrangement.
- e* Increased efficiency or economy.
- f* New use of known Materials.
- g* Use of new Materials.
- h* New combinations of Materials.
- i* Importance of the Article in a social or other point of view.
- j* The place or places where manufactured, period when manufactory was established, number of hands employed.
- k* Whether the manufacture is patented; whether the design is registered; with the name and address of the Patentee or party registering.
- l* Where price is an element for the consideration of the Jury, the price at which the importer or manufacturer can sell the Article wholesale, or the cost price, should be stated for the information of the Jury only.
- m* Any particular features which the Exhibitor desires to be noticed by the Jury.

As respects Articles to be exhibited

In Section IV.—FINE ARTS, MODELS, SCULPTURE, and PLASTIC ART,—the description should specify—

- a* The name of the Artist or Designer, if the same should not be the Exhibitor.
- b* The uses.
- c* The novelty in design or treatment.
- d* Superiority of execution.
- e* New use of known Materials.
- f* Use of new Materials.
- g* New combinations of Materials.
- h* Improvements in processes of production.
- i* The place where the article is made.
- j* If the Article is repeated in quantities for trade, the price at which it is sold by the Producer should be stated for the information of the Jury only.
- k* Any particular features which the Exhibitor desires should be noticed by the Jury.

REFRESHMENTS IN THE BUILDING.

151. Her Majesty's Commissioners have considered that it will conduce to the convenience of visitors to permit light and moderate refreshments to be obtained and consumed in *certain prescribed parts* of the Building; but that it would be inconsistent with the nature of the Exhibition to allow the Building to assume the character of an Hotel, Tavern, or Dining-rooms.

In the Central Area will be sold Ices, Pastry, Sandwiches, Patties, Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Lemonade, Seltzer and Soda Water.

In the Eastern and Western Areas will be sold Bread, Butter and Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Ginger Beer, Spruce Beer, and similar drinks; together with the other articles in the Central Area.

No refreshments are to be taken out of the Areas.

No wines, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks can be sold or admitted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

152. HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Exhibition of 1851 have had under their consideration the regulations respecting the admission of Visitors, which it appears to them necessary to adopt for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the Exhibition.

Their attention has been principally directed to the following points:—

1st. The necessity of making such arrangements as shall secure the convenience of the public visiting the Exhibition, whether for study and instruction, or for the more general purposes of curiosity and amusement.

2nd. The due protection and security of the property deposited in the Building.

3rd. The effective control over the number of Visitors, while the servants and officers intrusted with the maintenance of order and regularity in the Building are comparatively inexperienced in their duties.

4th. The necessity of maintaining the self-supporting character of the Exhibition, and of defraying the liabilities incurred.

5th. The desire of the Commissioners to render the Exhibition accessible to all persons at the lowest possible charge, and with the least delay which a due regard to the preceding considerations will admit.

152a. The following are the cases in which an exception to the general rule will be made, and free admissions granted:—

1st. Persons in the employment of, and provided with tickets issued by the Executive Committee, such as the heads of sectional departments, the clerks, the watchers, the cleaners, the police, the Sappers and Miners.

2nd. Servants of Foreign Commissions and of Exhibitors admitted under the provisions of the 14th Decision of the Commissioners for the purpose of watching the goods sent by their employers, or explaining them to visitors; such servants being provided with tickets issued by the Executive Committee under strict regulations to be hereafter laid down.

3rd. The press, both metropolitan and provincial, the tickets in both cases admitting the editor or his representative.

4th. The Juries, on the production of tickets that have been issued and registered by the Executive Committee, on certain days to be hereafter fixed by the Executive Committee.

[The above rules were deemed necessary to get rid as nearly as possible of a free list, which might have opened the door to much abuse and inconvenience. In order to enable the Commissioners and Executive Committee to be in a position to enforce the rules, both the Commissioners and the Executive Committee themselves purchased season tickets. In practice these rules were however found too stringent, and the Executive Committee were compelled in many cases to make use of a discretionary power, granted to them by the Royal Commissioners, to admit gratuitously many persons not specified in the rules. As the Exhibition advanced, any Exhibitor who showed to the Executive Committee that it was desirable that he should have access to his goods, was granted free admittance. With respect to paragraph 4, it may be added that the Jurors were admitted whenever they presented themselves.]

152b. Having these objects in view, Her Majesty's Commissioners have determined to adopt the following regulations:—

The Exhibition will be open every day (Sundays excepted).

The hours of admission and other details will be announced at a subsequent period.

The charges for admission will be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman	3	3	0
Season Tickets for a Lady	2	2	0

152c. These Tickets are not transferable; but they will entitle the Owner to admission on all occasions on which the Exhibition is open to the Public.

152d. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of raising the price of the Season Tickets when the first issue is exhausted, should circumstances render it advisable.

152e. On the first day of exhibition Season Tickets only will be available; and no money will be received at the doors of entrance on that day.

On the second and third days the price of admission on entrance	£.	s.	d.
will be (each day)	1	0	0
On the fourth day of exhibition	0	5	0
To be reduced on the twenty-second day to	0	1	0
From the twenty-second day the prices of admission will be as follows :—			
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, in each week	0	1	0
On Fridays	0	2	6
On Saturdays	0	5	0

152f. No change will be given at the doors. This regulation is necessary to prevent the inconvenience and confusion which would arise from interruption or delay at the entrances.

152g. Should experience in the progress of the Exhibition render any alteration in these arrangements necessary, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of making such modifications as may appear desirable, of which due and timely notice, however, will be given to the Public.

[On the 31st of July, the prices of Season Tickets were reduced to £1 10s. for a Gentleman, and £1 for a Lady; and on the 9th of August, the price of admission on Saturdays was reduced to 2s. 6d. The reduction in price did not cause any large sale. See Appendix XVII.]

RULES FOR VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.

153a. The Exhibition will open at 10 A.M., except on Saturdays, when it will open at 12. It will close every evening at 6 P.M., at which hour bells will be rung in the building.—N.B. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of altering the hours as they may find requisite.

[It was found desirable to keep the Exhibition open until 7 during the early part of the summer. As the season advanced, the bell was rung at 6, and later still, ten minutes before sunset. One bell, though a large one, which was tried at first, was found totally powerless in such a crowd, and the Executive Committee were glad to take advantage of the numerous bells sent for exhibition to give notice of the hour of closing.]

153b. Carriages must go to the South and West entrances. They may drive up close to the outside of the iron railing.

Foot visitors may enter at the South, West, and East entrances, the latter being reserved for them.

Season tickets will pass through all the entrances.

[Eleven persons were at first required for the inspection of the season tickets.]

There are several pay offices at each entrance.

[The means of checking the receipts that were adopted were self-registering turn-tables, of which eight were put up at the east end, seven at the south, and three at the west. These eighteen places for taking the money were found sufficient, except on about twenty occasions, when it was requisite to allow the general public to pass in by the season-ticket entrances, two persons being stationed at each to take the money. Such pressure seldom lasted more than half an hour.]

There are several exit doors at the sides and ends of the building, so marked on the plan.

No persons will be allowed to go out by the entrance doors, or enter by the exit doors.

[It was found impracticable to induce the public to go out at the exit doors, the greatest number of persons going out by the same door they came in at. Conspicuous placards were put up, pointing to the exit doors, but were only partially successful.]

153c. The Building is divided into Areas, (*i. e.*, spaces of 24 feet square between 4 columns) which are marked on the plan, by letters along the end and by numbers along the side of the Building: these letters and numbers are marked on every column in white letters at about 7 feet from the ground. The articles are divided into Classes and Nations, and the Names of Classes and Nations are given on the Plan, and marked upon the iron girders of the Building.

[This marking was useful to the staff of the Executive Committee during the arrangements, as well as during the Exhibition, but not much to the Public.]

The Catalogue is classified on the same system. The numbering of articles is generally from West to East by classes. Visitors are requested, in going through the Building, to follow as much as possible the course of the sun, *i. e.*, to go from the left towards the right in the passages and courts, in order to prevent confusion. Plans of the Building are placed in different parts of it.

[The circulation of the visitors in any particular direction was never successfully enforced, except in a few particular cases, before objects of great attraction.]

153d. Visitors are particularly requested not to touch any of the articles.

153e. Official Catalogues may be purchased of the Contractors, Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, at the different entrances. Abridged Edition, Price 1s.

153f. Refreshments of a light description are provided according to an authorized scale of charges hung up in the rooms. The first class room is in the centre transept; other rooms are on the West and East sides.

153g. Two waiting-rooms and water-closets, &c., are provided adjoining the different refreshment rooms, and a moderate charge is made for the use of them.

[In reference to the washing and retiring rooms, see Appendix XXX.]

153h. The Commissioners have not absolutely prohibited visitors from bringing sticks and umbrellas into the building, but they reserve the right of doing so if necessary. The public are requested to abstain from bringing them as much as possible, and on no account whatever to touch any article with them.

[Though not at first contemplated, it was found advisable for the public convenience to establish places at the entrances to take charge of coats, umbrellas, &c., and though the high charge of 2d. was fixed on purpose to discourage it, upwards of three thousand articles were sometimes deposited in one day, and many more would have been deposited, had there been accommodation, which it was not possible, after the general arrangements had been completed, to find. As it was, about 350 square feet were fitted up. The daily receipts can be seen on reference to Appendix XXXIII.]

153i. No dogs will be admitted.

153j. Inquiries for articles lost or found should be made at the Police Office at the Prince's Gate, opposite the South entrance.

153k. No gratuities must be given to any officer or servant of the Exhibition. Visitors are requested not to offer any, as the acceptance renders the receiver liable to dismissal.

153l. The stalls, &c., at which exhibitors have provided attendants are indicated by the word "ATTENDANCE."

[It was found difficult, and not very important, to enforce this regulation.]

153m. No article is allowed to be sold in the Building, except the Official Catalogues, the Medals struck at the press, refreshments, and bouquets of flowers; and no other articles are allowed to be taken out without authority.

153n. No person going out will be re-admitted except upon a second payment.

[This rule was found very beneficial, and practically of little or no inconvenience to the public.]

153o. No drawing of any article exhibited can be taken except upon a written authority from the proprietor, countersigned by an officer of the Executive Committee.

STANDING ORDERS DURING THE TIME OF THE EXHIBITION.

153p. All articles which are found should be taken to the Police Office at Prince's Gate, opposite the South Entrance; where all inquiries for articles lost should be made.

153q. Visitors are particularly requested not to touch any article.

154. For the maintenance of good order, the Executive Committee have deemed it expedient to divide the Exhibition into Districts, each under a Superintendent with a suitable number of Assistants; and everything which requires immediate attention is to be referred, in the first instance, to the Superintendents, who will, if in their power, immediately attend to such application; and, if not in their power, report to Capt. Owen, R.E., the General Superintendent.

The principal duties of the District Superintendents will be as follows:—

1. To make a daily inspection of every part of their district.
2. To see that the goods of Exhibitors are kept properly cleaned and arranged.
3. That the Catalogue Numbers and other Tickets are securely fastened to the articles to which they refer.
4. That no articles are to be admitted without proper permission first obtained.
5. That no accumulation of dust, shavings, or rubbish of any kind, be permitted under the counters, or on the hangings, girders, columns, and mouldings, within their district.
6. To keep a register of all accidents or damages from any cause, either to the Building or the goods exhibited.
7. To report every leakage which occurs within their district.
8. To keep a book open for complaints from the Exhibitors or the public generally.
9. To see to the punctual attendance and good conduct of their subordinates.

The Superintendents of Classes on the British side will communicate their wishes to the District Superintendents, who will be glad at all times to receive their advice and the benefit of their experience.

RULES RELATIVE TO TAKING ARTICLES INTO OR OUT OF THE BUILDING.

[These rules were found necessary to prevent the unauthorized introduction and abstraction of articles exhibited, it being a rule that articles should not be removed before the close of the Exhibition.]

155a. No articles whatever can leave the Building, or enter it, except by the Western entrance on the British side, or by the exit door A on the Foreign side.

155b. No articles can be permitted to be taken out of the Building, or brought into it, without the express permission of the Executive Committee, and in order to bring this very important question as much as possible under control, the Executive Committee have empowered the following of their Officers only, to grant such permissions on their behalf:—

Captain OWEN, R.E., *General Superintendent.*
 Mr. BELSHAW, *Assistant General Superintendent.*
 Mr. WYLDE, } *Superintendents of Districts 9 and 10 on Foreign Side.*
 Mr. HARMAN, }

[It was found requisite to give this authority to the two latter gentlemen in consequence of the incomplete state of the arrangements on the Foreign side.]

155c. In case the removal of any Foreign or Colonial article be unavoidable, the order must be countersigned by an Officer of the Custom-house.

155d. The Police are requested to aid the Officers of the Executive Committee in a rigid enforcement of this order.

155e. The attention of visitors is earnestly called to this order, as persons carrying packages of any description into or out of the Building, which are not strictly for personal use, may find themselves subjected to serious inconvenience and delay.

RULES FOR THE REMOVAL OF BRITISH ARTICLES NOT LIABLE TO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

156. The removal of the articles will commence on Thursday the 16th October, and the following are the rules which the Executive Committee have laid down with the view of promoting the security of goods, and affording the greatest convenience to the Exhibitors.

157. The doors will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, when preparations for removal may be commenced. But in order that articles may not be improperly removed until it may be convenient to the majority of the Exhibitors to be present, no goods will be permitted to be taken out of the Building before 9 A.M., or after sunset, when the bells will be rung.

158. A permit to remove articles will be issued to every Exhibitor. This will admit himself or his Agent and the requisite number of workmen, for which he must make arrangements with the District Superintendent. It will be absolutely necessary that the Exhibitor or his agent attend in person to admit his workmen. The permit will be dated, and the articles must be removed within the period entered on the Permit, and through that exit door only which is marked on the Permit. If owing to its bulk any article cannot be taken out by the exit door appointed, then the Exhibitor must obtain from the District Superintendent a special pass for the West door.

[The form of ticket alluded to in the above decision was as follows :—

British Exhibitor's Permit to Pass In or Out of the Building, through	
Door () only.	
I hereby empower the Bearer of this Permit to Remove from the Building any Articles Exhibited by me, and I agree to conform to all the Rules of the Executive Committee respecting the Removal of Articles from the Exhibition.	
_____	<i>Exhibitor to Sign here, before the Card is presented.</i>
_____	<i>Signature of authorised Agent.</i>
CLASS _____	No. _____
Upon entering, the Exhibitor, or his Agent, will be required to sign his Name in a Book. Before taking his Articles out he must deliver a receipt for the same.	
AVAILABLE ONLY from 16th October to the _____.	

Reverse.

Issued to _____ by _____, <i>District Superintendent.</i>	
The number of Workmen which this Pass will admit must be arranged by a Personal Application from the Exhibitor or his Agent to the District Superintendent, who will then fill in the following particulars :—	
This Pass will admit during the period for which it is issued * _____ Assistants, besides the Bearer.	
_____, <i>District Superintendent.</i>	
* The number of Assistants to be inserted in words,	

[This card was sent to each Exhibitor by post before the close of the Exhibition.]

159. Every Exhibitor, or his authorized agent, in taking out articles must fill up a receipt and deliver the same to the Officer on duty at the exit door. Forms of receipt will be given by the District Superintendents. The Permit must also be given up when the Exhibitor has removed his goods.

160. In order to provide as far as may be possible against confusion and accidents in the removal in some cases a rotation will be established for the removal of each Exhibitor's

articles, and the Permits to remove articles will be dated accordingly. If an Exhibitor fail to remove his goods within the period assigned to him, his articles must remain until the turn for their removal again arrives.

161. Whatever aid the Executive Committee may be able to give in the removal of the Articles, is to be considered as auxiliary only to the arrangements made by the Exhibitors themselves for the removal of their own articles, and the Exhibitors or their agents should therefore bring with them force sufficient to ensure the security and safe and speedy removal of their goods.

162. Among so many thousand Exhibitors, and so great a variety of articles, it will obviously be impossible to identify every labourer employed by Exhibitors with the articles which he may claim to be employed in packing; and although every care will be taken to prevent errors and losses, still it must be clearly understood that no responsibility for losses rests with the Royal Commissioners or Executive Committee; and that it rests entirely with the Exhibitors themselves. The Executive Committee particularly recommend every Exhibitor or his agent to attend as early as possible and make due arrangements to insure the proper security and removal of his articles; and it is suggested that it will be prudent that at every important stall the Exhibitors should appoint a trustworthy person always to remain in charge of his articles until they are finally removed.

163. The Executive Committee think it right to repeat, for the information of Exhibitors, the following decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners, dated May, 1850: (*See Decisions*, 12, 13, 21, 61).

Due notice was accordingly given respecting all packing-cases which the Exhibitors neglected to take away before the opening, and consequently the Executive Committee did not undertake the charge of any packing-cases whatever.

164. The conveniences for packing in the Building are limited, and can only be provided in certain parts of it, and if performed in the Building, must entail delay, and all those casualties consequent on delay. Exhibitors are therefore particularly recommended in all cases, where it may be possible, to remove light and valuable articles without repacking them in the Building. It is desirable, to prevent accidents, that all small glass cases should be removed within the three first days namely—16th, 17th, and 18th October.

165. In order to give the utmost accommodation to Exhibitors who desire to take advantage of the advice contained in the preceding paragraph, no packing-cases can be allowed to be introduced into the Building until Monday the 20th October.

166. All packing-cases must be brought to the West end, and be marked with the Exhibitor's name and the Class and Number to which they belong, or they will not be admitted within the Building. Packing-cases left empty for more than forty-eight hours will be liable to be taken out of the Building.

167. As the removal of articles cannot be delayed to an indefinite period, and as many articles may possibly be left unclaimed, a final day for removing articles will be fixed by public advertisement. All articles left remaining in the Building after such notice has been given will be appropriated as the Commissioners may direct, and if sold, the proceeds will be applied to the general funds.

RULES FOR THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN GOODS.

168. During the removal, the Executive Committee will continue, as heretofore, to communicate only with the Foreign Commissioners and their recognised deputies. The Exhibitors are therefore requested in all cases to apply to the latter for information or assistance.

169. Each Foreign Commissioner will be at liberty to make any arrangements he pleases within the space occupied by his country, subject to the regulations of the Custom-house authorities.

170. The empty packages will be received at the Exit Doors on the North and South sides of the Building. Those doors, when not required for that purpose, will be kept locked.

171. Every package, when packed, will be removed by the servants of the Executive Committee to the East entrance to be loaded.

172. No package can be removed without the permission of the Customs, and a written order from the licensed Custom-house Agent of the country to which the package belongs, which order will be initialled by the Customs' locker at the door, and given up on the delivery of the goods.

173. The workmen employed by the Foreign Commissioners will enter by the Exit door A, at the East end of the Building.

174. The Foreign Commissioners and their Staff can enter by that door, or by the South Central Entrance, as may be most convenient to them.

175. All personal or written demands for assistance or information to be made to Captain OWEN, R.E., at his office in the Swiss Division.

APPENDIX No. III.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of LETTERS Received and Despatched by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE from October 1849, to the close of the Year 1851.

YEAR.	MONTH.	NUMBER OF LETTERS REGISTERED AS RECEIVED.		NUMBER OF LETTERS DESPATCHED, INCLUDING CIRCULARS.		AMOUNT PAID FOR POSTAGE AND PARCELS.	
		Per Month.		Per Month.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1849	October -	80		55		6 13 8	
	November	177		150		9 2 11	
	December	762		1,103		20 6 6	
			1,019		1,308		36 3 1
1850	January -	458		611		12 0 7	
	February -	503		550		6 19 1	
	March -	630		2,368		48 17 1	
	April -	1,012		2,100		43 15 8	
	May -	1,101		4,600		68 11 2	
	June -	682		3,087		47 18 1	
	July -	630		1,868		24 4 9	
	August -	445		1,944		26 8 11	
	September	649		2,306		23 2 0	
	October -	1,466		2,658		27 4 11	
	November	1,371		3,992		39 5 5	
	December	1,922		2,906		39 5 1	
			10,869		28,990		407 12 9
1851	January -	3,279		11,250		78 6 7	
	February -	5,558		13,951		97 16 10	
	March -	6,200		9,843		69 0 11	
	April -	4,032		7,737		74 14 8	
	May -	2,541		6,470		44 15 1	
	June -	1,775		7,090		46 18 7	
	July -	1,770		12,352		81 12 6	
	August -	2,833		14,253		122 11 7	
	September	2,560		7,614		67 3 5	
	October -	6,539		36,483		276 3 2	
	November	2,423		3,004		41 11 1	
	December	515		1,286		19 4 1	
			40,025		131,333		1,019 18 6
	Total -	-	51,913	-	161,631	-	1,463 14 4

The greatest number registered on the same day was 522, on the 1st March 1851, during the correspondence relative to space and arrangement. The greatest number despatched was 7,835, on the 9th October 1851, when sending out cards of admission to Exhibitors and others for the closing of the Exhibition.

Arrangements were sanctioned by the Postmaster-General to have bags made up and despatched direct to the General Post Office three times a-day. To give the public, Exhibitors, and others, who had business to transact, the benefit of this arrangement, a letter-box was fixed in the Transept, in which, on an average, 400 Letters a-day were deposited. The letter-box used for this purpose formed part of the Belgian Exhibition, being an ornamental cast iron one, such as is in common use in the streets of the towns of Belgium and other countries on the Continent. (Official Catalogue, Belgium, 363.)

JAMES J. WADE, Registrar.

N.B.—In addition, the number of Letters Received and Despatched from the Office of the Royal Commissioners to the same date was:—

	Received.	Despatched.
1850 - -	740	780
1851 - -	820	1,176
Total - -	1,560	1,956

H. R. LACK.

APPENDIX No. IV.

CATALOGUE of a COLLECTION of PRINTED PAPERS illustrative of the Operations of the ROYAL COMMISSION, the EXECUTIVE, FINANCE, BUILDING, LOCAL, and other COMMITTEES in carrying on the Business of the EXHIBITION.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
I. Early Proceedings in connection with the Society of Arts.			42	1850	Circular to mayors.
1	1847	Charter incorporating the Society.	43	"	Extract from Decisions (hand bill).
2	"	Its constitution; bye-laws.	44	"	Ditto ditto (very large).
3	"	List of officers (1850).	45	"	Decisions (1st form).
4	7 Nov. 1849	Prizes awarded by the Society in 1849.	46	"	Ditto (2nd form).
5	8 Feb. 1850	Statement of proceedings preliminary to the Exhibition.	47	Mar. "	Ditto ditto 2nd edition.
6	17 July, 1849	Minutes relative to a National Collection of Arts and Manufactures.	48	20 Apr. "	Ditto ditto 3rd edition.
7	14 July, "	Minutes of Meeting at Osborne.	49	Sept. "	Ditto ditto 4th edition.
8	1 Aug. "	Ditto (Another form).	50	Jan. 1851	Ditto ditto 5th edition.
9	"	Form of Letter appointing persons to make preliminary inquiries.	51	Mar. 1850	Sundry points of principle.
10	Sept. "	Report of the Eleventh French Exposition by M. D. Wyatt.	52	"	Statement on Classification.
11	Sept. "	Plan of ditto.	53	20 Apr. "	Letter to Mayor of Birmingham on affixing Exhibitors' names to articles exhibited.
12	5 Oct. "	Report made to H.R.H. Prince Albert on the willingness to support periodical Exhibitions by Henry Cole and Francis Fuller.	54	Mar. "	Decisions on Prizes.
13	Oct. "	Ditto ditto with Appendix No. 4.	55	Apr. "	On the security, &c., of articles exhibited.
14	14 Nov. "	Further Report to H.R.H. Prince Albert by M. D. Wyatt.	56	"	Regulations regarding Machinery in motion.
15	5 Oct. "	Report to H.R.H. Prince Albert by H. Cole and F. Fuller (small size).	57	Apr. "	Estimated Receipts and Expenditure.
16	"	Circular announcing a Deputation.	58	18 May "	Circular to Railway Companies.
17	"	Suggestions for Prizes to Exhibitors.	59	18 Aug. 1851	Correspondence with the Treasury on retention of Building.
18	Sept. "	Ditto for Raw Produce.	IV. Organization of Local Committees, and Correspondence with them exclusive of the Space question.		
19	7 Nov. "	Contract between the Society and Messrs. Munday (large).	60	150	Appointment of Local Commissioners.
20	"	Ditto ditto (small).	61	"	Circular to Mayors on convening public meetings.
21	"	Abstract of ditto.	62	"	Circular requesting individuals to apply for information to the Local Committees.
22	"	Ditto ditto (another form).	63	"	Circular enclosing Documents.
23	19 Dec. "	Correspondence on termination of Contract.	64	"	Circular forwarding copy of any printed Document.
24	"	Ditto ditto (another form).	65	18 Mar. "	Circular forwarding Decisions.
II. Formation of the List of Promoters.			66	Apr. "	Circular on the delivery of Lectures.
25	Nov. 1849	Card presented by persons deputed to visit firms in London.	67	23 Apr. "	Circular on furnishing pamphlets to reading-rooms.
26	30 Nov. "	Circular to Promoters (Peers).	68	Apr. "	Circular forwarding Lord Stanley's Speech.
27	"	Ditto ditto (Commoners).	69	30 May "	Circular by Leeds Committee.
28	26 Dec. "	Second Circular to Promoters.	70	5 June "	Circular enclosing copies of those issued by Bath and Leeds.
29	5 Dec. "	List of London Promoters.	71	July "	Circular on articles marked "not for competition."
30	20 Mar. 1850	Circular to Promoters.	72	3 July "	Circular enclosing revised Decisions.
31	7 Mar. "	Circular relative to visiting different towns.	73	"	Circular enclosing Memorandums.
32	Nov. 1849	Autographs of early Promoters.	74	May "	Circular from Special Commissioners.
33	26 Nov. "	List of Promoters.	75	1 Sept. "	List of Local Committees.
34	5 Dec. "	Ditto ditto.	76	12 Dec. "	Circular on Division of Correspondence.
35	8 Nov. "	Card inviting persons to become Promoters.	77	Oct. "	Circular to members of Committees on their admission to the Works.
36	11 Feb. 1850	Signature book for Promoters.	78	Jan. 1851	Circular relative to the opening.
III. The Royal Commission and their Decisions.			79	10 Jan. "	Circular relating to unauthorized persons and documents.
37	3 Jan. 1850	Copy of the Royal Commission.	80	21 Jan. "	Circular on various subjects.
38	"	Ditto for post.	81	25 Jan. "	Address adopted at Dublin.
39	14 Jan. "	Ditto in pamphlet.	82	"	Address of Bath Committee.
40	"	Ditto as a Placard.	83	9 May 1850	Letter from Bath Committee, stating that workmen subscribed towards the Exhibition.
41	"	Ditto ditto (Another.)			

Catalogue of Printed Documents—continued.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
84	1850	Letter of Allotment (Bradford Committee).	123	3 June 1850	Circular on appointing Local Commissioners for particular Departments.
85	23 Apr. "	Resolutions of Meeting at Barnard Castle.	124	13 Dec. "	Allotment of space granted to Metropolis.
86	"	Subscription Form issued by Rugby Committee.	125	"	List of Conditional Allotments (Class XVII.)
87	"	Circular enclosing the same.	126	18 Dec. "	Circular on revising Allotments in Class XVII.
88	17 Sept. 1851	Resolutions of the Bolton Committee on commemorating the Exhibition.	127	"	List of Revised Allotments (Class XVII.)
89	"	Circular of the Chatham Committee requesting subscriptions.	128	21 Mar. "	Notice on affording information to City authorities.
90	3 July 1850	Resolution of Marylebone Committee in favour of site in Hyde Park.	129	27 Mar. 1851	Allotments of Class V.
91	26 Feb. "	Circular for a public meeting at Kensington.	130	26 Sept. 1850	Notice of Meeting of Local Commissioners.
92	Feb. "	Petition of Kensington Committee in favour of site in Hyde Park.	131	"	Notice requesting attendance at Meeting of Westminster Committee.
93	" "	Notice from Kensington Committee relating to Lodging-houses for Visitors.	VI. Finance and Collection of Subscriptions.		
94	" "	Notice of Meeting of the Chelsea and Belgrave Association.	132	9 May 1851	Daily return of receipts.
95	" "	Petition from Brompton Committee in favour of site in Hyde Park.	133	13 June "	Notice of paying in subscriptions.
96	5 Sept. "	Circular to Committees on staple commodity of the District.	134	5 June "	District Pay Lists.
97	23 Aug. 1851	Circular asking for names of Members of Committees.	135	11 Nov. "	Letter to Foreign Commissioners relative to gratuities.
98	"	[Circulars, &c., printed by Birmingham Committee.]	136	25 Oct. "	Circular relative to gratuities.
99	4 Apr. 1850	Circular inviting subscription.	137	Oct. "	Ditto ditto.
100	25 May "	Circular relative to subscription.	138	14 Jan. 1850	Notice of public subscription being opened.
101	8 July "	Circular requesting amount of subscription to be forwarded.	139	7 Feb. "	Circular on subscriptions from promoters.
102	10 Apr. "	Circular enclosing form of return for space.	140	"	Circular on subscriptions (general).
103	25 Sept. "	Circular requesting intending exhibitors to send in returns.	141	"	Form of cheque for subscribers.
104	26 Nov. "	Circular relative to space.	142	"	Ditto (Another).
105	Nov. "	Certificate of allotment of space.	143	"	Form of fortnightly return of subscribers.
106	Nov. "	Plan showing space allotted to each exhibitor.	144	"	Circular acknowledging Return of subscriptions.
107	15 Apr. "	Circular relative to manufacturers' names being attached to articles exhibited.	145	25 Mar. "	Circular calling for fortnightly returns of subscriptions.
108	7 May "	Circular on the same subject.	146	"	Forms of weekly report of the Subscription Committee.
109	24 June "	Correspondence and Resolutions relative to the same.	147	"	Return of subscriptions paid to bankers and others.
110	June 1851	Card of invitation.	148	18 Apr. "	Form of receipt for money lodged in the Bank of England.
V. Proceedings in the Metropolis.			149	16 Apr. "	Circular to Local Committees on subscriptions.
111	17 Oct. 1849	Invitation card from Lord Mayor to receive deputation from Society of Arts.	150	"	Circular to Local Committees acknowledging subscriptions.
112	1850	List of Local Commissioners.	151	"	Circular to Local Committees relative to subscriptions.
113	17 Aug. "	Circular convening Meeting of Metropolitan Committees.	152	4 Nov. "	Ditto (Another).
114	26 Sept. "	Circular convening Meeting of Local Commissioners.	153	"	Ditto (Another).
115	16 Oct. "	Circular to Local Commissioners.	154	"	Circular to Local Committees to correct list of subscriptions.
116	28 Aug. "	Ditto (Another).	155	9 Mar. "	Subscriptions (Ladies' Committee).
117	13 Nov. "	Circular to Local Committees.	156	29 May "	Form of List of Subscribers' names.
118	Nov. "	Suggestions for forming Committees of Selection and Rejection.	157	19 Feb. "	Card stating that Thos. Edlin will collect subscriptions.
119	Feb. 1851	Circular to Exhibitors whose vouchers were forwarded too late by Council of Chairmen.	158	"	Ditto ditto (Henry Vernon).
120	"	List of Local Commissioners nominated by the City of London.	159	"	Ditto ditto (W. B. Simpson).
121	Oct. 1849	Circular on promoting the Exhibition.	160	18 Apr. "	Form of receipt for money lodged to account of Treasurers of Westminster Committee.
122	3 June 1850	Circular on appointing Local Commissioners.	161	18 Feb. "	Circular on collecting subscriptions in Westminster.
			162	19 Feb. "	Ditto ditto ditto.
			163	22 Feb. "	Resolution relating to subscriptions and list of ditto.
			164	19 Mar. "	List of subscriptions (Kensington).
			165	21 Mar. "	Ditto (Another).
			166	4 Apr. "	Ditto (Another).
			167	23 Apr. "	Ditto (Another).
			168	17 Apr. "	Circular relative to subscriptions.

Catalogue of Printed Documents—*continued*.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
VII. Notices and Reports of Public Meetings and Lectures.			278	2 May 1850	Mr. Cobden's Speech at Marylebone.
169	21 Feb. 1850	Public Meeting at Willis's Rooms.	279	10 May "	Memorandum on Public Meetings in Agricultural Villages.
170	19 Mar. "	Ditto Kensington.	280	22 May "	Resolutions of the Royal Agricultural Society.
171	4 Apr. "	Lecture at Lambeth.	281	30 May "	Meeting at Derby.
172	" "	Ditto Literary Institution, Kensington.	282	3 June "	Speeches (Banquet at the Mansion House).
173	22 Apr. "	Ditto John-street, Fitzroy-square.	283	4 June "	Meeting at Woolwich.
174	1 May "	Ditto Mechanics' Institution, Windsor.	284	26 Mar. "	Ditto Lichfield.
175	2 May "	Ditto Literary Institution, Islington.	285	19 Mar. 1851	Ditto Wirksworth.
176	3 May "	Meeting at Town Hall, Woolwich.	286	20 Mar. 1850	Ditto Kensington.
177	6 May "	Lecture at Literary Institution, Hackney.	287	16 May "	Ditto Brentford.
178	" "	Ditto ditto, Hampstead.	288	12 Mar. "	Resolutions connected with the Spitalfields Silk Trade.
179	7 May "	Ditto Russell Institution, Great Coram-street.	289	25 Oct. "	York Banquet (proposed arrangements).
180	8 May "	Ditto Literary Institution, Marylebone.	290	18 Mar. 1851	Resolutions at Meeting at Leeds.
181	13 May "	Ditto National Schools, Stockwell.	VIII. Pamphlets Printed and Circulated.		
182	14 May "	Public Meeting at Gravesend.	291	13 Oct. 1849	The Spectator on Exhibition of 1851.
183	15 May "	Lecture at Literary Institution, Rotherhithe and Bermondsey.	292	19 Dec. "	The Times on Exhibition of 1851.
184	16 May "	Ditto ditto, Aldersgate-street.	293	" "	Another copy, ditto ditto.
185	17 May "	Public Meeting at Leeds.	294	29 Dec. "	Extract from Journal of Design.
186	22 May "	Lecture at Literary Institution, Blackheath.	295	24 Apr. 1850	Précis of information from Abroad.
187	23 May "	Ditto Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-st.	296	25 Apr. "	Short Statement on the nature and objects of the Exhibition.
188	" "	Ditto Cubitt's Works, Pimlico.	297	3 May "	Suggestions to the Manufacturers of France by Baron C. Dupin.
189	27 May "	Ditto Mechanics' Institution, Finsbury.	298	7 May "	Reply of Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Mr. Arkwright.
190	28 May "	Ditto Literary Institution, Tottenham and Edmonton.	299	21 May "	Speech of H.R.H. Prince Albert at the Mansion House.
191	31 May "	Ditto ditto, Southwark.	300	" "	Ditto (French).
192	3 June "	Ditto ditto, Stoke Newington.	301	" "	Ditto (Italian).
193	5 June "	Public Meeting at Ramsgate.	302	" "	Ditto (Turkish).
194	6 June "	Ditto Town Hall, Folkestone.	303	24 May "	Extract from the Times, Observations of a London Manufacturer.
195	7 June "	Ditto Brompton.	304	16 July "	Letter from Mr. Horsfall to the Mayor of Bradford.
196	" "	Lecture at Literary Institution, Chelsea.	305	" "	The Times v. the Exhibition of 1851 (from the Daily News).
197	10 June "	Ditto Whittington Club, Strand.	306	" "	Notice upon the Exhibition in Welsh.
198	11 June "	Public Meeting at Chatham.	307	15 Oct. "	An Address by J. A. Hammersley, Esq., at Nottingham.
199	" "	Ditto Birmingham.	IX. Communications with Foreign Countries.		
200	14 June "	Ditto Mr. W. Cubitt's, Gray's Inn-road.	308	12 Dec. 1850	Alphabetical List of Countries to whom space has been allotted.
201	15 June "	Ditto Holbeach.	309	" "	Ditto (Colonies).
202	17 June "	Lecture at Mechanics' Institution, Crutched Friars.	310	22 Mar. "	Letter to Lord Cowley on the German Federal Commission.
203	21 June "	Ditto Literary Institution, Clapham.	311	14 June "	Correspondence with Messrs. Nicholson, Besley, and Co.
204	22 June "	Public Meeting at Spalding.	312	10 July "	Letter to Foreign Commissioners on Custom House Agents.
205	27 June "	Lecture at Literary Institution, Westminster.	313	29 July "	Ditto to Consuls.
206	28 June "	Public Meeting at Eastern Counties Railway Station.	314	1 Aug. "	Information for Foreign Exhibitors.
207	" "	Ditto Harrogate.	315	July "	Circular relating to Custom House Agents.
208	29 June "	Ditto Messrs. Maudslay and Co.	316	5 Aug. "	Circular on Allotment of Space.
209	2 July "	Ditto Boroughbridge.	317	Nov. "	Circular to Foreign Countries on Division into four Sections.
210	9 July "	Ditto Leeds.	318	13 Nov. "	Another copy.
211	" "	Lecture at Greenwich.	319	7 Dec. "	Circular on Reception of Articles and Catalogue.
212	10 July "	Public Meeting at Ashford.	320	" "	Ditto ditto.
213	9 Aug. "	Ditto Ramsgate.	321	11 Dec. "	Circular on Allotment of Space.
214	" "	Syllabus for Lectures.	322	3 Jan. 1851	Notice of Meeting of French Manufacturers.
215	" "		323	29 June 1850	Relative to French Space.
216	" "		324	" "	Circular on Classification.
217	" "		325	25 Feb. 1851	
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268	1849	Suggested Resolutions for Public Meetings.			
269	7 Sept. "	Meeting at Dublin.			
270	20 Sept. "	Ditto Maidstone.			
271	17 Oct. "	Ditto Mansion House, London.			
272	25 Jan. 1850	Ditto ditto (another size).			
273	21 Feb. "	Resolutions for Westminster Meeting.			
274	" "	Speech at the Westminster Meeting.			
275	21 Mar. "	Lord Stanley's Speech.			
276	18 Apr. "	Meeting of Operatives at Bradford.			
277	2 May "	Meeting in Marylebone.			

Catalogue of Printed Documents—*continued*.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
X. First attempts at Classification.			391	June 1850	Estimate (Building Contract) D, Part 1.
326	23 Sept. 1850	Memorandum on Raw Materials.	392	"	Ditto ditto Part 2.
327	30 Jan. "	Notice on Mineral Products.	393	"	Ditto ditto Part 3.
328	"	List of Articles (Vegetable Kingdom).	394	"	Ditto ditto Part 4.
329	Feb. 1851	Ditto Machinery.	395	"	Ditto ditto Part 5.
330	Feb. 1850	Ditto Manufactures.	396	"	Ditto ditto Part 6.
331	24 Jan. "	Ditto Chemical Substances.	397	"	Ditto ditto Summary.
332	"	Ditto Fine Arts.	398	"	Ditto ditto, E, No. 1.
333	Feb. "	Ditto Raw Materials.	399	"	Ditto ditto No. 2.
334	Sept. "	Ditto Drugs proposed to be exhibited.	400	"	Ditto ditto No. 3.
335	"	Ditto Mineral Products of various Countries.	401	"	Ditto ditto No. 4.
336	24 May "	Classified Lists.	402	"	Ditto ditto No. 5.
337	22 Feb. "	Ditto.	403	"	Ditto ditto No. 6.
338	"	Ditto.	404	"	Ditto ditto Summary.
XI. The Building.			405	"	Ditto ditto, F, Third Class Refreshment Court.
339	1 July 1850	Letter to the Treasury, and Memorandum on Site in Hyde Park.	406	"	Ditto ditto Provisions.
340	"	Instructions for Tendering.	407	"	Ditto ditto, G, ditto.
341	"	Notice relative to proposed Building.	408	"	Ditto ditto Formation of Approaches, Footpaths, External Drains, &c.
342	"	Ditto (German).	409	"	Ditto ditto, H, Pipes, &c., for Supply of Water.
343	"	Ditto (French).	410	"	Ditto ditto Provisions.
344	"	Detailed Specification (A).	411	"	Ditto Contingencies (Contracts generally).
345	"	Ditto (B).	412	"	Ditto Memoranda respecting Quantities.
346	"	Ditto (Covering for Central Hall).	413	"	Ditto Addenda.
347	"	Ditto (C).	414	"	Ditto Form of Tender.
348	"	Ditto (D).	415	"	Large Plan of Building.
349	"	Ditto (E).	XII. Space.		
350	"	Ditto (F).	1. Demands for Space.		
351	"	Ditto (G).	416	23 Mar. 1850	Circular to Local Committees for Estimate of Space.
352	"	Ditto (H).	417	"	Forms of Original Demands.
353	4 July "	Extension of time to Contractors.	418	23 May "	Circular to Committees on Demands.
354	9 May "	Report of the Building Committee.	419	22 July "	(Another.)
355	4 July "	Plan of Site (plain).	420	"	Ditto to Committees which had not forwarded Demands.
356	"	Ditto (coloured).	421	1 Aug. "	Note relative to Space.
357	"	Circular returning Design.	422	22 Aug. "	Circular to Committees, naming 31st October as latest day.
358	"	Circular (Admissions to Works).	423	27 Aug. "	Ditto from Special Commissioners to eminent Manufacturers.
359	"	Notice relating to Sets of Working Drawings.	424	31 Aug. "	Ditto to some Committees on length of Spinning Mules.
360	"	Mr. Paxton's Design.	425	28 Aug. "	Ditto to Committees on Demands.
361	"	On the advantages of ditto.	426	4 Sept. "	Circular to Committees on Number of intending Exhibitors.
362	16 Nov. "	Admission to Building.	427	1 Nov. "	Ditto to Committees on Demands.
363	11 June "	Ticket to View Plans.	428	12 Oct. "	Ditto on Articles of great size.
364	Feb. 1851	Admission Notes for Peers and M.P.s to Private View.	429	14 Oct. "	Memorandum on the Decorations for the Building.
365	19 July "	Queen's Warrant granting Site.	430	16 Oct. "	Circular referring to ditto.
366	"	Circular Report about Building.	431	1 Nov. "	Notice that no further demands for Space will be received.
367	June 1850	Estimate (Building Contract) A, Part 1.	432	"	Circular to Local Committees on same subject.
368	"	Ditto ditto Part 2.	433	20 Nov. "	Ditto on furnishing Lists of intending Exhibitors.
369	"	Ditto ditto Part 3.	434	25 Jan. 1851	Ditto on Applicants too late for Space.
370	"	Ditto ditto Part 4.	435	14 Nov. 1850	Note relative to Space.
371	"	Ditto ditto Part 5.	2. Allotment of Space to Local Committees.		
372	"	Ditto ditto Summary.	436	Nov. 1850	Circular announcing Allotment to each Locality.
373	"	Ditto ditto, B, Part 1.	437	20 Nov. "	Decisions on Rejection and Selection of Articles.
374	"	Ditto ditto Part 2.	438	"	Form used for Digesting Demands.
375	"	Ditto ditto Part 3.	439	14 May "	(Another.)
376	"	Ditto ditto Part 4.	440	17 Oct. "	Form of Voucher for Allotment.
377	"	Ditto ditto Part 5.	441	Nov. "	Form of Abstract of Vouchers.
378	"	Ditto ditto Part 6.			
379	"	Ditto ditto Summary.			
380	"	Ditto ditto, System No. 1, No. 1.			
381	"	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2.			
382	"	Ditto ditto ditto Summary.			
383	"	Ditto ditto, System No. 2.			
384	"	Ditto ditto, System No. 3.			
385	"	Ditto ditto, C, Part 1.			
386	"	Ditto ditto Part 2.			
387	"	Ditto ditto Part 3.			
388	"	Ditto ditto Part 4.			
389	"	Ditto ditto Part 5.			
390	"	Ditto ditto Summary.			

Catalogue of Printed Documents—continued.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
442	16 Dec. 1850	Circular (Instructions for filling-up Alphabetical List of Exhibitors).			
443	"	Form of Alphabetical List (Metropolitan).			
444	Jan. 1851	Ditto ditto (Country).			
445	11 Dec. 1850	Circular to Committees on Allotment of Space.			
446	"	Ditto confirming Decision of Local Committees in Case of Appeal.			
447	30 Dec. "	Ditto to Committees on Allotment. (Another.)			
448	"	"			
3. Examination of Allotments made by Local Committees.					
449	4 Jan. 1851	Circular on returning of Voucher.			
450	5 Feb. "	Memorandum on reopening the question of Space.			
451	"	Ditto on Alterations or Increase of Allotments.			
452	29 Jan. "	Circular cancelling Allotments for Articles inadmissible.			
453	"	Ditto to the same effect.			
454	"	Ditto, Division of Allotment.			
455	"	Ditto, Declining Allotment.			
456	1 Mar. "	Ditto to those whose Applications had been Lost or Mislaid.			
457	11 Feb. "	Ditto relative to Vouchers.			
4. Communications to Individual Exhibitors and others in determining their actual Place in the Building.					
458	1851	Circular to Exhibitors, that place in Building is not yet fixed.			
459	Jan. "	Ditto on Extension of Time in particular cases.			
460	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
461	"	Ditto to Local Committees on Arrangement and Catalogues.			
462	1 Jan. "	Ditto to Exhibitors on Arrangement of Articles.			
463	"	List of 30 Classes.			
464	24 Jan. "	Circular on Position of Exhibitors in the Building (Metropolis).			
465	"	Ditto ditto (Country).			
466	"	Coloured Tickets used for sorting.			
467	"	"			
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5. Communications to particular Classes.					
518	Feb. 1851	Circular to Exhibitors of Class I.			
519	21 Jan. "	Ditto on Space and Arrangement of Machinery.			
520	Feb. "	Ditto relative to Machinery.			
521	"	Ditto to Exhibitors of Class VIII.			
522	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
523	"	Ditto on Allotment of Space for Agricultural Implements.			
524	"	Form used by Exhibitors of Class IX. after Allotment of Space.			
525	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
526	"	Form of Specification adopted by Agricultural Committee.			
527	"	Circular forwarding ditto.			
528	"	Letter to Agricultural Exhibitors.			
529	"	Circular to Exhibitors of Class XXIII.			
530	"	Ditto on Ornamental objects.			
531	"	Ditto on Decorative Manufactures.			
532	"	Ditto on Sculpture, Models, &c.			
533	"	Ditto to Exhibitors of Class X.			
534	"	(Another.)			
535	"	List of Exhibitors of Class X.			
536	"	Ditto ditto (Inside form).			
537	"	Alphabetical List of British Exhibitors.			
XIII. Administration, during Arrangements.					
537	1850	Directory to 23rd August 1850.			
538	Apr. "	Lithograph Ground Plans (large).			
539	19 Oct. 1849	Circular Summoning Meeting of Executive Committee.			
540	9 Oct. 1850	Reply to Applications for Employment.			
541	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
542	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
543	"	Form (Engagement of Persons as Assistants).			
544	"	Ditto acknowledging Receipt of Letter.			
545	Apr. "	Ditto ditto (Another).			
546	"	Ditto ditto (Another).			
547	"	Reply to Applicants for Admission during the Exhibition.			
548	28 Jan. 1851	Ditto to Applications for Personal Admission.			
549	14 Sept. 1850	Form of Admission Ticket.			
550	"	Admission Ticket till 1st February 1851, for Local Commissioners.			
551	"	Ditto ditto for Metropolitan ditto.			
552	"	Notice relative to Drafts on Letters.			
553	16 Jan. 1851	General Notice relative to Letters.			
554	27 Oct. 1849	Order for Newspapers.			
555	"	Ditto for Advertisements.			
556	9 Jan. 1851	Form for Persons requiring to see Executive Committee.			
557	"	Rules for Reception of Articles (United Kingdom).			
558	2 Jan. "	Ditto ditto (Foreign and Colonial).			
559	27 Jan. "	Memorandum relative to Foreign Packages.			
560	6 Dec. 1850	Ditto ditto (Arrangements).			
561	8 Feb. 1851	Rules for Admission of Persons and Reception of Articles during the Arrangements.			
562	"	Notice appointing Captain Collinson and Captain Owen General Superintendents.			
563	23 Dec. 1850	Notice relative to Reception of Goods on Foreign side.			
564	"	Ditto ditto British side.			
565	Aug. "	Endorsement Papers.			
566	Mar. 1851	Pass Ticket for Packages.			
567	"	Carman's Pass (Foreign).			
568	"	Ditto (British).			

Catalogue of Printed Documents—continued.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
569	Feb. 1851	Application for Personal Admittance during Arrangements (British).	XIV. Administration, Period of Exhibition.		
570	" "	Ditto for an Assistant.	1. Admission of the Public.		
571	" "	Ditto for Personal Admission during Arrangements (Foreign).	674	24 Feb. 1851	Circular relative to Season Tickets and Scale of Prices.
572	" "	Form of Circular granting Admittance during Arrangements.	675	" "	Proposed Season Ticket (not used).
573	" "	Notice on Fitting of Counters, &c.	676	30 Apr. "	Temporary Season Ticket (Gentlemen).
574	" "	Superintendents' Daily Report of Progress (Classes I. to XXX.).	677	" "	Ditto (Ladies).
to 604		General Report of Progress.	678	Apr. "	Season Ticket (Gentlemen).
605		Daily Return of Counters erected.	679	" "	Ditto (Ladies).
606		Classification in Foreign Divisions.	680	1 May "	Notice of Opening.
607		Notice on Admission of Visitors during the Preparations.	681	" "	Programme of Musical Performance.
608	" "	Letter on Privilege of Admission during Erection of Building.	682	" "	Cards given to Visitors on entering.
609	" "	Final Notice relative to Receipt of Goods.	to 711	" "	Placards posted at the various Staircases.
610	20 Mar. "	Circular on Final Arrangements and Unpacking Goods.	712	" "	Notice (Articles Lost and Found).
611	14 Apr. "	Ditto ditto (Another).	to 741	" "	Ditto (ditto Large).
612	" "	Ditto ditto (Another).	742	May "	Ditto (Drawings of the Articles exhibited).
613	11 Apr. "	Ditto ditto (Another).	743	" "	Ditto (2 Nos., French and German).
614	Apr. "	Notice to Send in Goods.	744	" "	Ditto (Visitors not to touch Goods).
615	14 Apr. "	Circular on Covering Counters with Red Cloth.	745	" "	Ditto ditto, another form.
616	" "	Notice for Supply of Unglazed Turkey Red Calico.	746	" "	Ditto (Attendance at Stalls).
617	" "	Lithograph Plan of 30 Classes.	747	Aug. "	Notices referring to Catalogue.
to 647	Feb. "	Ticket for certain number of Days (British).	748	Apr. "	Ticket of Reference to Catalogue.
648	" "	Ditto ditto (Foreign).	749	" "	Ditto, Foreign.
649	" "	Ticket for Staff (British).	750	" "	Card of Explanation from Illustrated Catalogue (4 Nos.).
650	" "	Ditto (Foreign).	751	June "	Notice, "Exhibited by a Juror."
651	" "	Day Passes for British Exhibitors.	752	May "	Ditto (Umbrellas, Coats, &c.).
652	7 Feb. "	Ditto ditto (Main Avenue).	753	12 June "	Tickets used for same (3 Nos.).
653	" "	Ditto ditto (Everywhere).	754	" "	Notice, "No Readmission, except by Payment."
654	" "	Ditto for Foreign Exhibitors &c.	755	24 May "	Caution not to hurry at Entrances.
655	" "	Ditto Customs.	756	29 May "	Notice posted in the Water-closets.
656	" "		757	" "	Ditto (Another).
Notices Posted in Building.			758	15 June "	Ditto ditto (defacing Notices).
657	Mar. 1851	Notice to Superintendents on Tickets for Workmen.	759	4 June "	Ditto ("Medical Man required").
658	" "	Ditto to Persons to use the Steps and not the Ladders.	760	10 June "	Placard in cases where a particular person is wanted.
659	" "	List of Persons who might be Employed to make Glass Cases.	761	" "	Tickets for Attendants (Refreshment Rooms).
660	" "	Notice to Exhibitors not to Commence Fittings without the sanction of Superintendent.	762	16 June "	Admission Ticket to Indian Tent.
661	" "	General Notice about Passes, &c.	763	25 July "	Miscellaneous Notices.
662	" "	Notice, "No Smoking allowed," in various languages.	764	24 May "	Circular (Admission of Sick Persons before 12 on Saturdays).
663	15 Mar. "	Ditto (Packing-cases).	765	May "	Card given for same.
664	31 Mar. "	Ditto (Entrances after 3rd April).	766	5 Aug. "	Permission under certain circumstances to enter before the public.
665	" "	Ditto (Nuisances).	767	Sept. "	Announcement of Close of Exhibition.
666	" "	Ditto (Clearing away Litter, &c.).	768	" "	Another ditto ditto.
667	9 Apr. "	Ditto to Exhibitors to use Red Cloth.	769	" "	Card, "Prize Medal."
668	" "	Ditto, "No Admission to this Enclosure excepting on Business."	770	" "	Ditto, "included in Award of Great Medal."
669	" "	Ditto to Carmen taking out Empty Packing-cases, &c.	771	" "	
670	27 Dec. 1850	Ditto, posted in Foreign Divisions, relative to Classification.	772	28 Apr. 1851	Circular to Musical Performers, announcing Opening, &c.
671	3 Jan. 1851	Labels for different Countries.	773	" "	Card of Admission for ditto.
672	11 Apr. "	Miscellaneous Notices.	774	Apr. "	Circular in reply to applications for Admission of an Attendant.
673	31 Mar. "	Ditto.	775	May "	Form for Admission of Attendant.
			776	Apr. "	Circular forwarding Admission for Attendant.
			777	" "	Ticket for Exhibitors' Attendant (British).
			778	" "	Circular refusing Admission to an Attendant.
			779	" "	Another ditto ditto.
			780	" "	
			781	" "	
			782	" "	
			783	" "	
			784	" "	
			785	" "	

Catalogue of Printed Documents—*continued*.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
786	30 May 1851	Circular, Attendance of Exhibitors on occasion of Her Majesty's Visits.	839	11 Oct. 1851	Broadsides, stating entrances for Exhibitors.
787	2 June "	Notice to Exhibitors of Machinery for same object.	840	" "	Ditto, stating entrances for Local Commissioners and Lady Exhibitors.
788	11 June "	Ditto, Machinery in Motion.	841	14 Oct. "	Another ditto.
789	Apr. "	Circular on Admission of Foreign Commissioners and Staff.	842	11 Oct. "	Ditto, stating entrance for Local Committees.
790	23 Apr. "	Rules of Admission to persons employed.	843	14 Oct. "	Ditto, Ladies.
791	" "	Circular relating to ditto.	844	" "	Ditto, Jurors.
792	Apr. "	Foreign Exhibitors' Attendant's Ticket.	845	" "	Ditto, Local Commissioners.
793	" "	Admission Ticket issued to Foreign Exhibitors (France), (Zollverein), (United States), (3 Nos.)	846	" "	Ditto, Royal ditto.
794		Ditto to Foreign Commissioners.	847	" "	Ditto, Foreign ditto.
795		Form of Day Ticket to Exhibitors and Attendants (White).	848	24 Sept. "	Ditto that Exhibition will close.
796		Ditto ditto (Green), (Executive).	849	" "	Card ditto.
797	" "	Card of Admission for the Press, &c.	850	11 Oct. "	Broadside announcing that Exhibition is Closed to the Public.
798	" "	Circular relating to ditto.	851	9 Oct. "	Ticket to Admit Staff, &c., on 13th and 14th October.
799	15 Apr. "	Admission for Jurors on 1st May.	852	20 Sept. "	Rules for Removal of British Articles.
800	" "	Ditto of London Press.	853	" "	Ditto for the Removal of Foreign Goods.
801	25 Apr. "		854	2 Oct. "	Circular to Exhibitors of Carriages.
802	" "		855	" "	Ditto to certain Exhibitors whose goods were much exposed.
3. Staff, Discipline, and Interior Economy.			856	" "	British Exhibitors Permit to pass in or out (East Entrance).
803	1 May 1851	Admission to Executive Committee.	857	Oct. "	Ditto (South Central Entrance).
804	2 June "	System of Division into Districts.	858	" "	Ditto Door G.
805	5 June "	Form of District Morning Report.	859	" "	Ditto H.
806	12 Aug. "	Second ditto ditto.	860	" "	Ditto I.
807	" "	Summary of ditto.	861	" "	Ditto K.
808	19 June "	Form for forwarding particulars of loss or damage.	862	" "	Ditto L.
809	28 May "	Notice posted in District Offices.	863	" "	Ditto M.
810	19 June "	Ditto posted on District Doors	864	" "	Ditto N.
811	17 June "	Ditto (taking Articles in or out of the Building).	865	" "	Ditto O.
812	" "	Ditto to those using Cotton-waste.	866	13 Oct. 1850	British District Morning Reports.
813	13 May "	Ditto, as to Workmen leaving.	867	" "	Summary of ditto.
814	" "	Placard, "Please to Pass."	868	15 Nov. 1851	Surrender of Building to Contractors.
815	" "	Ditto, "That Way." (Small).	869	31 Oct. "	Circular to Exhibitors neglecting to remove their Goods.
816	24 May "	Another ditto (ditto).	870	25 Oct. "	Ditto ditto.
817	" "	Ditto ditto (Large).	871	13 Oct. "	Form of Foreign Morning Report.
818	" "	Ditto ditto (ditto).	872	25 Oct. "	Circular to British Exhibitors failing to remove their Goods.
819	Aug. "	Form of Pass for taking Articles into the Building.	873 to 880	16 Oct. "	Forms of Receipt on removal of Goods. (Districts 1 to 8.)
820	" "	Ditto ditto out of the Building.	881	" "	Notice on Goods remaining after 31st January 1852.
821	5 June "	Daily Report of Repairs chargeable to Fox and Henderson.	882	4 Nov. "	Ticket to Admit to Transept and British side of the Building.
822	" "	Ditto ditto Executive Committee.	883	" "	Another ditto.
823	4 June "	Daily Return of Visitors.	884	16 Oct. "	Placard, "No Lucifers, &c., allowed."
824	13 June "	Broadside, "No Spirits, &c., allowed in Building."	885	18 Oct. "	Ditto, "No Smoking."
825	" "	Tickets for Staff (Red).	886	" "	Ditto (French).
826	" "	Ditto ditto (Blue).	887	22 Oct. "	Certificate on leaving to persons employed
XV. Administration, Closing of Exhibition and Removal of Goods.			888	" "	Another ditto.
827	23 Aug. 1851	Circular to Local Committees, requesting names of Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary.	XVI. Catalogue and Refreshments.		
828	30 Sept. "	Ditto to Exhibitors on the Closing.	889	1 Oct. 1850	Conditions of Tender for Catalogues.
829	29 Sept. "	Ditto to Local Committees.	890	9 Nov. "	Acceptance of Tenders of Messrs. Spicer and Clowes.
830	3 Oct. "	Ditto to Local Commissioners.	891	7 Dec. "	Memoranda relative to Catalogue.
831	4 Oct. "	Ditto to Foreign Commissioners.	Notice relative to Official Catalogues.		
832	8 Oct. "	Ditto to Members of Firms.	892	" "	Ditto, Official Illustrated Catalogue.
833	" "	Ticket for Exhibitors, Members of Local Committees, &c.	893	Dec. "	Forms for Catalogue (Raw Materials).
834	" "	Admission Card for Members of Firms that were Exhibitors.	894	" "	Ditto (Machinery).
835	15 Oct. "	Programme of the Proceedings at the Closing.	895	" "	Ditto (Manufactures).
836	" "	Form of Prayer used at Closing.			
837	13 Oct. "	Broadsides—Holders of Admission Cards.			
838	11 Oct. "	Ditto, prohibiting admission without special Tickets.			

Catalogue of Printed Documents—*continued*.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
896	Dec. 1850	Forms for Catalogue (Fine Arts).	939	1 Jan. 1851	Regulations, &c., of Working Men's Committee for Leeds District.
897	"	Circular relating to General Index.	940	24 May 1850	Circular from Bishop of Oxford (Central Working Classes Committee).
898	"	Notice relative to Catalogues.	941	"	Rules of the Bradford Club for enabling Workmen to visit the Exhibition.
899	"	Ditto (German).	942	"	Circular of the Ranelagh Club House for Mechanics.
900	"	Rules for Catalogue.	943	"	(Another.)
901	7 Dec. "	Memoranda relative to Correction of Catalogue.	944	"	Pamphlet on the importance of the Exhibition to the Working Classes.
902	22 Oct. "	Conditions of Tender for Supplying Refreshments.	945	6 May "	Circular, announcing appointment of Committee to collect Subscriptions from Working Classes.
903	28 Dec. "	(Another form.)			
904	May 1851	Notice, Dismissal of Attendants for overcharging.			
XVII. Registration of Designs.					
905	2 Nov. 1850	Draft Report of Society of Arts upon Patent Law.	946	Mar. 1851	Decisions regarding Juries.
906	26 Aug. "	Circular on Protection of Articles exhibited from piracy.	947	" "	Ditto.
907	" "	Ditto ditto ditto.	948	" "	Ditto.
908	24 Aug. "	Laws on protection of Copyright of Designs.	949	3 May "	Opinions of Committee on ditto.
909	2 Dec. "	Rules for provisional and complete Registration of Designs.	950	" "	Decisions on the award of Medals.
910	18 Dec. "	Circular on Registration.	951	" "	Circular on the Number of each Jury.
911	" "	Directions for Registering and Searching (Ornamental Designs).	952	Apr. "	List of Names returned for selecting English and Colonial Jurors.
912	" "	Announcement relating to Copyright of Designs.	953	1 June "	Form of Warrant to Jurors.
913	" "	Rules for obtaining Copyright of Designs for Articles of Utility.	954	May "	List of Jurors.
914	" "	Form (Rules for Registration of Designs).	955	2 June "	Declaration of Jurors.
915	14 Apr. 1851	Form of Certificate that Article to be registered was in the Building.	956	20 June "	Ditto.
916	Feb. "	Note forwarding Regulations.	957	" "	List of Associate Jurors.
917	" "	Ditto acknowledging Receipt of Designs.	958	Feb. "	Detailed Classification.
918	19 Apr. "	Notice respecting patentable Inventions.	959	15 May "	Instructions from the Council of Chairmen to the Juries.
919	May "	Circular relative to Designs.	960	" "	Form of Convening Meeting of Council of Chairmen.
920	Apr. "	(Another.)	961	" "	Report of the Sub-Committee of Chairmen as to the Working of Group C.
XVIII. Working Classes.					
921	4 Mar. 1850	Letter by the Bishop of Oxford.	962	20 May "	Form of Return of Weekly Meetings of Jurors.
922	May "	Co-operation of Working Classes at Southampton.	963	" "	Form to show Names of Jurors who examined any particular Article.
923	3 May "	Proceedings of Working Classes in the Country.	964	19 May "	Form of Comparison of Produce, Dyeing, Woollens.
924	May "	Notice from Committee of Working Classes of Edinburgh.	965	" "	Ditto Printing, Class XVIII.
925	May "	Co-operation of Working Classes of Scotland.	966	" "	Form of Convening Meeting of Jurors.
926	13 Aug. "	Letter relative to Working Classes.	967	" "	Another ditto.
927	7 Aug. "	Ditto ditto.	968	" "	Circular to Exhibitors calling for Information.
928	15 Aug. "	Appointment of Colonel Reid and Mr. A. Redgrave to make arrangements for Working Classes.	969	" "	Ditto requesting attendance of Exhibitors.
929	19 Aug. "	(Another form.)	970	" "	Ditto requesting list of Prices.
930	" "	Regulations for a Register of persons disposed to provide Accommodation for Artisans.	971	16 May "	Ditto requesting Exhibitors to send their keys.
931	" "	Ditto ditto.	972	" "	Ditto to Exhibitors of Class XVII.
932	13 Sept. "	Circular sent to persons requesting to be registered.	973	22 Apr. "	Juror's Pass on 1st May.
933	" "	Rules of the British Working Men's Association.	974	15 Oct. "	Report of Viscount Canning on presenting the Awards of the Juries.
934	" "	Rules of the Northampton Provident Society.	975	17 Oct. "	London Gazette containing the Jurors' Awards.
935	25 Nov. "	Circular on formation of Travelling Clubs.	976	Aug. "	Circular for leave to take Photographs.
936	17 Dec. "	Memorandum on Railway Accommodation.	977	" "	Form of Authority for taking Photographs.
937	1 Jan. 1851	Circular declining to provide Lodgings for Visitors.	978	June 1851	Jurors' Award Books.
938	" "	(Another.)	979	18 Oct. "	Prince Albert's Letter to Jurors.
			980	" "	Circulars to Lady Jurors.
			981	" "	Award Book for unclassified Council Medals.
			982 } to 1016 }	" "	Award Book for Juries (35 Nos.)
XIX. Juries.					
			946	Mar. 1851	Decisions regarding Juries.
			947	" "	Ditto.
			948	" "	Ditto.
			949	3 May "	Opinions of Committee on ditto.
			950	" "	Decisions on the award of Medals.
			951	" "	Circular on the Number of each Jury.
			952	Apr. "	List of Names returned for selecting English and Colonial Jurors.
			953	1 June "	Form of Warrant to Jurors.
			954	May "	List of Jurors.
			955	2 June "	Declaration of Jurors.
			956	20 June "	Ditto.
			957	" "	List of Associate Jurors.
			958	Feb. "	Detailed Classification.
			959	15 May "	Instructions from the Council of Chairmen to the Juries.
			960	" "	Form of Convening Meeting of Council of Chairmen.
			961	" "	Report of the Sub-Committee of Chairmen as to the Working of Group C.
			962	20 May "	Form of Return of Weekly Meetings of Jurors.
			963	" "	Form to show Names of Jurors who examined any particular Article.
			964	19 May "	Form of Comparison of Produce, Dyeing, Woollens.
			965	" "	Ditto Printing, Class XVIII.
			966	" "	Form of Convening Meeting of Jurors.
			967	" "	Another ditto.
			968	" "	Circular to Exhibitors calling for Information.
			969	" "	Ditto requesting attendance of Exhibitors.
			970	" "	Ditto requesting list of Prices.
			971	16 May "	Ditto requesting Exhibitors to send their keys.
			972	" "	Ditto to Exhibitors of Class XVII.
			973	22 Apr. "	Juror's Pass on 1st May.
			974	15 Oct. "	Report of Viscount Canning on presenting the Awards of the Juries.
			975	17 Oct. "	London Gazette containing the Jurors' Awards.
			976	Aug. "	Circular for leave to take Photographs.
			977	" "	Form of Authority for taking Photographs.
			978	June 1851	Jurors' Award Books.
			979	18 Oct. "	Prince Albert's Letter to Jurors.
			980	" "	Circulars to Lady Jurors.
			981	" "	Award Book for unclassified Council Medals.
			982 } to 1016 }	" "	Award Book for Juries (35 Nos.)

Catalogue of Printed Documents—*continued*.

No.	Date.	Nature of Document.	No.	Date.	Nature of Document.
XX. Medals.			1049	Aug. 1851	Ticket for Trade Collection (Raw Produce).
1017	Apr. 1850	Announcement for Competition in Designs (French).	1050	"	Ditto (Plans, Diagrams, &c.)
1018	"	Ditto (German).	1051	"	Ditto (Specimens of actual Fabrics).
1019	"	Ditto (English).	1052	"	Ditto (Works of Art).
1020	25 May	Circular acknowledging receipt of Design.	1053	6 Oct. 1851	Broadside relative to Chemical Society.
1021	"	Notice relating to Tenders for Cases.	1054	21 Nov. "	Statement of the origin, present position, and prospects of the Collection.
1022	"	Circular to persons not entitled to Service Medal.	[Collection of Trade Circulars.]		
1023	"	Ditto ditto.	1055	30 Aug. 1851	Circular to British Exhibitors.
1024	8 Dec. 1851	Circular, Firms may receive extra Medals on payment.	1056	"	Ditto to Foreign Commissioners.
1025	19 June 1850	Admission to view Designs for Medals.	1057	"	Ditto requesting additional copies.
1026	17 Nov. "	Circular to Foreign Commissioners relative to Jurors' Medals.	1058	"	Alphabetical List of Exhibitors contributing Trade Circulars.
1027	9 Dec. 1851	Notice to receive Medals.	XXII. Customs.		
XXI. Trade Collection.			1059	1850	Regulations for receiving Goods at the Outports.
1028	18 July 1851	Notice relative to Trade Collection	1060	"	Regulations for Landing Officers at the Legal Quays and Docks.
1029	1 Aug. "	Circular accompanying Statement relative to proposed Collection (Raw Produce).	1061	"	Regulations for selected Agents and others.
1030	"	Ditto (Machinery).	XXIII. Miscellaneous.		
1031	"	Ditto (Fabrics).	1062	1851	Daily Report of Wind and Atmospheric Pressure.
1032	"	Ditto (Works of Art).	1063	"	Daily Weather Chart by Electric Telegraph.
1033	"	Ditto to Foreign Commissioners.	1121	Sept. "	Circular to Exhibitors of Military Accoutrements, &c.
1034	Sept. "	Ditto, reply to Exhibitors intending to contribute.	1122	"	Broadside (Lectures by Professor Ansted).
1035	"	Ditto acknowledging receipt of Letter.	1123	21 May	(Another.)
1036	"	Ditto acknowledging receipt of Articles.	1124	13 May	Notice (Charges for using Water-closets, &c.).
1037	Oct. "	Ditto accepting Articles.	1125	"	Proposed Form of Typographical Plan of the Building (Proof).
1038	"	Ditto declining to purchase.	1126	1849	Example of Form for Suggestions for Prizes.
1039	"	Ditto in reply to offers of Articles from Foreign Commissioners.	1127	7 July 1851	Extract from Minutes.
1040	"	Ditto on the best mode of promoting the Collection.	1128	3 Sept. "	Four Circulars (various).
1041	"	Label for articles presented.	1129	11 Sept. 1850	Extract from "Blackburn Standard."
1042	"	(Another.)	1130	21 July 1851	Circular, on admission of Additional Articles.
1043	"	Card ditto.	1131	Aug. 1851	Form for value of Articles exhibited.
1044	"	Circular to Exhibitors not replying to Notices.	1132	"	Circular forwarding ditto.
1045	14 Oct. "	Notice to British Exhibitors.	1133	Oct. "	Circular to Exhibitors delaying to send Value Returns.
1046	"	Memorandum on Specimens for Foreign Countries.			
1047	20 Oct. "	Circular to Foreign Commissioners for return of the Specimens they require.			
1048	"	Form of Return enclosed.			

The total number of copies printed and circulated has been estimated at 1,500,000.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. V.

RETURN of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, and of the STAFF in charge of different DEPARTMENTS.

ORGANIZATION DURING THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Executive Committee (Acting Members).		Space and Arrangement of Articles, HENRY COLE, C.B.; Control of Building and General Superintendence, Colonel Sir W. REID, R.E., K.C.B., and C. WENTWORTH DILKE.	
Preparation of Plans and Building Arrangements.		Superintending Architect, M. DIGBY WYATT; Interior Decoration, &c., OWEN JONES; Superintending Engineer, C. H. WILD; Surveyor, H. E. HARWOOD; Clerk of Works, W. EARIE; General Assistants, E. L. BATEMAN, J. M. DODD, C. FOWLER, J. HAITE, HENRY WARREN; Sappers and Miners, Corporals Barrow, Campbell, Fleming, and Lindsey.	
Organization of Local Committees -		C. WENTWORTH DILKE, H. COLE, Dr. PLAYFAIR, M. D. WYATT, J. SCOTT RUSSELL, F. FULLER, G. WALLIS, Capt. IBBETSON, W. H. DIXON, S. SIDNEY, C. A. COLE, T. H. BYNG HALL, W. W. RUNDALL, F. WHISHAW, F. WARREN, G. W. YAPP, J. DUNNING, Professor WOODCROFT, R. CHURCH, J. COOK EVANS, H. ROSSER, Dr. TUNSTALL, E. HAILSTONE, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Major MAJENDIE, H. H. ROOD.	
Computation of British Space - -		H. HENSMAN, Captain H. C. OWEN, Lieut. CROSSMAN, G. WALLIS, G. F. DUNCOMBE, R. G. WYLDE, F. M. HARMAN, and E. HEWGILL.	
Finance - - - - -		Financial Officer, F. S. CARPENTER; Clerks, J. LYON, C. OSBORN, T. T. MUSGROVE.	
Correspondence - - - - -		G. F. DUNCOMBE, D. C. BELL; Clerks, F. J. CONNELL, J. WILBUD, F. A. S. MEIKLEHAM, C. G. QUINTON, L. M'GRATH; Foreign Correspondence, R. G. WYLDE, A. J. BURGESS; Registrar, J. J. WADE; Assistant, T. G. GRAHAM; Post-Office, OSMOND JONES, C. B. WORSNOP; Quarter-Master, T. LEVITT; Office Keepers, 2; Doorkeepers, 4; Messengers and Porters, 12; Boys, 6; Charwoman, 1.	
Arrangements for Working Classes -		Colonel Sir W. REID, R.E., K.C.B., and ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.	
Catalogue - - - - -		Superintendent on the part of the Commission, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. LLOYD; Contractors, Messrs. SPICER and CLOWES; Scientific Editor, R. ELLIS; Compiler, G. W. YAPP.	
Registration of Designs - - - -		Captain L. L. B. IBBETSON; Clerks, F. A. S. MEIKLEHAM, E. MOTT.	
Police - - - - -		Superintendent, N. PEARCE; Inspectors, J. BECKERSON, (B) Division; N. S. O'BRIEN, (C); R. LESTER, (D); J. DOUGLAS, (A).	
Customs - - - - -		J. H. ROLLS, W. FAIRMAN, and Staff.	
Royal Sappers and Miners - - -		Colonel Sir W. REID, Commanding; 5th Company, Capt. H. C. OWEN, R.E.; 22nd Company, Capt. GIBB; Adjutant, Lieut. STOPFORD.	
Fire Arrangements - - - - -		Captain GIBB, R.E., J. BRAIDWOOD; Royal Sappers and Miners, Sergeant Prance, Corporals Crout, Shears, and Jarvis; Engineer of London Fire Brigade, J. Bridges; and 5 Sub-Engineers.	
Admission of, and Information to, Exhibitors, &c.		Captain GIBB, R.E.; Lieutenant GORDON, R.E.; F. J. CONNELL and E. HEWGILL.	
BRITISH ARRANGEMENTS.	General Superintendence - - -		Captain COLLINSON, R.E., Lieut. CROSSMAN; Sappers and Miners, Col.-Sergeant Harding; Sergeants Spencer and Jamieson.
	Reception of Goods - - - -		THOMAS BELSHAW; Assistants, R. HAKEWELL and D. MUNRO.
	CLASS I. - - - - -	Superintendents, Professor ANSTED, R. HUNT; Assistant, J. WATSON; Sappers and Miners, Corporal Flude; Private Anderson.	
	CLASS II. - - - - -	Superintendent, Dr. PLAYFAIR; Assistants, Capt. WARD, R.E., A. PHILLIPS; Sappers and Miners, Corporal Stein; Private Stewart.	
	CLASS III. - - - - -	Superintendent, Dr. LINDLEY; Assistant, W. MATCHWICK; Clerk, J. RAVENHILL; Sappers and Miners, Corporal Wilson; Private Low.	
	CLASS IV. - - - - -	Superintendents, Dr. LINDLEY and Dr. ROYLE; Assistant, W. MATCHWICK; Sappers and Miners, Corporal Wilson; Private Low.	
	CLASS V. - - - - -	Superintendent, H. HENSMAN; Assistants, Lieut. DU CANE, R.E. G. A. BIDDELL, H. COLSON, F. HEHL; Sappers and Miners, Corporals Fleming, Dickson, Irwin, Birmingham; Private Newton.	
CLASS VI. - - - - -	Superintendent, H. HENSMAN; Assistants, G. A. BIDDELL and Ensign CRASTER, H.E.I.C.; Royal Sappers and Miners, Corporal Miles; Privates Bispham, J. Smith, and Harding.		

BRITISH ARRANGEMENTS.

CLASS VII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, Lieutenant WALKER, R.E.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporal Thomas; Private Pheasant.
CLASS VIII.	- - - - -	Superintendents, Captain WESTMACOTT, R.E., A. WATTS, and Captain INGFIELD, R.N.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Fraser and Barnard; Private Kelly.
CLASS IX.	- - - - -	Superintendent, J. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS; <i>Assistants</i> , Ensign SOADY, H.E.I.C., and H. DUCK; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Private Nobbs.
CLASS X.	- - - - -	Superintendent, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. LLOYD; <i>Assistants</i> , Lieutenant TREVOR, H.E.I.C., A. LOWE, and Sergeant MONTGOMERY, H.E.I.C.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Pearson and Gall; Private Watson.
CLASS XI.	- - - - -	{ Superintendent, GEORGE WALLIS; <i>Assistants</i> , B. W. HAWKINS, J. HEATH, G. PERRY, and J. WILLSHIRE; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Dumville, N. Marshall, E. Taylor, and Thripland; Privates M'Adam and G. Gall.
CLASSES XII. AND XV.	- - - - -	
CLASS XIII.	- - - - -	
CLASS XIV.	- - - - -	
CLASS XVI.	- - - - -	Superintendent, J. M. DODD; <i>Assistant</i> , B. HALLOWES; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporal Ferguson; Privates Jose and J. Brown.
CLASS XVII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, OWEN JONES; <i>Assistants</i> , THOMAS HILL and H. T. READ; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Privates Mitchell and Hay.
CLASS XVIII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, GEORGE WALLIS; <i>Assistant</i> , B. W. HAWKINS; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Marshall and Thripland.
CLASS XIX.	- - - - -	Superintendent, J. H. LOWE; <i>Assistant</i> , H. KENRICK; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporal James.
CLASS XX.	- - - - -	Superintendent, GEORGE WALLIS; <i>Assistant</i> , B. W. HAWKINS; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals J. Wright and James; Private Wright.
CLASS XXI.	- - - - -	{ Superintendent, R. A. THOMPSON; <i>Assistants</i> , F. MORGAN and T. T. MUSGROVE; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Mack and Gartshore; Privates Douglas, Lidford, Maddick, and Rowley.
CLASS XXII.	- - - - -	
CLASS XXIII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, J. H. LOWE; <i>Assistant</i> , H. KENRICK; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals M'Quillan and Pike; Privates Bowling, Gill, and W. Taylor.
CLASS XXIV.	- - - - -	{ Superintendent, Lieutenant PASLEY, R.E.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporal Kelly; Privates Lidford and J. Thomson.
CLASS XXV.	- - - - -	
CLASS XXVI.	- - - - -	Superintendent, C. T. THOMPSON; <i>Assistants</i> , B. HALLOWES, F. MORGAN, and T. T. MUSGROVE; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Mack and Stewart.
CLASS XXVII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, Professor ANSTED; <i>Assistant</i> , Lieutenant DU CANE, R.E.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Private Chambers.
CLASS XXVIII.	- - - - -	Superintendent, C. T. THOMPSON; <i>Assistants</i> , F. MORGAN and T. T. MUSGROVE; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Mack and Stewart.
CLASS XXIX.	- - - - -	Superintendent, J. M. DODD; <i>Assistant</i> , B. HALLOWES; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Moore and Baker.
CLASS XXX.	- - - - -	Superintendents, OWEN JONES and JOHN BELL; <i>Assistants</i> , THOMAS HILL and H. T. READ; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Privates Mitchell and Hay.
Jersey and Guernsey	- - - - -	Commissioners, Captain W. W. CHILDERS, THOMAS CLUGAS, jun.

COLONIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

General Superintendence	- - - - -	Dr. LINDLEY, Lieutenant TYLER, R.E.; <i>Assistant</i> , Ensign BROWNLOW, H.E.I.C.S.
India	- - - - -	Dr. ROYLE, Professor E. SOLLY, Ensign TREVOR; <i>Assistant</i> , W. DOWNING.
China and Persia	- - - - -	Lieut.-Colonel J. A. LLOYD, Lieutenant TYLER, R.E.
Canada	- - - - -	Commissioner, HENRY HOUGHTON; <i>Assistant</i> , — PERRY.
Nova Scotia	- - - - -	Commissioner, C. D. ARCHIBALD.
New Brunswick	- - - - -	Acting Commissioner, DUNCAN MACGREGOR.
South Australia	- - - - -	Acting Commissioners and Agents, Messrs. HALLETT and Co.
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New Zealand	- - - - -	Acting Commissioner and Agent, E. G. MOORE.
Ceylon	- - - - -	Commissioner, JOHN CAPPER.
Barbadoes	- - - - -	English Agent, ALFRED READE.
British Guiana	- - - - -	English Agent, A. F. RIDGWAY.
Malta	- - - - -	Commissioner, C. J. GINGELL.
Cape of Good Hope	- - - - -	Acting Commissioner and Agent, H. WATSON.
Western Africa	- - - - -	Dr. M'WILLIAM.

FOREIGN ARRANGEMENTS.	(General Superintendence - - -			Captain H. C. OWEN, R.E.; <i>Assistants</i> , R. G. WYLDE, F. M. HARMAN; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Colour-Sergeant Deary.
	Reception of Goods - - -			<i>Receiver</i> , M. RAFTER; <i>Assistants</i> , F. R. MARRIOTT, C. G. GODFREY, W. BOUTELL, and W. H. COUSINS.
	AMERICA (United States of) - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , EDWARD RIDDLE; <i>Secretaries</i> , Messrs. N. S. DODGE and MOREY; <i>Clerks</i> , Messrs. BREWSTER and WALKER; <i>Attendants</i> , 3.
	AUSTRIA - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , CHARLES BUSCHEK; <i>Secretary</i> , J. WYLIE BARROW; <i>Decorator</i> , M. BERNARDIS; <i>Superintendent</i> , M. SCHIEFFELE; <i>Clerks</i> , MM. RENTHEIM and ROTTON; <i>Attendants</i> , 41.
	BELGIUM - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , CHARLES CUYLITS; <i>Chief Inspector</i> , M. FREMONT; <i>Inspectors</i> , MM. MULDAHY, POYART, and VANDERNOOT; <i>Attendants</i> , 13.
	DENMARK - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , REGNAR WESTENHOLZ; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
	EGYPT - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Captain ABDUL HAMED.
	FRANCE - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , M. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMORNAIX; <i>Chief Inspector</i> M. TRESCA; <i>Inspectors</i> , MM. ROGUEZ, GROMORT, ROUVIN, BENTHEIM; <i>Chef d'Administration</i> , M. PÉRÉMÉ; <i>Secretaries</i> , MM. BARROT, NOBLET, CLEMENT, SCHUSTER; <i>Attachés</i> , MM. SALLANDROUZE FILS, MORIN, VOULLON, DETRAZ; <i>Attendants</i> , 9.
	ZOLLVEREIN (Central Commission) -			<i>Commissioners</i> , GEHEIM-RATH VON VIEBAHN, BAURATH STEIN; <i>Assessor</i> VETTIN; <i>Secretaries</i> , BROUX, FRÄNKEL, NUELLENS, VON KONRING; <i>Superintendents</i> , HEESE, BEER; <i>Engineers</i> , LECHLIN, SCHREGER; <i>Inspectors</i> , H. RUNGE, LICHT; <i>Workmen and Attendants</i> , 21.
	BAVARIA - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , Dr. SCHAFHAÜTL, Herr SHUBARTH; <i>Clerk</i> , H. RICHTER; <i>Overseer</i> , H. HARCZYK.
	WURTEMBERG - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Dr. STEINBEIS; <i>Agents</i> , CHARLES BRAND, M. SCHIEDMAYER.
	NASSAU - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , M. ODERNHEIMER.
	GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Herr RÖSSLER.
	SAXONY - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , Dr. SEYFFARTH, Herr DOERSTLING; <i>Secretary</i> , Herr DE BOSE; <i>Attendants</i> , 5.
	HAMBURGH AND NORTH GERMANY -			<i>Commissioners</i> , HERREN PIGLHEIM, NOBACK, MEYER; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
	GREECE - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , MM. RALLI, MAVROJANI, and SCARAMANGA.
	HANOVER - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Mr. STAHLSCMIDT.
	NETHERLANDS - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , MM. CAMP (<i>deceased</i>) and GOOSSENS; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
	PORTUGAL - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , Chevalier RIBEIRO DE SA, F. T. VAN ZELLER, A. VALDEZ; <i>Attendant</i> , 1.
	ROME - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , CARLO TREBBI.
	RUSSIA - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , GABRIEL KAMENSKY; <i>Architect</i> , M. DE BEYNE; <i>Secretary</i> , C. DIGBY; <i>Attendants</i> , 5.
	SARDINIA - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Chevalier LENCISA; <i>Superintendent</i> , M. BERRY; <i>Clerk</i> , M. BENOIT; <i>Attendant</i> , 1.
	SPAIN - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , DON RAMON DE LA SAGRA, DON MANUEL DE YSASI, J. VILLANUEVA, DON R. ECHEVARRIA; <i>Assistant</i> , M. MAYO; <i>Clerks</i> , J. C. MACDONALD, H. G. HEATH; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
	SWEDEN AND NORWAY - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , CHARLES TOTTIE; <i>Assistant</i> , Major ROZENKILD; <i>Attendant</i> , 1.
	TUNIS - - - - -			<i>Commissioners</i> , HAMDA ELMKADDEN, MOSES SANTILLANA; <i>Assistants</i> , NUNEZ, CATO, PERONE, BELAIS.
	TURKEY - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , EDWARD ZOHRAB; <i>Inspectors</i> , Messrs. C. J. MAJOR, GADBEN; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
	TUSCANY - - - - -			<i>Commissioner</i> , Professor F. CORRIDI; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.

ORGANIZATION DURING THE EXHIBITION.

Executive Committee (<i>Acting Members</i>).				Colonel Sir W. REID, R.E., K.C.B., HENRY COLE, C.B., and C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
Correspondence	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Catalogue	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Registration of Designs	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Police	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Customs	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Royal Sappers and Miners	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)
Fire Arrangements	-	-	-	(Same as during the arrangements.)

Finance, including Admission of the Public.	<i>Financial Officer</i> , F. S. CARPENTER; <i>Superintendent of Money Takers, Doorkeepers, &c.</i> , W. MURRAY; <i>Assistants</i> , D. DUNNETT, C. G. GODFREY, R. SLATER; <i>Clerks</i> , R. HAYES, W. KENDALL, J. LYON, F. A. MEIKLEHAM, T. T. MUSGROVE, C. OSBORN; <i>Private Doorkeepers</i> , 2; <i>Collectors</i> , 4; <i>Money-takers</i> , 18; <i>Season Ticket-takers</i> , 5 to 11; <i>Receivers of Umbrellas</i> , 10; <i>Porters and Messengers</i> , 6.
Photography - - - - -	C. THURSTON THOMPSON; <i>In charge of party of Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporal R. P. Jones.
Trade Collection, Estimate of Value, and Collection of Trade Circulars.	Lieutenant TYLER, R.E.; <i>Clerks</i> , A. J. BURGESS, C. G. GODFREY, J. N. HILLMAN; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Sergeant Spencer, and Corporal Mortimer.
General Superintendence - - - -	Captain H. C. OWEN, R.E.; <i>Assistant</i> , T. BELSHAW; <i>Clerk</i> , T. ASTON; <i>Receipt, Issue, and Exchange of Goods (British)</i> , D. MUNRO; <i>Foreign</i> , F. R. MARRIOTT; 12 to 18 <i>Porters, Messengers, &c.</i> ; 25 <i>Sweepers</i> : JOHN GOLDIE, <i>Superintendent</i> .
DISTRICT 1. — <i>Transept, Western Nave, India, and Outside Building.</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , F. J. CONNELL; <i>Assistant</i> , J. RAVENHILL; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Privates Hay and Webb; <i>Classmen</i> , H. Elliott, T. McCarthy, T. Tanner.
DISTRICT 2. — <i>Classes I., IX., XXI. (Part), XXII., XXVI. (Metropolitan Furniture and Mediæval Court), XXX. (Sculpture Court), and Colonies (except India, Ceylon, Malta, and Jersey and Guernsey).</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , R. A. THOMPSON; <i>Assistants</i> , H. DUCK, F. MORGAN, D. PAWSON, F. PAWSON; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Flude and George; <i>Privates</i> Anderson, Booker, Douglas, Haines, Nobbs, Rowley; <i>Classmen</i> , G. Allen, J. Bettridge, J. Brachin, J. Butterworth, H. Campbell, W. Gilbert, J. Hawkins, P. Lines, R. Liddell, J. Mills, W. McQueen, W. Panton, T. Robinson, H. Spong, D. Sullivan, J. Smith, W. Turner, and S. W. Waters.
DISTRICT 3. — <i>Classes V. (Carriages), XVI., XVII., XXVI. (Provincial Furniture), XXVII., XXX. (Fine Arts Court), Ceylon, Malta, Jersey and Guernsey.</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , J. M. DODD; <i>Assistant</i> , B. HALLOWES; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Chambers and Mitchell; <i>Privates</i> Brown, Cook, Ferguson, Jose, Reeves; <i>Classmen</i> , N. Aspinall, E. Collingwood, W. Higgins, J. Leah, P. Lenghan, J. Morgan, J. Neal, T. Simpson, E. Smith, J. Ledger, J. Smart, and H. Walton.
DISTRICT 4. — <i>Classes XI., XII., and XV. (Part 1.), XIV. and XVIII.</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , G. PERRY, succeeded by J. WILLSHIRE; <i>Assistants</i> , H. HAINES, J. HEATH; <i>Sappers</i> , Corporals E. Taylor, W. Thripland, Hoskins, and Donaldson; <i>Classmen</i> , A. Boswell, W. Cox, R. Edwards, T. Goose, W. Moore, F. Payne, and A. Tinsling.
DISTRICT 5. — <i>Classes V. and VI. (Machinery in Motion and at Rest).</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , G. A. BIDDILL; <i>Assistants</i> , H. COLSON, F. HEHL; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals W. Dickson and Fleming; <i>Privates</i> Bispham, Harding, Lennox, and J. Smith (2nd); <i>Classmen</i> , H. Carlisle, T. Griffiths, G. Howlett, T. King, Phamer, Smith, Thornton, and Whitaker.
DISTRICT 6. — <i>Classes II., III., IV., XII., and XV. (Part 2), XIII., XIX., and XX.</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , B. W. HAWKINS; <i>Assistant</i> , B. L. HAWKINS; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Stein, Wilson, Dow, Ramsey, James, and Jane; <i>Privates</i> Bowers, Low, G. Stewart, and J. Wright; <i>Classmen</i> , J. Ambling, E. Cowell, J. Dorrington, J. Durant, E. Hales, J. Harrison, S. Jones, J. Kent, E. Kennelly, and G. Wiles.
DISTRICT 7. — <i>Classes VII., VIII., X. (Surgical Instruments), XXI. (Part), XXIV., XXV., XXVIII., and XXIX.</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , Lieutenant PASLEY, R.E.; <i>Assistant</i> , H. T. READ; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Fraser, McQuillan, Moore, Kelly, Pearson, Stewart, and Thomas; <i>Privates</i> Cought, Kelly, Inkpen, Maddick, Patterson, Pheasant, Rowland, Rowley, J. Thomson, and Cummings; <i>Classmen</i> , A. Boxall, C. Davis, M. FitzGibbon, J. Halliman, M. Lamer, D. M'Kibbon, E. Parry, W. Pearce, D. Walters, and R. Weir.
DISTRICT 8. — <i>Classes X. (Philosophical Instruments), XXIII., XXIV. (Stained Glass and British Goods in the South-east Gallery).</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , J. H. LOWE; <i>Assistant</i> , H. KENRICK; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals McQuillen, Pike, and Taylor; <i>Privates</i> Bowling, W. Fergusson, Gill, and Reynolds; <i>Classmen</i> , A. Crawley, J. Elgie, J. Pearse, and W. Rose.
DISTRICT 9. — <i>(Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Tunis, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Netherlands.)</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , R. G. WYLDE; <i>Assistant</i> , W. C. CARR; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Letton and Kendrick; <i>Classmen</i> , H. Roper and J. Oldroyd.
DISTRICT 10. — <i>(Austria, Zollverein, Russia, N. Germany, Sweden, and U. States.)</i>	<i>Superintendent</i> , F. M. HARMAN; <i>Assistants</i> , J. WALLIS, B. GREEN; <i>Royal Sappers & Miners</i> , Private Beaton; <i>Classman</i> , E. Babington.
Admission of British Exhibitors and their Attendants.	Lieutenant TYLER, R.E.; <i>Assistants</i> , J. N. HILLMAN, T. DONOHUE, J. EVANS, J. GRAY.
Foreign Ditto - - - - -	W. H. COPPINGER; <i>Assistant</i> , H. ABERDEEN.
Floral Decoration - - - - -	Dr. LINDLEY; <i>Superintendent</i> , W. MATCHWICK; <i>Charge of Trees</i> , G. TAYLOR; <i>Attendants</i> , 2.
Ventilation - - - - -	Lieutenant CROSSMAN, R.E.; <i>Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , Corporals Noon, Ancell, Wright.
Refreshments & Retiring Rooms - -	<i>Superintendent</i> , Captain L. L. B. IBBETSON; <i>Assistant</i> , C. RICKARD; <i>Messengers and Doorkeepers</i> , 3; <i>Attendants on Retiring Rooms</i> , 21.
NOTE.—District 5 still remained under the general charge of Mr. Hensman, and the Textile Fabrics under that of Mr. Wallis.	

JURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Commissioner	- - - -	Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B.; <i>Secretary</i> , Captain WARD, R.E.
Deputies:		
GROUP A (<i>Raw Materials</i>)	- - - -	JOHN WILSON, F.R.S.E.; <i>Assistant</i> , W. MATCHWICK.
GROUP B (<i>Machinery</i>)	- - - -	Lieutenant-Colonel LLOYD; <i>Assistants</i> , Lieutenants DU CANE and CROSSMAN, R.E.
GROUP C (<i>Textile Manufactures</i>)	- - - -	GEORGE WALLIS; <i>Assistant</i> , G. PERRY.
GROUP D (<i>Metallic and Fibrous Manufactures</i>)	- - - -	Captain IBBETSON,
Groups E and F (<i>Miscellaneous Manufactures and Fine Arts</i>).	- - - -	Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., C.B.; <i>Assistant</i> , G. T. WRIGHT
Interpreter	- - - -	Major BOYD.
Registrar of Awards	- - - -	G. HART.
Clerks	- - - -	W. MELVILLE, A. LOWE, F. GWYNNE, W. H. COUSINS, E. MOTT, JAMES HEATH, C. PHILIPSON, C. W. PEACH, M. C. WESTON, ALBERT RYFFEL, F. RAFTER, J. P. TULLY.

APPENDIX No. VI.

REPORT upon the EMPLOYMENT of the CORPS of ROYAL ENGINEERS and ROYAL SAPPERS and MINERS in connexion with the EXHIBITION.

THE first connexion between these corps and the Exhibition arose from the appointment of Origin of their Colonel Reid as Chairman of the Executive Committee on the 12th February 1850. In the employment. month of September 1850, by authority of the Master-General of the Ordnance, a small detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners was placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. In November the detachment was slightly increased, and Captain Owen, R.E., then at Woolwich, was also permitted to give his assistance to the Executive. The number of Royal Sappers and Miners was still further increased in the course of the following months by the addition of the whole of the 5th and 22nd Companies: the 5th commanded by Captain Owen, the 22nd by Captain Gibb, while a detachment, composed of portions of other companies, was commanded by Lieut. Stopford, who was also Acting-Adjutant.

The strength of the corps at various periods is shown in a Table at the end of the Appendix.

RETURN showing the Duration and Nature of the Duty performed by the OFFICERS of ROYAL ENGINEERS in the Service of the COMMISSION.

Rank.	Names.	Joined	Quitted	Nature of Duty.
Colonel -	Sir Wm. Reid -	12 Feb., 1850	27 Oct., 1851	Chairman of Executive Committee.
Captain -	S. Westmacott -	10 Feb., 1851	9 May, 1851	Superintendent of Class VIII.
„	T. B. Collinson	12 Feb., 1851	31 May, 1851	Superintendent of the British side during the arrangements.
„	Henry C. Owen	3 Nov., 1850	Still employed with the Executive Committee.	Superintended the computation of the space for the United Kingdom: was Superintendent of the Foreign department during the arrangements. After the opening he was general Superintendent.
„	C. J. Gibb - -	1 Feb., 1851	4 Nov., 1851	Admittance of workmen and others during the preparations and arrangements for security from fire.
1st Lieut.	E. W. Ward - -	20 Feb., 1851	6 Nov., 1851	Assisted Dr. Playfair in Class II., and afterwards as Secretary to the Jury Department.
„	Charles Pasley -	17 Feb., 1851	1 Feb., 1852	Superintendent of Classes XXIV. and XXV., and of District 7 during the Exhibition; he afterwards assisted Captain Owen in his duties.
„	H. W. Tyler -	10 Mar., 1851	Still employed with the Executive Committee.	Arranged the Persian and Chinese collections, assisted Dr. Lindley in the Colonial Department. Trade collection & computation of value.
„	G. E. L. Walker	5 Feb., 1851	31 May, 1851	Superintendent of Class VII.
„	G. H. Gordon	11 Feb., 1851	21 May, 1851	Received and answered personal inquiries during the arrangements.
„	G. M. Stopford -	20 Jan., 1851	1 Feb., 1852	Acting-Adjutant.
2nd Lieut.	E. F. Du Cane -	1 Dec., 1850	31 July, 1851	Assisted in arrangement of Class V.
„	W. Crossman -	1 Dec., 1850	8 Sept., 1851	Assisted in the space computation, and in other arrangements connected with its allotment.

The officers of Engineers were paid by the Board of Ordnance, and received the same rate of pay as those employed in the ordinary duties of the London district.

DUTIES OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The duties on which the Royal Sappers and Miners were employed were very various. The following is an account of the most important of them, and the number employed on each particular duty at different times will appear from the table annexed.

General Superintendence.—One of the colour-sergeants, during the arrangements, superintended the Sappers on the British side, and the other on the foreign side. After the opening of the Exhibition, Colour-Sergeant Hardinge, acted as sergeant-major, and Colour-Sergeant Deary as foreman of works in the repair of damages which accidents and the pressure of the crowd were continually causing to the railings, counters, &c.

Clerks and Draughtsmen.—The clerks were employed under the various officers, military and civil, of the Executive Committee; the draughtsmen, partly under Sir W. Cubitt and Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, when they found such assistance necessary in the superintendence and record of the progress of the Building, but principally under the Executive Committee, in making the numerous plans which were necessary during the preliminary arrangements. It was from their surveys and drawings that the plans in this volume were made. The men employed as clerks and draughtsmen varied at different times, from three to forty in number. One of these men was also employed in working an autographic press, which was useful when a few circulars were required at a short notice.

In charge of Stationery.—Two men were in permanent charge of the receipt and issue of printed forms, and all articles of stationery, to the various offices.

Testing Iron-work of Building.—Two men were employed during the erection of the Building in testing the cast-iron girders with a hydraulic press, and in ascertaining that all the bolts were sufficiently screwed up; also in keeping a record of the iron-work fixed each day.

Workshops.—One man was employed in making small models of counters of various parts of the Building, and other things of the kind required during the arrangements. After the opening of the Exhibition a party was employed as described above, in repairing damages.

Marking Building.—A party, varying from five to twenty-five men, was employed during the arrangements in numbering and lettering the columns, and laying down on the floor of the Building the plan of the proposed passages and counters.

Receiving and removing Goods.—The number available for unloading the goods when they were coming in, varied from twenty to fifty men, and was not sufficient without the assistance of considerable numbers of porters from the Docks.

Custom-house Examination.—From ten to twenty men were employed during the receipt of goods in opening the cases, and in assisting the Custom-house examination.

Fire Arrangements.—Their employment in taking the necessary measures for security from fire is detailed at length in Captain Gibb's Report (Appendix XXVI).

Ventilation.—Opening and closing the louvre-boards, and keeping a register of the temperature in the Building, the results of which are given in Appendix X.

Class-men.—There were one or more men to each Class on the British side, who carried out the orders of the Class and District Superintendents during the arrangements, and also during the time of the Exhibition.

Sweeping.—A party of about forty men came early in the morning during the Exhibition; and after sweeping the British side of the Building either were kept as a reserve or returned to their barracks. The foreign side of the Building was swept by civilians.

In addition to the above they, on several occasions, assisted the police in their duties, especially on the opening and closing days; * and they rung the bells at the time the Building closed each day.

Pay.—The rule of the service is that in addition to their military pay, the men receive working pay, varying from 6d. to 1s. per day for every day they are at work. In practice the rates of pay lower than 1s. are reserved as means of punishment, and nearly the whole of the men receive 1s. a-day. During the Exhibition the working pay was paid by the Royal Commissioners, and was increased to 1s. 3d., and in some cases to 2s. a-day.

A detachment of the Engineers and Sappers and Miners of the Hon. East India Company was also employed during the months of February, March, and April.

Ensign Craster assisted Mr. Hensman in the arrangement of Class VI.

Ensign Soady assisted Mr. Brandreth Gibbs in Class IX.

Ensign Brownlow assisted Dr. Lindley in the Colonial Department.

Ensign Trevor and the *Sappers and Miners* assisted Dr. Royle in the Indian Department.

February 20, 1852.

HENRY C. OWEN,
Captain Royal Engineers.

* See Sir Richard Mayne's Report, Appendix xxv.

GENERAL ORDERS CORPS of ROYAL ENGINEERS and ROYAL SAPPERS and MINERS.

87, Pall Mall, 1st November, 1851.

The following Minute of the Master-General, and Letter from His Royal Highness the President of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, are communicated for the information of the Corps.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Fortifications,

C. MATSON,
A.A.G.

31st October, 1851.

The Master-General of the Ordnance directs that the very gratifying Letter of His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, in approval of the conduct of that part of the Corps of Ordnance employed in that Service be promulgated in General Orders.

Names of Officers
Employed.

Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Reid,
Capt. Westmacott,
Collinson,
Owen,
Gibb,
Lieut. Ward,
Pasley,
Tyler,
Walker,
G. H. Gordon,
Stopford,
E. F. Du Cane,
Crossman,
and the 5th and 22nd
Companies of Royal
Sappers and Miners.

He feels confident that this high testimonial in approbation of the valuable Services of those immediately concerned will be received with feelings of pride and gratitude by the whole Corps of Ordnance.

To the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

CLARENCE PAGET.

MY LORD,

Windsor Castle, 29th October, 1851.

I have the honour, as President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, to convey to your Lordship, both in my own name and in that of the Commissioners, our thanks for the cordial aid you lent us, in allowing several Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and two Companies of Royal Sappers and Miners, to assist the Executive Committee in the arrangement and management of the Exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners consider it due to the Officers of Royal Engineers, and to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who have been thus employed, to express to your Lordship in strong terms the sense which they entertain of the admirable conduct of the whole body, whilst engaged in this novel, delicate, and responsible duty.

The Officers of Engineers have, in the able assistance rendered by them, afforded another instance of the useful manner in which a Military Body may be employed in Civil Services during a time of Peace.

The Royal Commissioners, being desirous of marking their sense of the share which the different persons employed in connection with the Exhibition have had in bringing it to a successful issue, have requested the various Civilians so employed to accept a certain sum of money in recognition of their services; but we have ascertained from Colonel Reid, that such a course would not be agreeable to the feelings of any of the Engineer Officers who have similarly given their assistance, and to whom we should have wished to offer a similar token.

With regard to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, it gives me much pleasure to state, that at the period of the preliminary arrangements, when the labour required was sometimes excessive, their exertions were always cheerfully made. During the course of the Exhibition they practically demonstrated the great value of their Schools of Instruction, by the many useful plans which they drew; and by carefully acting always in subordination to the Civil Police Force, they established for themselves a character for good conduct and attention to the Exhibitors and Visitors greatly to the credit of the Corps to which they belong.

The Royal Commissioners have, therefore, thought fit to award a sum of 600*l.*, to be laid out either in Drawing or Mathematical Instruments, or in other suitable lasting Memorials of their connection with the Exhibition for the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, to be distributed by their Officers in such manner as your Lordship and the Inspector-General of Fortifications may approve, and we trust that you will give your sanction to the acceptance of these Testimonials to their good conduct.

I have, &c.,

Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey,
Master-General of the Ordnance.

(Signed) ALBERT,
President of the Royal Commission.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Corps of ROYAL ENGINEERS and ROYAL SAPPERS and MINERS employed at the EXHIBITION at the beginning of each Month, from September 1850, to December 1851; and also their Distribution to various Duties at the same periods.

RANKS, DISTRIBUTION, &c.	1850				1851												REMARKS.
	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	
OFFICERS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS - { Lieut.-Colonel Captains Subalterns	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Part of day only.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total -	1	1	2	2	4	12	12	12	11	11	8	8	7	6	4	4	
Strength.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colours-Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	7	10	6	10	10	9	9	9	
Second Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	13	8	14	10	13	10	9	8	3	
Privates	-	-	-	-	-	11	142	158	160	155	137	144	142	132	154	17	
Buglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	
Total Strength	-	6	7	11	13	37	166	193	185	191	164	179	172	159	179	24	Part of day only.
Distribution.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Superintendence	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	17	2	2	22	22	2	2	2	
Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	22	2	17	17	22	22	17	7	7	
In charge of Stationery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Testing Iron Work	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	8	7	2	1	
Lettering and laying out Passages	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving, arranging, unpacking, and removing Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	46	23	28	-	12	3	5	121	4	
Custom House Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	6	6	4	4	2	2	10	2	
In charge of Gates	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Part of day only.
In charge of Fire Engines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	20	20	20	22	20	12	3	3	
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	48	46	46	49	50	41	42	3	-	
Class Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	38	38	37	39	-	-	
Cleaning British Side of Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Collecting and arranging Specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cooks and Cooks' Mates	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	9	9	6	6	8	8	10	1	
Absent from various Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	3	5	3	2	1	1	2	-	
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On Command	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	
Total	-	6	7	11	13	37	166	193	185	191	164	179	172	159	179	24	

February 20, 1852.

HENRY C. OWEN, Captain Royal Engineers.

APPENDIX No. VII.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the DUTIES performed by the LOCAL COMMITTEES.

[A complete List of the Local Committees is shown in Appendix XL.]

[The general duties of the Local Committees are described in pages xxi, xxii of the Report and the mode in which they co-operated with the Executive Committee in the apportionment of the British Space, is described at p. xxxii. In illustration of these duties, the following summaries are given as furnished by the Secretaries of some of the Committees.

It may be explained that on account of the vast number of applicants for Space from the Metropolis, amounting to nearly one-half of those from the whole kingdom, special arrangements were made to ensure the best possible performance of the important duties of selection and rejection.

The Local Metropolitan Commissioners formed themselves into thirty Committees, corresponding to the thirty Classes into which the Exhibition was subsequently divided. The demands for Space were sorted on the same system, and those of each Class referred to their respective Committees, who dealt with them in precisely the same manner as the Provincial Local Committees, with the exception that an appeal laid from their decision in the first instance to a Council formed of the Chairmen of each Committee. The statement of the operations of the Marylebone Committee will illustrate the *earlier* stages,—that of the Sectional Committee Class V, the *later* stages of the operation of the Metropolitan Committees. The names of the Chairmen, Secretaries, and Treasurers of the Metropolitan *District* Committees are shown in Appendix XL. ; the names of those who were appointed Local Commissioners and acted on the *Sectional* Committees, will be found in the general List of Local Commissioners, at the end of Appendix I.

The Rev. S. R. Cattley, and D. W. Wire, Esq., were Secretaries to the Council of Chairmen of the Metropolitan Sectional Committees, as well as of the original City Committee.]

SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS of the BIRMINGHAM LOCAL COMMITTEE.

1850.		
14 March.	Public Meeting held at Town Hall, Birmingham, and Local Committee appointed ; 81 members, consisting of leading manufacturers in principal trades, merchants, professional men, &c.—Chairman, the Mayor, William Lucy, Esq. Sub-Committee of 18 members, formed to arrange and carry out working details on approval by General Committee.	
	Resolution passed at same Public Meeting, recommending <i>Honorary Distinctions</i> in place of the Money Prizes proposed by the Royal Commissioners for the successful competitors at the Exhibition ;—the recommendation was ultimately adopted.	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Public Subscriptions commenced at same meeting “for the purpose of defraying Local Expenses, and aiding the Funds of the Exhibition in such manner and extent as the Local Committee should deem advisable.”—Treasurer, James Moilliet, Esq., Banker, Birmingham.	
A.	1,000 <i>Circulars</i> issued to the parties in town and neighbourhood likely to subscribe, applying for Subscriptions, and enclosing a note to be filled up with the intended amount of subscription, and returned to the Chairman.	
25 May	1,000 <i>Second Circulars</i> issued, applying for Subscriptions as before, and containing a list of subscriptions to that date, £641 3s.	
B.		
8 July	140 <i>Circulars</i> sent to all Subscribers whose promised subscriptions were not received, requesting an immediate payment to Treasurer, in compliance with wish of Royal Commissioners.	
C.		
9 Aug.	<i>Second Circular</i> sent to Subscribers to same effect.	
12 Aug.	Remittance of £500 sent to Royal Commissioners for the Fund of the Exhibition ;—balance left with Treasurer £16 18s. 5d.	
1851.		
22 Feb.	160 <i>Circulars</i> sent to all Exhibitors who had not subscribed, applying for Subscriptions to the Local Fund.	
27 Aug.	Final Accounts passed at General Meeting of Local Committee and Subscribers, and account closed, as follows :—	
	Dr. Subscriptions promised £908 0 6	Cr. Remittance to Fund . £500 0 0
	„ „ not paid 11 6 6	Local Expenses . . . 396 14 0
	£896 14 0	£896 14 0

. The capital letters in the margin refer to the printed forms used by the Birmingham Committee.

N

- 1850.
- 10 April. D. EXHIBITORS.—500 *Circulars* issued to all Manufacturers, &c., considered likely to send articles to the Exhibition, enclosing a form to be filled up according to instructions of the Royal Commissioners, with the particulars of the articles to be exhibited and space required, to be returned to Local Committee on or before 1st May. These *Circulars* were followed up by personal applications from the Secretary and Members of the Sub-Committee—also by advertisements.
- 9 May. 124 *Returns from Exhibitors* sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for 9,071 *feet floor and counter*, 4,036 *feet wall*—Total 13,107 *square feet*.
- 25 Sept. E. 440 *Circulars* issued to Manufacturers, &c., with a form for return of articles to be exhibited, and space required, to be sent in before 26th October, according to directions of Royal Commissioners, and calling their attention to the advantages of becoming Exhibitors. Applications already received and forwarded to Royal Commissioners from 160 *Exhibitors* for 15,000 *feet space*.
- 25 Sept. Returns sent to Royal Commissioners of classified trades represented in the applications from Exhibitors, and number in each trade.
- 31 Oct. 292 *Returns from Exhibitors* sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for 15,895 *feet floor and counter*, 6,267 *feet wall*—Total 22,162 *square feet*.
- 2 Nov. 275 *Vouchers of Allotments* to Exhibitors received from Royal Commissioners, (exclusive of Agricultural,) 9,000 *ft. floor and counter*, 12,000 *ft. wall*—Total 21,000 *square feet*.
- 25 Nov. Interview of Chairman and Secretary with Executive Committee respecting the reduction in floor and counter space.
- 26 Nov. F. 275 *Circulars* issued to Exhibitors for an amended final return, on or before 3rd December, of the space required, and articles to be exhibited, reducing the space applied for, and exchanging floor for wall space as much as possible. *Circulars* followed up by frequent personal applications.
- 11 Dec. 252 *Final Returns from Exhibitors* sent to Royal Commissioners for 7,268 *ft. floor and counter*, 8,720 *ft. wall*—Total 15,988 *square feet*.
- 18 Dec. G. *Certificate of Allotment* sent by Local Committee to each Exhibitor, of the space allotted, and articles to be exhibited.
- 1851.
- 27 Jan. *Plan of Arrangement* of Birmingham portion of the Exhibition sent to Royal Commissioners, according to widths of passages appointed.
- 27 Jan. *Resolution* sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for all the plain counter and wall surface to be provided for the Exhibitors free of charge, according to the original promise.
- 27 Jan. *Resolution* sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for extension of time for delivery of bright metal and damageable goods, from 1st March to 1st April. Time extended subsequently to 10th April.
- 5 Feb. *Plan received* of space allotted for the majority of Exhibitors. *Resolution* passed and sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for the additional space necessary to allow for the loss of space occurring in arranging the several allotments, to give each Exhibitor a sufficient frontage; this being provided for by the portion of original allotment reserved for the purpose by the Local Committee, and reported at the time. *Corrected Plan* with five feet passages sent to Royal Commissioners.
- 17 Feb. Interview of Chairman and Secretary with Executive Committee, respecting allotment of space. Court Arrangement fixed upon, and the additional space given, necessary to accommodate all the Exhibitors.
- 22 Feb. *Detailed Plans* sent to Royal Commissioners of the arrangement of the Birmingham portion of the Exhibition, showing the particulars and dimensions of each Exhibitor's allotment, with application for the counters and walls to be provided for them free of charge, according to the plans.
- 28 Feb. H. *Copy of portion of Plans* sent to each Exhibitor, showing the plan of his own allotment, and the neighbouring Exhibitors.
- 21 March. *Circular* sent to Exhibitors about joining in the expenses of a uniform decoration of the counters and walls provided by the Royal Commissioners.—Proposal agreed to and executed by Taylor, upholsterer of Birmingham. Decoration and minor fittings were provided by the Local Committee for counters and walls of smaller Exhibitors.
- 21 March. *Final Notice* received from Royal Commissioners, and sent to all Exhibitors, about time and mode of delivering goods.
- 26 March. JURORS.—7 Jurors nominated by Local Committee, and reported to Royal Commissioners.

1851.
 23 Jan. CATALOGUE.—*Catalogue Forms* sent to all Exhibitors by the Royal Commissioners to be filled up and returned on 31st January.
 27 Jan. *Resolution* sent to Royal Commissioners, applying for extension of time for Catalogue Returns to 1st March :—and agreed to.
 5 Feb. 80 *Catalogue Returns* sent to Royal Commissioners.
 18 Feb. *Circulars* sent to Exhibitors for Catalogue Returns, followed up by frequent personal applications.
 5 March. *Catalogue Returns* all sent to Royal Commissioners, except 11.
 26 March. *Catalogue Returns* sent from remaining 11 Exhibitors.

1850.
 10 April. *Resolution* passed and communicated to the Royal Commissioners, recommending the *Manufacturers' Names* of the articles exhibited to be in all instances published in the Exhibition.
 15 April. 160 *Circulars* sent by the Chairman to the Mayors of the principal towns in the kingdom, containing a copy of the above resolution, and proposing a meeting of deputations from each of the large Manufacturing Districts, to discuss the question, and make a general representation to Royal Commissioners.
 I.
 J.
 13 May. *Interview of Dr. Playfair* with the Local Committee to consider the subject, when he was requested to propose to the Royal Commissioners a meeting in London of deputations from the various Local Committees, for public discussion of the question.
 K.
 27 June. *General Meeting of Deputations* from Local Committees with the Royal Commissioners to discuss the question; and subsequent decision of Royal Commissioners, that every Exhibitor should be required to state whether he was the manufacturer, or only the proprietor of the articles he exhibited.
 13 Nov. *Resolution* passed and forwarded to Royal Commissioners, recommending a protection, by provisional registration, to be obtained for all inventions in the Exhibition, during the period exhibited there.

1851.
 19 June. Invitation to the Royal Commissioners, Foreign Commissioners, and Jurors of the Exhibition, to inspect the Manufacturing Processes of Birmingham, and to a Fête at the Botanic Gardens and Town Hall.
 L.

WILLIAM P. MARSHALL,
Local Secretary.

STATEMENT of the OPERATIONS of the MANCHESTER LOCAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Clergy, Bankers, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Manchester, convened by circular issued by his worship the Mayor, and held in the Mayor's parlour at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 6th day of November 1849, JOHN POTTER, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair, it was *Resolved*—

“That this meeting fully and warmly approves of the Exhibition which has been proposed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and tenders to His Royal Highness its respectful thanks for the great interest which he has at all times displayed for the advancement of science, and agricultural and manufacturing art, and which is so strikingly evinced by the proposal now under consideration, which, in the opinion of this meeting, is alike worthy of the British nation and of the illustrious source from which it has emanated.”

After a motion to the effect that all expenses ought to be paid by voluntary subscription, and not from the general taxes of the country, a Committee was appointed, consisting of seventy-five, subsequently increased to one hundred and nine gentlemen. This Committee subsequently held thirty-one meetings for the transaction of business, assembling usually at three o'clock P.M., at the Town Hall. At its second meeting, held on the 10th of January 1850, attention was called to the contract which had been entered into with the Messrs. Munday, when it was *Resolved*—

“That inasmuch as it is proposed to defray the necessary expenses by means of voluntary contributions from the nation, it is in the opinion of this meeting of the greatest importance to the success of the proposed Exhibition :

“1st. That no decision should be adopted by the Royal Commissioners pledging themselves to the ratification of the Provisional Contract until an opportunity has been afforded to the country to make known its sentiments thereon.

“2ndly. That the giving of prizes should be an open question to be hereafter determined by the Royal Commissioners when public opinion shall have been ascertained.”

At a meeting, held on the 16th day of January 1850, it was *Resolved*—

“That in the opinion of this Committee it is not desirable to appoint local Commissioners for this town and district; but the Committee will be prepared at any time to appoint gentlemen to attend in London as its representatives, and on its behalf, if personal conference shall be deemed desirable.”

On the 30th of January 1850, a Sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. This Sub-Committee consisted of sixteen gentlemen; an exceedingly active canvass was immediately set on foot, the result being reported at the meetings, when the members consulted together as to what steps it was expedient to take. After thirteen meetings the subscriptions amounted to the sum of £4,721 8s. 1d., of which £4,150 16s. 4d. were transmitted to the credit of the Treasurers of the Royal Commission at the Bank of England, the remainder being the amount expended in conducting the business of the local Committee.

In June a deputation consisting of Messrs. Entwisle, Schwabe, and Whitworth proceeded to London to the meeting of the Royal Commission on the 27th. Information as to the intentions of the Commission on many points was required, especially as to how far motive power for articles of machinery would be provided by the Commission; as to whether it was the intention to exhibit articles of ordinary and every-day production, or the most perfect specimens that it would be possible to produce; also as to the probable space which would be allowed to Manchester, &c.

Early in June 1850 the business had increased so greatly, that it was resolved to appoint three Sectional Committees, each in its own province undertaking to use its best endeavours to ensure the exhibition of the best and most interesting specimens of the skill and ingenuity of the manufacturing industry of the district, and to confer with and assist those intending to exhibit articles in all necessary arrangements for their exhibition in London. The three sections into which the manufactures of the district were divided were as follows:—

1. Machinery.
2. Plain and Fancy Cottons.
3. Silks, Prints, and Coloured Fabrics.

At the same time Mr. Thomas Worthington was appointed Acting Secretary to the local Committee.

The duties of the Sub-Committees were varied and laborious, especially the Mechanical Committee. Its meetings were constant, and frequently continued for several hours. Very active steps were taken to ensure a large and varied illustration of the production of the numerous foundries and mechanists' shops in the town, but the proprietors were all found reluctant to pledge themselves to exhibit, from an uncertainty as to whether space would be *guaranteed* for articles they might prepare; many producers who were desirous to exhibit objecting, that unless security were given that machinery made expressly for the purpose, and in many cases involving a large outlay of capital, would certainly be admitted, the whole labour and expense would be incurred to no purpose.

In consequence, a communication was made on the 12th of August 1850 to the Royal Commission, stating this difficulty, and requesting that an allotment of space might be granted to this Committee, which it should have the power of allotting to contributors at its own discretion. In compliance with this request a space of 10,000 square feet of horizontal space was temporarily guaranteed to the Committee, which was immediately allotted to those exhibitors who had applied for space. On the 31st of October the demands for space in this section exceeded 19,500 square feet on the floor. The space finally granted to Manchester in this section was only 14,000 feet on the floor, in consequence of which it became necessary to reject 5,500 square feet of machinery.

The Committee immediately commenced a series of sittings for the examination of the articles which were to be exhibited. Each exhibitor was required to attend, and to bring either the actual article or models and diagrams fully explaining all particulars of his intended contribution.

After a most laborious and careful inspection, in the course of which it was found that many articles might be put into smaller compass than required by the applications, the demands were compressed into the 14,000 feet granted, and the vouchers were returned to London.

The question of shafting was frequently discussed, and several communications on the subject made to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

At a meeting on the 2nd of October very great disappointment was expressed that the new Designs Act did not afford protection from piracy to exhibitors of mechanical inventions, and a resolution to this effect was forwarded to the Royal Commission.

An attempt was made about this time to raise a fund to assist artisans and others who were unable to send articles to the Exhibition from want of pecuniary resources. It was stated at the time that many useful inventions would thus probably be brought out by men who could not afford to do so without such assistance. A small sum was in consequence

placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Working Men's Committee, but no fund was established for the purpose. The working men, indeed, generally refused to exhibit on finding that mechanical inventions had no security from piracy.

On the 31st of October 1851, the demands for horizontal space were as follows:—

Sect. I., 800 sq. ft. ; *Sect. II.*, 19,500 sq. ft. ; *Sect. III.*, 4,006 sq. ft. ; *Sect. IV.*, 94 sq. ft.

The space granted after these returns were transmitted was as follows:—

Sect. I., 480 sq. ft. ; *Sect. II.*, 14,000 sq. ft. ; *Sect. III.*, 2,400 sq. ft. ; *Sect. IV.*, 120 sq. ft.

The vertical space granted was 13,000 feet, which somewhat exceeded the demands.

In the beginning of January 1851 a deputation consisting of Messrs. Salis Schwabe, Ralcolm Ross, W. Fairbairn, E. T. Bellhouse, attended by Mr. Thomas Worthington, the Acting Secretary, proceeded to London to obtain definite information on a number of points, about which inquiries were constantly being made by local exhibitors, and which the Committee did not feel itself in a position to answer. Some of the questions thus presented were as follows:—Whether the grouping would be as to class of manufacture or as to district? Particulars as to the counters, walls, passages, &c., and whether each contributor would have to provide his own fittings, or whether they would be provided by the Commission?

When would be the latest date at which articles for exhibition must be sent? Particulars as to shafting; how far provided by Commission, &c. Who is to be at the expense of working "Machinery in Motion?" As to travelling clubs, &c., &c.

About the middle of February 1851 the number of applications to the local Committee for extension of time for the delivery of articles in the building, from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, was so great that the local Committee sent Mr. Worthington, their Acting Secretary, to London to confer personally with the Executive Committee upon the subject, the Committee offering to pledge itself that the whole of the articles to which such an extension is granted should be delivered in the building on or before that day.

Early in March a portion of the Catalogue proof was sent down for correction. These were submitted to each exhibitor, who made his own corrections on the margin.

On the 19th of March the Committee met to nominate gentlemen as Jurors in the several Classes, as requested by Her Majesty's Commission.

Early in June, by the request of the Royal Commission, the Committee made a further collection of the staple manufactures of the district, it being considered that the articles sent from Manchester did not sufficiently illustrate the manufactures of the district. Accordingly a collection, to which many of the most important firms contributed, was made, and forwarded immediately.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT of the OPERATIONS of the MARYLEBONE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

THE Marylebone Committee was formed in May, 1850, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a public meeting convened by the inhabitants of the borough (which comprises the three parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington), and consisted of sixty members, including Lord Portman, the Churchwarden, the Members for the Borough, other Members of Parliament, Gentlemen and Tradesmen resident in the borough. Five gentlemen were appointed Treasurers to the Committee, and the bankers were authorized to honour the cheques of any two of them countersigned by the Secretary.

In the first place, the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, with the names of the Committee, were advertised in the public newspapers, with a request to the inhabitants to co-operate in forwarding the undertaking, and notifying that subscriptions would be received by the bankers, all the members of the Committee, and the Secretary.

A Sub-Committee was also appointed to divide the borough into districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and to report upon the employment of collectors, which Sub-Committee recommended the appointment of the parochial collectors for the office of collectors to the Committee, they being persons whom the public were acquainted with; and the borough was accordingly divided, and the collectors appointed. The remuneration to the collectors was 5*l.* per cent. commission on all subscriptions received by them, and one penny for each packet delivered at the respective houses in the district. The report of the public meeting was printed, and 30,000 copies distributed, with a letter from the Secretary soliciting subscriptions, and in a few days after the delivery thereof the collector called for a subscription.

The subscriptions announced to the Committee were from time to time advertised in the several public papers, and further subscriptions solicited. At the same time, advertisements were issued for intending exhibitors to make returns of the articles they intended to exhibit, and forms for that purpose were furnished on application to the Secretary, who, as the applications were received, forwarded copies to the Executive Committee. The Secretary communicated with the manufacturers and all persons resident in the borough likely to

be exhibitors, urging them to make application for space, and inducing others to become exhibitors.

The Committee nominated twenty-four gentlemen in different departments to Her Majesty's Commissioners as Local Commissioners, and they were appointed accordingly.

The Marylebone Committee, for the purpose of selecting and rejecting articles to be exhibited, was grouped with other metropolitan Committees; and the Local Commissioners nominated by them formed part of the thirty classes in which the Committees of selection and rejection consisted, and it is presumed their duties will be detailed in the operations of those Committees.

W. E. GREENWELL, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS of the METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE—CLASS V.—
(MACHINES for DIRECT USE.)

THE Committee was composed of eighteen gentlemen, who were returned as Local Commissioners from the thirty-two Metropolitan District Committees. They commenced their labours on the 5th December 1850, and terminated on Thursday, 27th March 1851, after having had eight meetings in thirteen weeks, the meetings being well attended, mostly held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, in which they had been kindly permitted to assemble, everything having passed off most amicably and with great satisfaction to all parties.

At the first hurried preliminary meeting at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, the three members of the Committee then present nominated Mr. Henry Maudslay as their chairman, which was reported accordingly; but at the first regular meeting of the Committee he resigned the appointment, feeling how important the position really was, but was then unanimously re-elected.

The horizontal space allotted to this Committee from the 100,000 superficial feet granted to the Metropolis was 7,000 superficial feet, and at one time upwards of 15,000 superficial feet was demanded. In order to reduce the demands of each applicant within the bounds prescribed, the Committee divided into Sub-Committees, and took London in sections, examining each and every article to be exhibited. These Sub-Committees reported to the whole Committee, who sanctioned, cancelled, or reduced the demand for space, or sent the voucher to the Committee to which it belonged. The latter course was often rendered necessary by the insufficient manner in which articles were described: as an example, space was demanded 1 ft. $\times$ 1 ft. to exhibit "a piece of machinery in motion," which afterwards proved to be a watch the size of a pea.

In 1850, when the Prospectuses for the Exhibition were issued, protection was offered and promised to Inventors, which afterwards was found to be impossible to give, and provisional registration was allowed instead; but before this could come into force, 75 Exhibitors had withdrawn their demands for space, and we then found we had not enough to fill up the space allotted to us. The Committee received an intimation from the Executive Committee that a lucifer-match making machine would be a very desirable thing to exhibit, and for six weeks the Committee was in communication with every lucifer-match maker in London,—not one of whom would exhibit.

So much space being still to spare, the Committee, after considerable trouble, got Mr. Nasmyth to send his steam-hammer, Mr. Garforth his rivetting machine, and Messrs. M'Nicholl and Vernon their steam travelling crane, &c. &c.; these three received each a prize. By sanction of the Committee, a space of 300 superficial feet was reserved till the last, in the chairman's name, for any desirable objects that might be found to have been excluded by want of space from other Committees. By these means we obtained a most interesting collection, consisting of 60 motive-power machines of all sorts, and nearly all the steam-engines which were at work in the Building were exhibited from London.

The Committee, in consideration of the great number of steam-engines, and of such different sorts being shown from London, and the peculiar and valuable information collected, and in order to assist the Jury in their future examinations, ordered the Catalogue of Engines, and their labours, to be printed, which was done accordingly, and copies sent to His Royal Highness the President, and members of the Royal Commission, Executive Committee, &c.

The Committee, according to request, nominated five gentlemen to serve on the Jury, and three were elected on Juries V. and VI.

To prevent the members being accused of favouring some parties in their speciality to the detriment of others, the Committee wrote to all the engineers and machine manufacturers of London, who had not made a demand for space to exhibit; some answered, refusing; and some did not answer. The Committee sincerely hope and believe that they have conducted the business impartially, and only *worked for*, and *looked to*, the perfection and credit of the exhibits from London in the Great Exhibition, and for the future advantages to be derived therefrom.

HENRY MAUDSLAY, *Chairman*.
17th April 1852.

4 Cheltenham Place, Lambeth.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

LIST of COMMISSIONERS, &c., appointed Abroad to Promote the EXHIBITION of 1851 in LONDON.

FRANCE.

La Commission générale, instituée par arrêtés des 28 Février et 11 Mars 1850, s'est, dans sa séance du 16 Mars, divisée en 6 Commissions spéciales, dont voici les attributions et la composition :*

1° *Commission des Affaires administratives et de la Correspondence.*

M. CHARLES DUPIN, de l'Académie des Sciences, Président de la Commission Générale.
M. DE LESSEPS, Directeur des Consuls et des Affaires Commerciales au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.
M. DE LAVENAY, Secrétaire-Général du Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.
M. MONNY DE MORNAY, Chef de la division de l'Agriculture.
M. FLEURY, Chef de la division du Commerce Extérieur.
M. DELAMBRE, Chef de la division du Commerce Intérieur.
M. CHEMIN-DUPONTES, Chef du Bureau des Faits-Commerciaux, Secrétaire de la Commission Générale.

2° *Commission des Arts Agricoles.*

M. HERICART DE THURY, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. TOURRET, Vice-Président du Jury Central.
M. PAYEN, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. ARMAND SEGUIER, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. DE KERGOLAY, Membre de la Société Nationale et Centrale d'Agriculture.
M. MONNY DE MORNAY.

3° *Commission des Arts Mécaniques et de Précision.*

M. POUILLET, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. ARMAND SEGUIER, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. MORIN, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. COMBES, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, Ingénieur en Chef des Mines.
M. LE CHATELIER, Ingénieur des Mines.

4° *Commission des Arts Chimiques et Métallurgiques.*

M. BALARD, de l'Académie des Sciences.
M. HERICART DE THURY.

M. PAYEN.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.

M. EBELMEN, Directeur de la Manufacture Nationale de Sèvres.

M. LE CHATELIER.

5° *Commission des Tissus.*

M. MIMEREL, Président de la Commission des Tissus au Jury Central.
M. LEGENTIL, Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris.
M. BARBET, Membre du Jury Central de l'Industrie Nationale.
M. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMORNAIX, Membre du Jury Central.
M. DE LAVENAY.

6° *Commission des Beaux-Arts des Arts divers.*

M. FONTAINE, de l'Académie des Beaux Arts.
M. LEON DE LABORDE, de l'Académie des Beaux Arts.
M. ARMAND SEGUIER.
M. EBELMEN.
M. DE LAVENAY.
M. DELAMBRE.

Dans une deuxième séance qui a eu lieu le 20 courant, ont été élus Présidents des diverses Commissions :—

I. Commission Administrative	{ M. CHARLES DUPIN.
II. Commission des Arts Agricoles	{ M. HERICART DE THURY.
III. Commission des Arts Mécaniques et de Précision	{ M. COMBES.
IV. Commission des Arts Chimiques et Métallurgiques	{ M. HERICART DE THURY.
V. Commission des Tissus	{ M. LEGENTIL.
VI. Commission des Beaux Arts et Arts divers	{ M. FONTAINE.

Tous les renseignements destinés à la Commission doivent être adressés au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.

BELGIUM.

President.—M. DE BROUCKERE, Bourgmestre de la Ville de Bruxelles, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, Président du Jury l'Exposition Industrielle de 1847.

Membres.—M. BELLEFROID, Chef de la Division de l'Agriculture au Département de l'Intérieur.

M. BENOÎT FABER, Délégué de la Chambre de Commerce de Namur.

M. CAPITAIN, Fabricant à Liège, délégué de la Chambre du Commerce de cette Ville.

M. CLAES (Paul) DE LEMBEQ, Agronome.

M. KINDT, Inspecteur pour les Affaires Industrielles, au Département de l'Intérieur.

M. KUMS, Fabricant à Anvers, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de cette Ville.

M. MANILIUS, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de Gand.

M. OVERMAN, Fabricant à Tournay, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de cette Ville.

M. PARTOES, Directeur du Commerce Extérieur et des Consuls au Département des Affaires Étrangères.

M. QUOILIN, Secrétaire Général au Département des Finances.

M. ROMBERG, Chef de la Division de l'Industrie au Département de l'Intérieur.

M. SIMONIS (Armand), Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Verviers.

M. SPITAEELS, (Ferdinand), Membre du Sénat, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de Charleroy.

M. VAN HOOFF, Fabricant à Saint-Nicolas, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de cette Ville.

M. VERCRUYSE-BRUNEEL, (H.), Fabricant à Courtray, délégué de la Chambre de cette Ville.

M. VERREY, Fabricant à Bruxelles, délégué par la Chambre de Commerce de cette Ville.

* See the Moniteur 21 March 1850.

NETHERLANDS.

President—M. JONKHUR D. R. GEVERS DEYNoot, Directeur de la Société pour l'Encouragement de l'Industrie à Haarlem, demeurant à Rotterdam.

Membres—M. le Docteur G. SIMONS, Directeur de l'Académie Royale à Delft.
M. D. C. BUCHLER, Membre de l'Institut Royal des Pays-Bas, Vice-Président de l'Académie Royale des Beaux Arts à Amsterdam.

AUSTRIA.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

Präsident—Herr ANDREAS RITTER v. BAUMGARTNER, k. k. geheimer Rath, Sections-Chef im Ministerium der Finanzen, Vice-Präsident der k. k. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, &c.

Präsidentens-Stellvertreter—Herr MICHAEL RITTER v. SFÖRLIN, Fabriksinhaber, Mitglied der Wiener Handelskammer.

Vertreter der Ministerien—Herr Dr. KARL HOCK, Ministerialrath im Ministerium des Handels.

Herr Dr. MORIZ RITTER v. BESTENECK, Sectionsrath im Ministerium der Finanzen.

Herr JOSEPH KUDERNATSCH, Sectionsrath im Ministerium des Bergbaues und der Landes-Cultur.

Schriftführer—Herr HEINRICH HENKING, Ministerial-Secretär. Commissions-Mitglieder für Nieder-Oesterreich.

Herr THEODOR HORNBOSTEL, Fabriksinhaber, Präsident der Wiener Handelskammer und des Nieder-Oesterreichischen Gewerbs-Vereines.

Herr CARL RÖSNER, Professor der Baukunst und provisorischer Präsident der k. k. Akademie der Künste in Wien.

Herr CARL RITTER v. KLEYLE, Sections-Chef und Ministerialrath im Ministerium für Landes-Cultur.

Herr ADAM RITTER v. BURG, k. k. Regierungsrath, Director des Polytechnischen Institutes und Vice-Präsident des Nieder-Oesterreichischen Gewerbs-Vereines.

Herr PAUL SPRENGER, Sectionsrath der General-Baudirection.

Herr A. STEINHEIL, Sectionsrath im Ministerium des Handels.

Herr JACOB REGENHART, Kaufmann und Fabriksinhaber,

Herr JOHANN MAYER, Groszhändler und Fabriksinhaber,

Herr LUDWIG DAMBÖCK, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr JOSEPH ZEISEL, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr LUDWIG HARDTMUTH, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr GUSTAV HÖFKEN, Sectionsrath im Ministerium des Handels.

Herr FRANZ FREIHERR VON LEITHNER, k. k. Regierungsrath und Fabriks-Director.

Herr ALOIS AUER, k. k. Regierungsrath und Director der Staatsdruckerei.

Herr ANTON SCHRÖTTER, Professor der Chemie, Mitglied der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.

Herr LUDWIG VON BREVILLIERS, Fabriksinhaber.

Herr GEORG ENDRIß, Groszhandlungs-Dirigent.

Herr THEODOR GULCHERN, Fabriksinhaber.

Herr CARL LEISTLER, Tischlermeister.

Herr MATTHAUS EDLER VON ROSTHORN, Gewerke.

Herr HEINRICH D. SCHMIDT, Fabriksinhaber.

Herr OTTO SCHUMANN, Kaufmann.

Herr Dr. WILHELM SCHWARZ, Secretär der Wiener Handelskammer.

Herr EMIL SEYBEL, Fabrikgesellschaftler.

Herr JOHANN B. STREICHER, Claviermacher.

Herr ERNST WEIDINGER, Fabriks-Director.

Commissions-Mitglieder für Böhmen.

Herr FRANZ GRAF VON HARRACH, Fabriksinhaber und Präsident des böhm. Gewerb-Vereins,

Herr CARL BALLING, Professor der Chemie & Vice-Präsident des böhm. Gewerb-Vereins,

Herr JOHANN B. RIEDEL, Kaufmann & Vorsteher des Handelstandes,

Herr Dr. CARL KREUTZBERG, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr B. VON PARTHEIM, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr FRANZ RICHTER, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr JOHANN LIEBIG, Fabriksinhaber und Präsident des Gewerb-Vereines,

Herr WILHELM SIGMUND, Fabriksinhaber,

Herr CARL FISCHER, Fabriksinhaber in Pirkenhammer.

Herr EDUARD LIETENBERGER, Fabriksinhaber in Reichstadt.

Herr A. D. MAYER, Fabriksinhaber in Winterberg.

Herr M. MAYER, Bergwerks-Director in Neujochimsthal.

Herr JOH. REINHOLD, Fabriksinhaber in Warnsdorf.

Commissions-Mitglieder für Mähren und Schlesien.

Herr HUGO FURST VON SALM-REIFFERSCHEID-KRAUTHEIM, Fabriksinhaber und Präsident der Mährisch-Schlesischen Landwirthschaftsgesellschaft.

Herr LEOPOLD HAUPT, Fabriksinhaber.

Herr FLORENTIN ROBERT, Fabriksinhaber in Selowitz.

Herr PHILIPP SCHOLLER, Fabriksinhaber in Brünn.

Herr HEINRICH ZURHELLE, Fabriks-Director in Namiest.

Commissions-Mitglieder für Galizien die Bukowina und das Gebiet von Krakau.

Herr ALFRED GRAF v. POTOCKY, k. k. geh. Rath und Fabriksinhaber.

Herr JOSEPH RUSZEGGER, k. k. Gubernialrath und Bergwerks-Director in Wieliczka.

Herr CARL HAUSNER, Groszhändler in Brody.

Herr VINCENZ KIRCHMAYER, Groszhändler, in Krakau.

Herr FLORIAN SEIGER, Groszhändler, in Lemberg.

Commissions-Mitglieder für Ungarn, Croatien, Slavonien, Siebenbürgen die Woiwodina, das Temescher Banat und die Militärgränze.

Herr GRAF JOH. BARKOTZY, Grundbesitzer,

Herr AUGUST L. KRAUZE, k. k. Cameralrath und Fabriken-Inspector,

Herr CHRIST. J. MALVIEUX, Groszhändler,

Herr SAMUEL v. JOOB, Güter-Director,

Herr SAMUEL v. JOOB, Güter-Director,

Herr SAMUEL v. JOOB, Güter-Director,

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Herr SAMUEL v. JOOB, Güter-Director,

Herr SAMUEL v. JOOB, Güter-Director,

AUSTRIA—continued.

Herr JOSEPH RITTER v. FERRO, k. k. Sectionsrath und Ministerial-Commissär, in Nagy-Banya.
 Herr CARL WALBURG, Kaufmann, in Kronstadt.
 Herr CARL MEYNIER, Fabriksinhaber, in Fiume.
 Herr AUTON TSCHOPP, Groszhändler, in Carlsstadt.

Commissions-Mitglieder für Stiermark, Kärnthen, Krain, Triest, Görz, Istrien, and Dalmatien.

Herr Doctor FRANZ HLUBECK, Professor und Secretär der Steiermärkischen Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaft, in Gratz.

Herr Dr. CARL PEINTINGER, Bergwerks-Director,
 Herr PETER TUNNER, Vorsteher der montanistischen Lehranstalt, } in Vordernberg.

Herr THOMAS RITTER v. MORO, Fabriksinhaber,
 Herr J. SCHELIESZNIGG, Bergwerks-Inspector, } in Klagenfurt.

Herr HEINRICH COSTA, Oberamts-Director,
 Herr WILLIAM MOLINE, Fabriks-Director, } in Laibach.

Herr KALIMAN RITTER v. MINERBI, Groszhändler und Fabriksinhaber,
 Herr CARL REGENSDORFF, Groszhandlungs-Dirigent, } in Triest.

Commissions-Mitglieder für das Lombardisch-Venetianische Königreich.

Herr GRAFF ARCHINTI, Fabriksinhaber, } in Mailand.

Herr ERNST v. MYLIUS, Groszhandlungs-Gesellschafter,
 Herr ALBERT KELLER, Fabriksinhaber, } in Mailand.
 Herr JOSEPH ANT. REALI, Fabriksinhaber,
 Herr PETER BIGAGLIA, Fabriksinhaber, } in Venedig.
 Herr FERDINAND ZUCHELLI, Kaufmann,

Commissions-Mitglieder für Tirol und Vorarlberg

Herr CASPAR LITTI, Fabriks-Director,
 Herr JOSEPH MAYER, Kaufmann, } in Innsbruck.
 Herr MELCHIOR JENNY, Fabriksinhaber,
 Herr JOHAN KENNEDY, Fabriksinhaber, } in Vorarlberg.
 Herr ANTON RHOMBERG,
 Herr JOS. BETTINI, Fabriksinhaber, in Roveredo.
 Herr JOHANN PUTZER, Groszhändler, in Botzen.

Commissions-Mitglied für Ober-Oesterreich und Salzburg.

Herr JOHANN RITTER v. DIERZER, Fabriksinhaber in Linz und Vorsteher der Delegation des Nieder-Oesterreichischen Gewerbe-Vereines.
 Herr Dr. L. KOMPASZ, } Delegirte des Nied
 Herr MATH. LECHNER, } Oesterr. Gewerbe-Vereines in Steyer.
 Herr CARL MITTERBACHER, Fabriksinhaber, in Salzburg.

PRUSSIA.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

Geheimen Ober-Finanzrath von VIEBAHN.
 Geheimen Regierungsrath DELBRÜCK.
 Director des Königlichen Gewerbe-Instituts, Dr. DRUCKENMÜLLER.
 Professor Dr. SCHUBARTH.
 Fabriken Kommissionsrath WEDDING.
 Fabriken Kommissionsrath BRIX.

Geheimen Kommerzienrath CARL.
 Geheimen Kommerzienrath BAUDOUIN
 Herr F. ZIMMERMANN.
 Herr WEIGERL.
 Herr OERTLING.
 Herr Dr. LUDERSDORF.
 Herr BIDTEL.

BAVARIA.—The Polytechnic Society of Munich.

SAXONY.—M. le Dr. WEINLIG, Conseiller intime au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

HAMBURGH.—The Society for the Promotion of Arts and the Useful Professions.
 Dr. W. A. KRAMER (*Secretary*).

BREMEN.—Dr. HENRY GRONING.

LUBECK.—The Trades Committee of the Patriotic Society.

WURTEMBERG.—Herr SAUTTER, President of the Central Society for Industry and Trade.

GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Privy Councillor ECKHARDT, President of the Trades' Union of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

NASSAU.—The Chamber of Commerce of Nassau, through its President the Assessor ODERNHEIMER of Wiesbaden.

HANOVER.—Art-Union of Hanover.

SWITZERLAND.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

Dr. SCHNEIDER, of Berne (*President*).
 M. BOLLEY, Professor, of Aarau.
 M. COLLADON, Professor, of Geneva.
 Major COURVOISIER, Neuchatel.

M. JENNI, Manufacturer, of Glaris.
 M. SARASIN, of Bale.
 M. SULZBERGER, Manufacturer, of St. Gal.
 M. ZIEGLER PELLIS, of Winterthur.

RUSSIA.

IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

<i>Presidents.</i>	TENGOBORSKI, Member of Council of State.	LEVSHINE, Director of the Department of Agriculture.
	BROCK, Joint Minister of Finance.	ZABLOTSKY.
RENNENKAMPF, Major-General	Members of Council of Manufactures.	PETERSON.
REICHEL		DE LODE.
HAMEL		INCHANTZOFF, <i>Executive Secretary</i> .
GOUCHKOFF		

COMMISSION OF ODESSA.

SOKOLOFF.	Members of Agricultural Society of Odessa.	MAASS.
MARKEVITSCH		MENZER.
RAIKE		PASSUDOFF.
WESTMACHER		MICHAELOFF.
DESMET		POSOCHOFF.
LOGINOFF		ISAKOVITSCH.
ROSEN		MANGUDY.
NOINITZKY		MAZIAN PASTO.
OBNISKY		BERNSTEIN.

SWEDEN.—M. D. C. DE SKOGMAN, Président du Collège du Commerce.

NORWAY.

M. LANGBERG, Professor of Natural Philosophy.	Captain VERGELAND, of the Artillery.
Colonel GARBEN, of the Engineers.	M. SCHINNER, Architect.
M. YARBELL, Mechanician.	M. VERGMAN, Ornamental Painter.

Who together form the direction of the Society of Arts at Christiania.

DENMARK.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

M. GARLIEB.	M. J. HILLMAN.
Professor HETSCH.	M. P. J. WINSTRUK.
M. ROTHE.	Professor HUMMEL.

TUSCANY.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

<i>President.</i> —The Chevalier BALDASSERONI, Minister of Finance and Commerce.	The Marquis RIDOLPHI, Deputy of the Academy of the Georgofili.
Sir G. B. HAMILTON, H.B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany. (Since dead.)	Mr. HORACE HALL, Deputy of the Chamber of Commerce of Florence.
Signor CORRIDI, Director of the Technical Institute of Florence.	Count F. DE LARDENEL, Deputy of the Chamber of Commerce of Leghorn.
The Chevalier BROCCHI, Ex-Director of ditto	The Marquis MAZZAROSO, Deputy of the Chamber of Commerce of Lucca.

NAPLES.—A Commission formed, composed of Members of the Reale Istituto d'Incoraggiamento.

SARDINIA.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members.—

Chevalier DE SANTA ROSA, Minister of Commerce.	LEWIS BOLMIDA, Member of the Sardinian Parliament.
Chevalier GIULIO, Senator.	GEORGE SELLA, Member of the Sardinian Parliament.
Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, H. M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sardinian Court.	JOSEPH GUILLOT, Silk Manufacturer.
Count NONUS DI POLLONE, Senator, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce in Turin.	GABRIEL MONCALVO, Cabinet Maker.
Count CAMILLO DI CAVOUR, Member of the Sardinian Parliament, and Minister of Finance.	SOBRERO ASCANIUS, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Turin.
	Baron PROFRIMO, Capo Divisione, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

SPAIN.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members:—

<i>Commissioners.</i>		Don BUENAVENTURA CARLOS ARIBAN.
EL ALMIRANTE DUQUE DE VERAGUA (<i>President</i>).		Don MANUEL GARCIA BAVRANALLANA.
Don SALUSTIANO DE OLOZAGA.		Don CIPRIANO SEGUNDO MONTESINO.
Don ANTONIO RAMON ZARCO DEL VALLE.		Ex ^{mo} . Sr. Don MARIANO MIGUEL REGUOSO.
Don JUAN ALVAREZ Y MENDIZABAL.		Ex ^{mo} . Sr. Don JUAN BRAVO MURILLO.
Don ALEJANDRO OLIVAN.		
Don JOSE CAVEDA.		<i>Committee.</i>
Don CRISTOVAL BODIN.		Don SALUSTIANO DE OLOZAGA (<i>President</i>).
Don JOAQUIN ALFONSO.		Don JUAN ALVAREZ Y MENDIZABAL.
Don ANTONIO GUILLERMO MORENO.		Don ANTONIO RAMON ZARCO DEL VALLE.
Don JUAN MANUEL CALDERON.		Don MANUEL GARCIA BAVRANALLANA.
		Don CIPRIANO SEGUNDO MONTESINO (<i>Secretary</i>).

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

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TURKEY.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members :—

<i>President.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
ISMAEL PACHA, Minister of Commerce.	NEJEEB EFFENDI.
	HAJJI BEKIR AGA.
	YUSUF HAJJAR.
	SEID MUSTAPHA EFFENDI.
<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>	HAJJI HASHIM ZADEH EMIN EFFENDI.
SALIK BEY, Assistant of the Minister of Commerce.	BALMOOMJI ZADEN SALIK EFFENDI.
SAID BEY, Secretary to the President.	GORGHI ALESIOGLON.
M. LAFONTAINE, Secretary to correspond with England.	YACOOB VARTORES.
	ELIA HAVA.

GREECE.—A Commission formed, consisting of the following Members :—

M. LUCAS RALLI (<i>President</i>).	Professor LANDERER.
M. SIMOS.	M. C. G. DOUROUTTI.
M. C. N. DOSSIOS.	M. G. P. SCUZES.
M. le Capitaine G. TOMBAZIS.	M. DOMMANDO.
M. L. CAFTANGIOGLU.	M. S. A. SPILIOTAKIS (<i>Secretary</i>).

PERSIA.—The MELLIK-OOT-TOOJJAR, Chief of the Merchants.

CHILI.—The following Gentlemen have been appointed to correspond with the Commission in London :—

Don PEDRO NOLASCO MENA, Chairman of the Society of Agriculture and Beneficence.
 Don IGNACIO DOMEYKO, Professor of Chemistry.
 Don JULIO JARRIEZ, Director of the School of Arts and Trades.

PERU.

The Minister of the Home Department (*President*). | Don NICOLAS PIEROLA.
 Don LUIS FONCECA. | Don NICOLAS RODRIGO.

VENEZUELA.

A Commission formed. The Royal Commissioners to communicate through Mr. MILLIGAN, Consul-General for the Government of Venezuela.

UNITED STATES.

The National Institute, in conformity with the wish of the Government, have appointed the following Gentlemen to form a Central Committee to correspond with the different Societies and Local Committees throughout the United States.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, Chancellor of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	HON. W. W. SEATON, Member of the National Institute, Mayor of Washington.
Colonel PETER FORCE, President of the National Institute.	HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, United States' Senate, Member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
HON. JAS. A. PEARCE, United States' Senate, Member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	Lieutenant MATTHEW F. MAURY, United States' Navy, Vice-President of the National Institute, and Superintendent of the National Observatory.
HON. LEVI WOODBURY, Member of the National Institute, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.	CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Esq., Recording Secretary of the National Institute.
Commodore LEWIS WARRINGTON, United States' Navy, Member of the National Institute, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	J. JAMES GREENOUGH, Esq., Member of the National Institute.
Professor JOSEPH HENRY, Vice-President of the National Institute and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.	Colonel J. J. ABERT, Member of the National Institute, Chief of the Topographical Bureau.
Professor WALTER R. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.	General Jos. G. TOTTEN, Vice-President of the National Institute, Chief Engineer United States' Army.
Professor ALEXANDER D. BACHE, Member of the National Institute, Member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and Superintendent of the Coast Survey.	THOMAS EWBANK, Esq., Commissioner of Patents.
Commander CHARLES WILKES, United States' Navy, Member of the National Institute, late Commander United States' Exploring Expedition.	WILLIAM EASBY, Esq., Treasurer of the National Institute.
	Dr. LEONARD D. GALE, Member of the National Institute, Examiner of Patents.
	J. C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., Member of the National Institute, Superintendent of Census.
	EZRA C. SEAMAN, Esq., Member of the National Institute.
	Professor WALTER R. JOHNSON (<i>Secretary</i>).

FOREIGN ACTING COMMISSIONERS.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF . . .	{ Mr. EDWARD RIDDLE. Mr. N. S. DODGE, Secretary.	PORTUGAL . . .	{ Don ANTONIO VALDEZ. Don RIBIERO DA SA. M. VANZELLER.
AUSTRIA . . .	{ Chevalier DE BURG. CHARLES BUSCHEK.	ROME . . .	{ Sr. CARLO TREBBI.
BAVARIA . . .	Professor Dr. SCHAFHAÜTL.	RUSSIA . . .	{ M. GABRIEL KAMENSKY.
BELGIUM . . .	{ M. DE BROUCKÈRE. CHARLES CUYLITS.	SARDINIA . . .	{ Chevalier LENCISA.
BRUNSWICK . . .	Professor VARENTRAPP.	SAXONY . . .	{ Dr. W. SEYFFARTH, LL.D. GUSTAVUS DÖRSTLING.
DENMARK . . .	M. REGNAR WESTENHOLZ.	SPAIN . . .	{ Don JOAQUIN ALFONSO. Don RAMON DE LA SAGRA. Don MANUEL DE YSASI. Don J. VILLANUEVA. Don R. ECHEVARRIA.
DUCHY OF NASSAU	{ Herr Assessor ODERN- HEIMER.	SWEDEN & NORWAY	{ M. CHARLES TOTTIE.
EGYPT . . .	Capt. ABDUL HAMED.	SWITZERLAND . . .	{ Dr. BOLLEY. M. EICHOLZER. Professor COLLADON.
FRANCE . . .	{ M. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMOR- NAIX.	TUNIS . . .	{ Sig. HAMDIA ELMKADDEN. M. SANTILLANA.
GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE . . .	{ M. RÖSSLER.	TURKEY . . .	{ M. EDWARD ZOHRAB.
GREECE . . .	{ M. RALLI. M. MAVROJANNI. M. SCARAMANGA.	TUSCANY . . .	{ Professor F. CORRIDI.
HAMBURGH . . .	{ M. NOBACK. M. PIGLHEIM. M. MEYER.	WURTEMBERG . . .	{ Dr. STEINBEIS. M. CHARLES BRAND. M. SCHIEDMAYER.
HANOVER . . .	M. STAHLSCHMIDT.	ZOLLVEREIN . . .	{ GEHEIM RATH VON VIEBAHN. BAURATH STEIN. Assessor VETTIN.
NETHERLANDS . . .	{ M. CAMP (<i>deceased</i>). G. GOOSSENS.		

COLONIES IN WHICH COMMITTEES WERE FORMED.

BARBADOES.	GUIANA, BRITISH.	NOVA SCOTIA.
CANADA.	MALTA.	TRINIDAD.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
CEYLON.	NEW ZEALAND.	

ACTING COMMISSIONERS AND ACTING AGENTS FOR COLONIES.

EAST INDIES, INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, &c.—Dr. ROYLE.
 CEYLON.—Mr. JOHN CAPPER, 4 Sussex Place, Canonbury, Islington.
 MALTA.—Mr. GINGELL, 66 Cornhill.
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.—Mr. HARRISON WATSON.
 CANADA.—Sir RANDOLPH ROUTH, Mr. PETER MCGILL, Mr. J. H. DREW, Mr. T. HOUGHTON.
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. C. D. ARCHIBALD, 15 Portland Place.
 BARBADOES.—Mr. READE.
 BRITISH GUIANA (DEMERARA, &c.)—Mr. RIDGWAY, 42 Leicester Square.
 BAHAMAS.—Mr. DANIELL, 18 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.
 TRINIDAD.—Messrs. LIGHTLY and SIMON, 123 Fenchurch Street.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. HALLETT and Co.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. BARNARD.
 NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. MOORE, 30 Arundel Street, Strand.
 VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Mr. MCLACHLAN, 17 St. Helen's Place.

APPENDIX No. IX.

LIST of those PERSONS from whom PLANS were received at the PALACE of WESTMINSTER for the BUILDING proposed to be Erected in HYDE PARK.

✦ Reported by the Building Committee as "entitled to honourable and favourable mention, "on account of architectural merit, ingenious construction or disposition, or for graceful arrangement of plan."

☒ Reported by the Committee as being "entitled to further higher honorary distinctions, "on account of their being designs of distinguished merit, showing very noble qualities of "construction, disposition, and taste."

- Acollas, Mons., Architecte, 33, Rue Lafayette, à Paris.
 Aicken and Capes, Messrs., 1, Clarence-street, Islington.
 Albon, W., Esq., 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster.
 ✦ Allen, C. B., Architect, 9, Great College-street, Westminster.
 Anderson, F. C., Esq., 9, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.
 ✦ Αρχιτεκτων (W. Bardwell, 4, Great Queen-street, Westminster).
 ✦ Ashton, Henry, Esq., 50A Lower Brooke-street.
 Austin, John S., Architect, Bedford.
 Austin, William, Esq., High-street, East Dereham, Norfolk.
 ☒ ✦ Badger, C., Esq., Architect, 40, Rue Blanche, Paris.
 ✦ Baly, R., Esq. (4 plans), 14, Buckingham-street, Adelphi.
 Beaumont, Alfred, Architect, 5, Warwick Chambers, Beak-street.
 ✦ Bell, Richard, Architect, Pope's Head Chambers, Cornhill.
 Bell, W., Esq., Clift Cottage, Coronation-road, Bristol.
 ☒ ✦ Bellamy, Thomas, Esq., Architect, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
 Benett, J. S., Esq., 21, Rutland-street, Hampstead-road.
 ☒ ✦ Bertram, J. H., M. Inst. C. E., Reading.
 Black, John, Esq., 33, Ernest-street, Regent's Park.
 Blank.
 Blatchley, E., Esq., Jun., 362, Oxford-street.
 ☒ ✦ Botrel, Mons. Alphonse, Architecte, 121, Rue Poissonnière, Paris.
 Boulnois, A. W., Esq., Bazaar, King-street, Baker-street.
 Boyle, W., Esq., 5, Little George-street, Westminster.
 ✦ Brandon, R., Architect, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.
 Broad, R., Esq., Horseley Works, Tipton.
 Broadbridge, B., Architect, 35, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill.
 ✦ Brown, F., Esq., Francis-street, Torrington-square.
 Brown, R., Esq., 41, Lord-street, Liverpool.
 ✦ Bunning, J. B., Esq., Guildhall.
 Burk, H. P., Esq., 238, Blackfriars-road.
 ✦ Burn, George A., Architect, George-place, Hammersmith.
 Crace, John G., Esq., 14, Wigmore-street.
 C. E. G., Warwick.
 C. T. G.
 ☒ ✦ Cailloux, Mons. J., 25, Marché St. Honoré, Paris.
 Campbell, A. F., Esq., 104, Pall Mall, Reform Club.
 ✦ Case, Henry, Esq., 19, Hanover Villas, Kensington Park.
 Catt, James, Esq., Blackheath Park.
 ✦ Charpentier, Mons. J., Architecte, 15, Rue Farochefoucale, Paris.
 Claringbull, J., Esq., 95, Herbert-street, New North-road.
 ☒ ✦ Cléemputte, Mons. Henri van, Laon, France.
 ✦ Cluysenaar, Mons. J. P., Architecte, Bruxelles.
 Colthurst, J., Esq., 36, Jermyn-street, St. James's.
 Colson, John, Architect, Winchester.
 ✦ Conrad, Mons. J. W., Chief Engineer, La-Haye, Holland.
 Coote, C. C., Esq., Clifton.
 Corson, W. R., Architect, 3, Albion-place, Leeds.
 ✦ Courtney, H., Esq., 39, Alwyne-road, Canonbury-square, Islington.
 Cowan, David, Esq., 9, Hungerford-street, Strand.
 ☒ ✦ Crémont, Mons., 10, Place des Vosges, Paris.
 ✦ Cruikshank, W., Esq., 24, Duke-street.
 Damas de Culture, Mons. E., 20, Rue Mazayran, Paris.
 Darley, G. J., Esq., C.E., 7, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 ☒ ✦ Delaage, Mons. A., 6, Place de l'Oratoire du Louvre, Paris.

- Dennis, W., Esq., Church-street, Hackney.
- + Downes, Charles, Esq., 29, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square.
- Drake, Francis, Esq., 11, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road.
- + Dreux, A. G. Le, Clermont, France.
- Duesbury, Henry, Architect, Kensington Gore.
- Duflocq, Mons., 96, Rue Rochechouart, Paris.
- Dupuy, Mons., 9, Rue Duplessés, Versailles.
- + Durand, Mons. A., Moulins, France.
- Edwards, O. C., Esq., Gloucester.
- E. I. C., Alnwick.
- Eldudge, J., Esq., 16, Somerset-place, New Road, Commercial-road East.
- Elliott, J., Architect, 28, Portland-terrace, Southampton.
- ⊗ + Elven, M. G. Tétar van, Architecte, Amsterdam.
- Erskine, D., Esq., 58, Clerk-street, Edinburgh.
- Everitt, W. J., Esq., 1, Garden-street, Stepney-green.
- Faure, Mons. Théodore, 2, Little Argyle-street, Regent-street.
- Félix, Mons. F. Desaint, and White, E. E., Architects, Ipswich.
- + Fevre, Mons. Henri, Architecte, 41, Rue de Vaugirard, à Paris.
- Finlay, F., Esq., 26, Duke-street, Westminster.
- Folkard, Charles, Esq., C.E., 56, King-street, Whitehall.
- Forbes, David Colin, Esq., Stirling.
- Forrest, James, Esq., C.E., 25, Great George-street.
- Freebody, W., Esq., 9, Duke-street, Westminster.
- + Fripp, S. C., Architect, Bristol.
- Fürges, L., Architecte, Crefeld.
- Garrard, A., Esq., Surveyor.
- + Gearing, Arthur, Esq., 2, Ranelagh-street, Leamington Spa.
- Geggie, William, Esq., Knaresbro'.
- Gibson, J., Esq., Great Western Railway, Paddington.
- Gillingham, Robert, Esq., 31, Clarence-road, Kentish Town.
- + Godebœuf, Mons., Architecte, 12, Place Breda, à Paris.
- Gooch, C. W., Esq., 42, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road.
- Gould, John, Esq., Tottenham Park, Wiltshire.
- Greene, Richard, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to Lichfield Architectural Society.
- Grubb, Edmund W., Esq., Newnham, Gloucestershire.
- Grubb, Robert S., Esq., Newnham-on-Severn, Gloucestershire.
- Guppy, T. B., Esq., Naples.
- Haddan, J. C., Esq., 29, Bloomsbury-square.
- Hammann, Herr Friederich, Hamburg.
- Hannaford, Thomas Roberts, Architect, 21, Trigon-terrace, Kennington.
- Hansard, O., Architect, 2, Kensington-gardens-terrace, Hyde Park.
- Hardy, Robert, Carpenter, 32, North Conduit-street, Bethnal-green.
- + Harrison, John Thornhill, Esq., East Bolden, near Gateshead.
- Harrison, J. P., Esq., 11, Chancery-lane.
- Haw, Thomas, Esq., 27, Prospect-terrace, Globe-road, Mile End.
- + Hayes, Thomas, Esq., 7, St. George's-terrace, Hyde Park.
- Heilton, Samuel, Esq., 54, Redcross-street, City.
- ⊗ + Henard, Mons. J., 98, Rue St. Lazarre, Paris.
- Hendrey, James, Esq., 4, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.
- Hewitt, J., Esq., Oxford.
- Hollands, W. S., Esq., 37, King William-street.
- ⊗ + Horeau, Mons. Hector, 70, Rue Richelieu, Paris.
- Horton, George, Esq., 6, Green-street, Grosvenor-square.
- Howell, Albert P., Architect, 2, Holywell-street, Westminster.
- ⊗ + Huchon, Mons. C., 28, Rue Meslay, Paris.
- Hurwitz, Benjamin, Esq., 1, Brydges-street, Strand.
- + Imray, John, Esq., Engineer, 12, Howley-street, Lambeth.
- Jackson, A., Esq., Barkhart House, Orpington, Kent.
- + Jaquet, Mons. Ch. Schœch, 238, Rue de la Vertasse, Geneva.
- + Jaulle, Mons., 81, Rue Française, à Calais.
- Jayne, Charles, Architect, 7, Chancery-lane.
- Jizkowski, Adam, Architect to the Government, Warsaw.
- Jopling, Joseph, Esq., Felton Villa, Finchley-road.
- + Kalme, Louis, Brunswick.
- Kaye, H. J., Esq., 63, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.
- Kennedy, G. P., and Kennedy, R., Esqrs., Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's.
- + Knowles, J. T., Esq., 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.
- Krahi, Herr Friederich, Brunswick.

- Lady (A) with great diffidence submits this plan.
- + Laves, M., Architect to the King of Hanover, Hanover.
 - Leonard, S. W., Assistant-Curator, Micrological Society, 11, Upper Stamford-street, Waterloo-road.
 - + Lewis, W. B., Esq., Rainbow-hill, Worcester.
 - Lobb, R., Esq., 8, Goulden-terrace, Barnsbury-road, Islington.
 - Locke Brothers, New Peckham.
 - Lockwood, Henry, F.S.A., and Mawson, William, Architects, Bradford.
 - Lote, Henry, Esq., 51, Brompton-row.
 - Lovely, R., Esq., C.E., 1, Victoria-terrace, Queen's-road, Nottingham.
 - Mackenzie, George, Esq., 3, Claremont-row, Barnsbury-road, Islington.
 - Magni and Thummeloup, Messrs., 26, Boulevard du Temple, Paris.
 - Mallet, R., Esq., Victoria Foundry, Dublin.
 - Mansell and Elliott, Architects, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.
 - Marchant, R. M., Esq., 18, Great George-street.
 - Margary, P. J., Esq., Dawlish, Devonshire.
 - Marshall, W. P., Esq., Temple-buildings, New-street, Birmingham.
 - Mickle, D., Esq., 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
 - Mitchell, Joseph, Architect, St. James'-street, Sheffield.
 - Montheath, J., Esq., 10, Stanley-street, Paddington.
 - Moon, James, Architect, 1, Millman-street, Bedford-row.
 - Moorsom, Captain W. S., 17½, Great George-street.
 - Morgan, G., Architect, 6, Charles-street, Westminster.
 - Muller, J. H., Gaes, Holland.
 - + Nelson, Charles C., Esq., 30, Hyde Park-gardens, London.
 - + Nepveu, Mons. C. Frédéric, 13, Place d'Armes, Versailles.
 - Nethersole, W., Esq., C.E., 73, Oakley-square, St. Pancras.
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 - Newman, Francis B., Architect, 14, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.
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 - ⊗ + Pétiaux, Mons. Casimir, Paris.
 - + Pusillion, Mons., Architecte, Thoun Suisse, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris.
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 - Rennie, George Banks, Esq., Whitehall-place.
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 - Riddle, W., Esq., East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street.
 - + Ridley, H. S., Architect, 31, Vincent-square, Westminster.
 - + Roberts, J. B., Architect, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
 - Robertson, Andrew John, Esq., C.E., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 - Robertson, William, Esq., 12, Gordon-street, City-road.
 - + Rosengarten, A., Architect, Hamburg.
 - Ross, Alex. M., 3, Parliament-street, Westminster.
 - Rough Draught, 42, Stamford-street.
 - + Rouse, Henry, Esq.
 - Russell, H. H., Esq., C.E., M.R.S.A.
 - + Russell, W., Esq., 3, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road.
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 - Sanderson, George, Esq., 136, Solly-street, Sheffield.
 - Sanderson, Charles, Esq., Friar-street, Reading.
 - Sandeman, Robert, Architect, Greenside, Edinburgh.
 - + Savage, H., Esq., 22, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.
 - Scurry, W., Esq., 7, Denbigh-place, Pimlico.
 - Sed quis custodiet Custodes.
 - + Seddon, J. P., Esq., Gray's Inn-road.
 - Sewell, J. R., Esq., Carrington, near Nottingham.
 - + Slater, Mons. A., Architecte, Elève de Mons. l'Architecte Cluysenaar.

- Smallwood, E., Architect, 86, Park-street, Camden Town.
- + Smith, F. Smalman, Esq., 18, Brunswick-street, Barnsbury-road, Islington.
- + Smith, C. H., Esq., 29, Clipstone-street.
- Smith, J. M., Esq., 1, Chapel-place, Duke-street, Westminster.
- Smith, W. J., Esq., 18, Bond-street, Commercial-road, Lambeth.
- Smith, G. Campbell, Esq., Banff.
- Soyer and Warrener, Messrs., Reform Club.
- ⊗ + Sprenger, Paul, Esq., Architect to the Government, Vienna.
- Sternitz, Francis, Esq., 10, Berner-street, Commercial-road East.
- Stewart, W., Esq., Seacombe, Cheshire.
- Stutely, M. J., Architect, 4, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square.
- Suckling, H., Esq., 1, Conduit-street, Regent-street.
- Tate, George, Esq., Bawtry, Yorkshire.
- Taylor, J., Architect, 22, Parliament-street.
- Taylor, T., Architect, 33, Clarendon-street, Oakley-square.
- Taunton, J. H., Esq., 2, Gordon-place, Kensington.
- Thomas, D. W., Esq., 20, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater.
- Thompson, R. M., Esq., 46, Leicester-square.
- Thompson, P., Architect, 1, Osnaburgh-place, New-road.
- Thompson, F., Esq., 15, Trafalgar-square, Peckham.
- Thrupp, James, Architect, 2, Park-place, Bath.
- + Todd, H. W., and Allingham, W., 91, Newman-street, Oxford-street.
- ⊗ + Turner, Richard, and Turner, Thomas, Hammersmith Works, Dublin.
- Turner, Henry, Esq., Low Heaton, Haugh, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- + Tyerman, F., Jun., Architect, 14, Parliament-street.
- ⊗ + Véron, Mons., 2, Quai des Armes, Paris.
- Vulcan.
- Walker, John, Esq., Crooked-lane Chambers, King William-street.
- + Wallis, George, Artist, and Sumners, Henry, Architect, 14, College-place Camden Town.
- Warren, J. N., Esq., C.E., 18, Adam-street, Adelphi.
- + Watson, J. E., Esq., 74, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Whitcombe, Henry, Esq., Slough.
- Wightwick, George, Architect, 3, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.
- Wilkie, George, Esq., C.E., 8, Powell-street West, King's-square.
- Wilkinson, George, Esq., Horsham.
- Wilkinson, S. J., 7, Jeffery's-square, St. Mary Axe.
- Williams, James, Esq., 18, Westgate-buildings, Bath.
- Wilson, George, Esq., Knaresbro', Yorkshire.
- Wilson, Ralph, Architect, 16, Bridge-street, Westminster.
- Wilson, James G., Esq., 18, Great George-street, Westminster.
- Winder, Richard, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
- Withall, R. A., Architect, 80, Cheapside.
- + Wontner, W. H., Architect, St. Ann's-road, North Brixton.
- Wood, Frederick, Esq., 6, Franklin-road, Queen-road, East Chelsea.
- + Worthington, Thomas, Architect, 54, King-street, Manchester.
- Wylson, James, Architect, 112, Fyfe-place, Glasgow.

Of these Designs, 38 were contributed by foreigners (France, 27 ; Belgium, 2 ; Holland, 3 ; Hanover, 1 ; Naples, 1 ; Switzerland, 2 ; Rhein Prussia, 1 ; Hamburgh, 1) ; 128 by residents in London and its environs ; 51 by residents in provincial towns of England ; 6 by residents in Scotland ; 3 by residents in Ireland ; and 7 were anonymous.

The Committee concluded by calling attention to the Designs, accompanied by Models, of Monsieur Hector Horeau, Architect, of Paris, and of Messrs. Turner, of Dublin, as evincing most daring and ingenious disposition and construction.

APPENDIX No. X.

RETURN showing the TEMPERATURE OF THE BUILDING for each day during the Time of the EXHIBITION.

The following Table is compiled from a Register kept by the men of the Royal Sappers and Miners charged with watching the ventilation. The temperature inside the Building was determined from the mean of the readings of fourteen thermometers, observed daily at 9 and 12 A.M., 3 and 6 P.M., during the whole period the Building was open to the public, except from the 9th September to the close, when the last reading was taken at 5 P.M. The thermometers were placed without much regard to shade or sunlight, and in this respect varied much according to the time of the day, the season, and consequent position of the sun. The temperature outside is determined from the mean of three thermometers read at the same hours as those inside. The Greenwich mean temperature is also given, which is, of course, lower than that observed outside the Building, as one of the readings at Greenwich is made at 9 o'clock at night, and as care is taken to shade the thermometers from the sun in the day.

No register was kept on Sundays, nor on any day before the 19th May.

The highest temperature recorded was 90° on the 27th June.

DATE.	Thermometers in the Building.			Mean of 12 Readings Outside.	Interior more than Exterior.	Interior less than Exterior.	Greenwich Mean.	Rain registered at Greenwich.
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean of 56 Readings.					
May 19	Fahr. 75	Fahr. 52	Fahr. 60	Fahr. Not taken.	-	-	50	0.03
" 20	70	50	60	"	-	-	50	0.00
" 21	70	53	62	"	-	-	54	0.00
" 22	72	58	67	"	-	-	60	0.00
" 23	70	55	62	"	-	-	52	0.00
" 24	75	51	64	"	-	-	54	0.00
" 26	66	53	60	"	-	-	51	0.01
" 27	70	49	61	60	1	-	51	0.03
" 28	75	57	67	70	-	3	57	0.00
" 29	83	57	70	73	-	3	60	0.00
" 30	76	60	69	72	-	3	58	0.00
" 31	70	57	64	66	-	2	53	0.00
June 2	79	55	68	70	-	2	59	0.00
" 3	77	61	68	70	-	2	61	0.00
" 4	72	47	61	58	3	-	48	0.08
" 5	67	51	59	57	2	-	51	0.09
" 6	72	57	64	64	-	-	57	0.00
" 7	67	57	62	62	-	-	57	0.00
" 9	65	55	58	58	-	-	55	0.05
" 10	63	51	56	52	4	-	50	0.35
" 11	72	56	64	60	4	-	54	0.12
" 12	66	55	61	59	2	-	55	0.20
" 13	71	61	65	65	-	-	59	0.04
" 14	68	59	64	63	1	-	57	0.01
" 16	74	60	67	65	2	-	59	0.24
" 17	75	55	65	63	2	-	56	0.00
" 18	69	57	64	61	3	-	54	0.02
" 19	83	64	73	72	1	-	65	0.00
" 20	83	64	74	72	2	-	65	0.00
" 21	85	66	78	78	-	-	68	0.00
" 23	73	57	65	61	4	-	54	0.00
" 24	76	56	67	66	1	-	58	0.00
" 25	82	64	73	74	-	1	63	0.00
" 26	87	64	77	77	-	-	67	0.00
" 27	90	63	81	83	-	2	70	0.00
" 28	87	68	78	79	-	1	67	0.00
" 30	86	65	77	78	-	1	65	0.00
July 1	76	64	69	69	-	-	66	0.07
" 2	85	67	77	76	1	-	69	0.69
" 3	74	54	64	65	-	1	58	0.00
" 4	70	55	64	68	-	4	57	0.00
" 5	77	53	65	67	-	2	60	0.00
" 7	77	60	68	70	-	2	63	0.00
July 8	Fahr. 75	Fahr. 61	Fahr. 66	Fahr. 67	-	1	61	0.28
" 9	74	57	64	65	-	1	57	0.03
" 10	71	58	65	61	4	-	55	0.35
" 11	74	55	64	64	-	-	56	0.00
" 12	77	64	71	71	-	-	66	0.00
" 14	76	65	69	68	1	-	62	0.06
" 15	75	60	68	66	2	-	59	0.01
" 16	76	57	66	66	-	-	56	0.00
" 17	74	56	63	62	1	-	55	0.29
" 18	74	57	66	67	-	1	57	0.01
" 19	69	55	63	61	2	-	56	0.22
" 21	77	61	70	70	-	-	62	0.00
" 22	80	60	69	67	2	-	62	0.00
" 23	72	59	66	62	4	-	60	1.44
" 24	73	58	63	57	6	-	56	0.54
" 25	74	57	64	63	1	-	60	0.00
" 26	72	56	63	62	1	-	59	0.07
" 28	73	58	67	67	-	-	61	0.03
" 29	82	64	71	70	1	-	64	0.00
" 30	75	63	69	69	-	-	63	0.22
" 31	78	58	67	66	1	-	60	0.00
Aug. 1	89	65	71	72	-	1	68	0.01
" 2	80	64	71	74	-	3	66	0.00
" 4	89	64	75	75	-	-	68	0.00
" 5	85	62	73	72	10	-	62	0.00
" 6	74	58	65	66	-	1	58	0.00
" 7	82	60	69	72	-	3	65	0.00
" 8	86	65	75	75	-	-	68	0.00
" 9	70	58	64	66	-	2	61	0.00
" 11	86	65	74	74	-	-	60	0.00
" 12	86	65	76	77	-	1	69	0.00
" 13	87	69	76	77	-	1	70	0.01
" 14	82	65	73	71	2	-	64	0.00
" 15	79	65	71	70	1	-	66	0.00
" 16	73	62	68	66	2	-	64	0.00
" 18	75	61	67	67	-	-	58	0.00
" 19	76	52	65	62	3	-	59	0.00
" 20	81	58	72	69	3	-	65	0.00
" 21	84	63	74	73	1	-	68	0.00
" 22	83	64	77	75	2	-	68	0.00
" 23	75	62	67	68	1	-	64	0.00
" 25	77	60	67	65	2	-	60	0.00
" 26	67	57	63	62	1	-	57	0.09
" 27	79	60	65	65	-	-	61	0.00

Return showing the Temperature of the Building during the Time of the Exhibition—*continued*.

DATE.	Thermometers in the Building.			Mean of 12 Readings Outside.	Interior more than Exterior.	Interior less than Exterior.	Greenwich Mean.	Rain registered at Greenwich.	DATE.	Thermometers in the Building.			Mean of 12 Readings Outside.	Interior more than Exterior.	Interior less than Exterior.	Greenwich Mean.	Rain registered at Greenwich.
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean of 56 Readings.							High-est.	Low-est.	Mean of 56 Readings.					
Aug. 28	Fahr. 71	Fahr. 58	Fahr. 62	Fahr. 61	1	-	54	0.30	Sept. 20	Fahr. 73	Fahr. 54	Fahr. 61	Fahr. 60	1	-	56	0.00
" 29	68	53	62	57	5	-	49	0.15	" 22	75	54	64	61	3	-	58	0.00
" 30	64	52	59	58	1	-	52	0.00	" 23	74	50	63	62	1	-	59	0.00
Sept. 1	80	51	68	69	-	1	65	0.00	" 24	71	57	62	61	1	-	59	0.09
" 2	78	62	71	70	1	-	65	0.12	" 25	68	57	62	61	1	-	56	0.01
" 3	75	65	71	68	3	-	64	0.01	" 26	60	45	57	50	7	-	47	0.00
" 4	75	62	68	66	2	-	61	0.01	" 27	66	49	53	52	1	-	50	0.05
" 5	70	56	63	61	2	-	58	0.00	" 29	65	46	54	53	1	-	51	0.00
" 6	68	57	62	59	3	-	57	0.00	" 30	69	51	60	58	2	-	53	0.14
" 8	79	50	62	57	5	-	58	0.00	Oct. 1	65	51	57	57	-	-	55	0.17
" 9	72	54	61	58	3	-	57	0.00	" 2	68	50	59	55	4	-	51	0.20
" 10	70	50	60	59	1	-	58	0.00	" 3	67	50	67	59	8	-	56	0.05
" 11	72	46	64	58	6	-	57	0.00	" 4	70	57	63	59	4	-	57	0.05
" 12	74	50	67	62	5	-	56	0.00	" 6	73	51	64	55	9	-	54	0.25
" 13	69	50	61	62	-	1	58	0.00	" 7	73	50	61	57	4	-	54	0.05
" 15	72	52	61	61	-	-	57	0.00	" 8	74	50	61	55	6	-	51	0.00
" 16	72	56	62	63	-	1	58	0.00	" 9	68	46	59	54	5	-	51	0.12
" 17	73	57	63	62	1	-	58	0.00	" 10	74	46	64	64	-	-	61	0.00
" 18	73	56	62	62	-	-	57	0.00	" 11	74	54	64	61	3	-	59	0.00
" 19	76	53	61	60	1	-	58	0.00									
Total								-	-	-	-	-	-	179	47		
Deduct Interior less than Exterior								-	-	-	-	-	-	47			
Total Excess of Temperature of Building over Exterior								-	-	-	-	-	-	132			
Mean Excess per day $\frac{132}{119}$, or rather more than 1°.																	

The circulation of air which the ventilating Louvres were intended to produce was much interrupted by the Goods, and also by the necessity which occurred of partitioning off the Machinery Rooms and some other parts of the north side of the Building. The want of this circulation was much felt on the days when there was little wind and a strong sun; it was considered desirable, therefore, to remove about 90 Sashes, each about 20 feet high by 8 feet wide, in different parts of the Building, the openings being closed when necessary by canvass blinds. The actual temperature of the Building does not seem to have been much increased by large numbers of Visitors.

On 79 days on which the Visitors were more than 40,000, the mean excess of the interior over the exterior was 1.11 degrees; on 40 days that the Visitors were less than 40,000, it was .85 degrees.

APPENDIX No. XI.

STATEMENT of the MATERIALS supplied for the Construction of the Building.

CAST IRON.										No. of Pieces.	Weight.			
											Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Foundation pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107	164	5	3	11
Columns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,494	870	18	2	19
Connecting pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	200	3	2	23
Girders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,357	1,381	14	1	22
Sundries for Binders for Gallery-floor and Lead-flat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,549	26	14	2	21
Columns, Girders, &c., for Staircases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,328	95	2	3	7
Railing for Staircases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Standards, Panels, and Shield-plates for Gallery-railing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,138	71	1	3	7
Bands, Caps, and Bases for Columns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,945	70	10	2	-
Sundries for Trusses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,852	47	14	-	14
Paxton's Gutters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,093	34	-	3	19
fixing Sashes and Wood Panels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,127	9	7	-	7
Transept, including Purlins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,596	7	3	-	11
Fronts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	7	9	1	15
Filling Frames and Arch pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,396	227	2	2	10
Ornaments for Cornices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,650	43	15	1	26
Galvanized Centres for Louvres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,647	4	15	3	5
Moving apparatus for Louvres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,197	4	2	-	12
Tank-plates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	13	7	1	4
Sundries for Urinals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	4
lean to Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	16	3	27
Sundries to replace breakage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	9	8	2	20
Railing-posts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	884	63	10	3	1
Exterior Railing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,497	188	17	3	16
Caps, &c., for Flag-staffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	16	1	1	11
Hinges for entrance and exit Doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	1	1	1	15
Sundries for Gas-stoves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4	2	10	-
diagonal bracing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328	9	18	1	3
Pipes, branches for drains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,033	198	2	1	11
Cock-boxes, &c., for Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Brass for Hinges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	24	15	3	19
Louvre apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	22	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	2	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108		2	21	-
Total Cast Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,665	3,784	1	1	-

WROUGHT IRON.										No. of Pieces.	Weight.			
											Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Bolts and Nuts for Columns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,231	21	3	2	25
Sundry Bar and Angle Irons for Trusses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,146	298	5	-	22
Bolts and Rivets for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,594	20	2	2	-
Truss-bars for Paxton Gutters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,026	56	3	2	21
Bolts, Nuts, and Plates for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,699	4	2	3	-
Truss-rods for Binders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,710	53	1	2	7
Bolts, &c., for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,484	4	14	3	14
Bolts, &c., for fixing Sashes, Wood-panels, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,831	13	12	2	-
Bolts and Straps for Transept Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,819	2	9	3	-
Bolts, &c., for Transept Fronts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,917	-	16	2	7
Rails for Post Railing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	12	6	2	22
Sundries for Flag-staff Standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,639	-	19	3	-
Gallery Railing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,599	1	7	-	14
Water supply, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	1	2	21
Galvanized Louvre Blades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,160	49	11	2	14
Straps and Rivets for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,119	1	11	3	21
Sundry Chameroy's Pipes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811	34	15	3	-
Sundries for Louvre-moving apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,945	20	8	3	21
Hinges for entrance and exit Doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	-	1	-	10
Diagonal bracing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,344	51	17	3	21
Sundries for Stairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,374	1	6	-	21
Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,105	-	6	1	1
Sundry Scrapers and Mat-frames	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	14	2	-
Brass-spikes, &c., for external Railing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,234	31	12	1	7
Bars and angle Iron for lean to roof of Boiler-house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,706	1	8	2	14
Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Galvanized Plates for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	1	11	-	21
Bundles of Hoop-iron for Gallery-floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Bars of $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ round and square Iron for sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	2	9	2	-
Total Wrought Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,417	702	3	2	10

Statement of the Materials supplied for the Construction of the Building—*continued.*

SUNDRIES.

627 Yards of 5-inch Gas Mains, or say 215 Pipes.	16 Three-inch Sluice-cocks.
1,226 Yards of 4-inch Gas Mains, or say 420 Pipes.	3 Six-inch double-faced ditto.
4 Six-inch Sluice-cocks.	2 Sets of Keys and Tools for Water-cocks.
17 Four-inch Sluice-cocks.	

TIMBER SUPPLIED.

		No.	Lineal feet.	in.	
Wrought.	Ridge pieces, No. 1	-	3,953	83,120	-
	Small skylight Bars, No. 2	-	198,493	814,858	4
	Strong " No. 3	-	26,102	107,126	10
	Sash Bars, No. 4	-	13,494	194,968	7
	Side-light Stiles, No. 5	-	2,680	38,727	7
	Ditto, with corners cut off, No. 6	-	849	12,773	-
	Bottom Rails, No. 7	-	1,553	11,726	8½
	Top Rails, No. 8	-	1,735	13,103	2½
	Transept Bars	-	16,113	69,830	6
			264,972		
Rough.	Timber in Transept Roof	-	-	-	7,000
	" " Ends	-	-	-	2,500
	" " Fronts	-	-	-	1,200
	" Ground-floor	-	-	-	200,634
	" Gallery-floor	-	-	-	85,000
	" Lead-flat	-	-	-	5,500
	" Plinth-framing and Louvres	-	-	-	8,000
	" Face-work	-	-	-	29,800
	" Gutters over Trusses and Paxton Gutters	-	-	-	50,000
	" Wood Girders	-	-	-	3,000
	" Offices, Refreshment-court, and Machinery partition	-	-	-	18,000
	" Stairs	-	-	-	2,000
					412,634

GLASS.

246,210 Panes, 49 inches by 10 inches.
 47,445 Ditto other dimensions.
 293,655 Panes.

RETURN showing the Number of MEN Paid each Week in Hyde Park, in the Erection of the Exhibition Building.

Week ending—	No. of Men.	Week ending—	No. of Men.	Week ending—	No. of Men.
1850	—	1850	—	1851	—
3 August	30	6 December	2,128	4 April	2,128
9 "	57	13 "	2,128	11 "	2,163
16 "	60	20 "	2,074	18 "	2,205
23 "	43	27 "	2,035	25 "	2,147
30 "	50	1851		2 May	2,149
6 September	56	3 January	2,145	9 "	1,097
13 "	86	10 "	2,098	16 "	541
20 "	128	17 "	1,758	23 "	499
27 "	293	24 "	1,653	30 "	450
4 October	467	31 "	1,417	6 June	442
11 "	590	7 February	1,333	13 "	381
18 "	808	14 "	1,210	20 "	369
25 "	841	21 "	1,244	27 "	216
1 November	1,538	28 "	1,353	4 July	175
8 "	1,924	7 March	1,613	11 "	152
15 "	1,936	14 "	1,974	18 "	139
22 "	1,935	21 "	2,030	25 "	127
29 "	2,129	28 "	2,071	1 August	103

Fox, HENDERSON, & Co.

Some PARTICULARS abstracted from the ACCOUNTS submitted to the ROYAL COMMISSION by Messrs. FOX and HENDERSON, showing the Expenditure under the various Heads.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry Wages, &c., paid at Park	58,238	11	11	Covering Lead-flat - -	866	15	8
Salaries and Expenses not included in Park Wages -	950	0	0	Zinc Moulding, Lamps, &c. -	309	2	6
Expended at London Works, Birmingham, principally for Cast and Wrought Iron Work -	22,103	10	5	Gas-fittings - - -	1,323	6	9
Ditto at Renfrew - - -	990	10	5	Hire of Horses and Cartage -	1,670	7	6
Cast Iron - - -	21,399	4	9	Saw Mills and Expenses connected therewith - -	673	0	8
Wrought Iron - - -	2,050	15	10	Coals and Coke - - -	111	19	0
Iron and Ironmongery - -	1,962	12	11	Calico - - -	1,631	2	4
Timber - - -	31,550	13	10	Netting - - -	247	3	2
Sash Bars - - -	3,494	9	1	Ladders - - -	121	16	10
Doors - - -	452	7	4	Hire of Cloths - - -	341	19	0
Glass - - -	13,174	9	9	Rope - - -	399	1	3
Brickwork - - -	1,639	18	7	Lime - - -	265	18	3
Masonry - - -	156	6	4	Gas - - -	48	11	9
York Curb - - -	192	4	1	Stationery - - -	170	6	10
Granite - - -	658	6	8	Drawings and Lithographic Plans	824	7	5
Paint, Oil, Brushes, Kettles, Stain, Varnish, &c. - -	5,049	15	10	Watching - - -	185	8	0
				Miscellaneous - - -	2,776	9	0
					176,030	13	8

APPENDIX No. XII.

RETURN showing the Amount of SPACE ORIGINALLY ALLOTTED to each Country, and the SPACE which each Country ACTUALLY OCCUPIED.

COUNTRY.	Gross Horizontal Space originally allotted, in Square Feet.	Space allotted, deducting half estimated for Passages, in Square Feet.	Space actually Occupied.			
			Net Horizontal Space, occupied by Goods, in Square Feet.	Space occupied by Passages, in Square Feet. §	Total Space, in Square Feet.	Total Number of Bays, 24 Feet Square.
America, United States of - - - - -	80,000	40,000	12,864	31,488	44,352	77
Austria - - - - -	30,000	15,000	13,946	34,438	48,384	84
Belgium - - - - -	30,000	15,000	12,631	24,809	37,440	65
China - - - - -	2,000	1,000	2,375	2,809	5,184	9
Denmark - - - - -	5,000	2,500	268	884	1,152	2
Egypt - - - - -	3,000	1,500	460	1,844	2,304	4
France - - - - -	100,000	50,000	44,993	74,815	119,808	208
Zollverein—						
Prussia and States not mentioned below						
Bavaria - - - - -						
Saxony - - - - -						
Wurtemberg - - - - -						
Frankfort-on-Maine - - - - -	60,000	30,000	23,030	54,154	77,184	134
Grand Duchy of Hesse - - - - -						
Luxemburg - - - - -						
Nassau - - - - -						
Greece - - - - -	2,000	1,000	359	217	576	1
Hamburg and States of North Germany - - - - -	10,000	5,000	1,625	1,255	2,880	5
Netherlands - - - - -	10,000	5,000	1,133	3,475	4,608	8
Persia - - - - -	1,000	500	186	390	576	1
Portugal - - - - -	2,000	1,000	927	2,529	3,456	6
Rome - - - - -	2,000	1,000	277	3,179	3,456	6
Russia - - - - -	10,000	5,000	5,490	8,334	13,824	24
Sardinia - - - - -	3,000	1,500	1,070	2,962	4,032	7
Spain - - - - -	5,000	2,500	1,055	2,977	4,032	7
Sweden and Norway - - - - -	5,000	2,500	612	1,116	1,728	3
Switzerland - - - - -	5,000	2,500	3,405	8,691	12,096	21
Tunis - - - - -	1,000	500	1,498	3,110	4,608	8
Turkey - - - - -	10,000	5,000	2,063	4,849	6,912	12
Tuscany - - - - -	5,000	2,500	1,208	3,400	4,608	8
States of South America - - - - -	9,800	4,900	180	396	576	1
Arabia * - - - - -	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
Morocco * - - - - -	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
Naples * - - - - -	5,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	292,950	146,475	189,275	314,149	503,424	874
East Indies—						
India - - - - -	60,000	30,000				
Ceylon - - - - -	3,000	1,500	11,604	12,588	24,192	42
Labuan - - - - -	500	250				
North American Colonies—						
Canada - - - - -	8,000	4,000				
New Brunswick - - - - -	1,500	750				
Newfoundland - - - - -	1,000	500	3,886	6,482	10,368	18
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton - - - - -	2,000	1,000				
Hudson's Bay Company's Territories * - - - - -	2,000	1,000				
Prince Edward's Island * - - - - -	500	250				
Australian Colonies—						
New South Wales - - - - -	4,000	2,000				
South Australia - - - - -	700	350				
Van Diemen's Island - - - - -	1,200	600	835	1,469	2,304	4
West Australia - - - - -	700	350				
New Zealand - - - - -	1,000	500				
Falkland Islands - - - - -	50	25				
Carried forward - - - - -	776,900	388,450	337,255	606,809	944,064	1,639

* Those countries marked with an asterisk did not exhibit.

§ Including the portion railed off for the protection of the goods, which probably amounted to about a tenth part of the whole space occupied by the passages.

SPACE ORIGINALLY ALLOTTED TO COUNTRIES.

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Return showing the Amount of Space Originally Allotted to each Country, and the Space which each Country Actually Occupied—*continued*.

COUNTRY.	Gross Horizontal Space originally allotted, in Square Feet.	Space allotted, deducting half estimated for Passages, in Square Feet.	Space actually Occupied.			
			Net Horizontal Space occupied by Goods, in Square Feet.	Space occupied by Passages, in Square Feet. §	Total Space, in Square Feet.	Total Number of Bays, 24 Feet Square.
Brought forward - -	776,900	388,450	337,255	606,809	944,064	1,639
West India Colonies—						
Antigua - - - - -	750	375	742	1,562	2,304	4
Bahamas - - - - -	200	100				
Barbadoes - - - - -	1,500	750				
British Guiana - - - - -	2,000	1,000				
Grenada - - - - -	500	250				
Jamaica - - - - -	3,000	1,500				
Montserrat - - - - -	100	50				
St. Kitt's - - - - -	500	250				
St. Vincent - - - - -	500	250				
Trinidad - - - - -	1,500	750				
Dominica * - - - - -	250	125				
Nevis * - - - - -	200	100				
St. Lucia * - - - - -	500	250				
Tobago * - - - - -	200	100				
Tortola and Virgin Islands * - -	100	50				
Bermudas - - - - -	100	50				
Mediterranean Colonies—						
Gibraltar - - - - -	200	100	314	262	576	1
Ionian Islands - - - - -	2,000	1,000				
Malta - - - - -	2,000	1,000				
South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena—						
Cape of Good Hope and Natal - -	1,500	750	403	749	1,152	2
Mauritius - - - - -	1,500	750				
St. Helena - - - - -	100	50				
Sierra Leone * - - - - -	300	150				
Cape Coast Castle and Dependencies * -	200	100				
Gambia * - - - - -	200	100				
Hong Kong * - - - - -	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	797,800	398,900	338,714	609,382	948,096	1,646
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Foreign States - - - - -	397,800	198,900	131,655	272,121	403,776	701
United Kingdom and Dependencies - -	400,000	200,000	207,059	337,261	544,320	945†
Eastern Refreshment Court—						
Refreshments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	12,096	21
Open Courts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,608	8
Retiring Rooms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,304	4
Centre Refreshment Court—						
Refreshments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10,944	19
Exhibitors' Dining Rooms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,608	8
Retiring Rooms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,304	4
Western Refreshment Court—						
Refreshments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,032	7
Open Court - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,760	10
Retiring Rooms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,304	4
Contractors' Workshop - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,184	9
Entrances at South, East, and West -	-	-	-	-	10,368	18
Offices - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11,520	20
Lecture Rooms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,304	4
Fixed Seats for Visitors - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,456	6
Unoccupied - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,456	6
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,033,344‡	1,794

* Those countries marked with an asterisk did not exhibit.

† Including transept, 42 bays.

‡ In addition to the above, a space of 30,712 square feet was inclosed outside the Building (at east and west ends), and applied to the purposes of the Exhibition.

§ Including the portion railed off for the protection of the goods, which probably amounted to about a tenth part of the whole space occupied by the passages.

AVERAGE AMOUNT of SPACE occupied by each Exhibitor in each of the Thirty Classes.

Class.	Horizontal Space in Square Feet.	Vertical Space in Square Feet.	Class.	Horizontal Space in Square Feet.	Vertical Space in Square Feet.
I.	13	21	XVIII.	26	96
II.	8	10	XIX.	15	228
III.	10	11	XX.	16	23
IV.	11	14	XXI.	8	13
V.	65	49	XXII.	23	38
VI.	95	78	XXIII.	28	24
VII.	26	34	XXIV.	33	104
VIII.	15	30	XXV.	77	63
IX.	91	38	XXVI.	37	101
X.	16	22	XXVII.	27	43
XI.	23	70	XXVIII.	21	26
XII.	20	91	XXIX.	16	19
XIII.	32	77	XXX.	16	27
XIV.	23	76			
XV.	37	74			
XVI.	13	31			
XVII.	13	26			
			Average of 30 Classes taken together - -	24	47

R. G. WYLDE.

RECEIPT OF BRITISH GOODS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PACKAGES belonging to the 30 CLASSES of the UNITED KINGDOM, admitted during each WEEK of the PERIOD of the RECEIPT of GOODS.

CLASS - - -			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL.
1st Week, Feb. 13	to	15	4	1	2	-	39	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	68
2nd - - -	17	- 22	61	9	7	4	22	13	2	10	19	4	3	-	7	-	-	9	7	-	5	3	3	9	3	-	-	1	1	4	21	248	
3rd - - -	24 to March 1		103	39	30	22	218	368	49	65	44	81	6	17	48	8	6	31	37	2	62	52	14	122	16	15	7	57	182	37	100	122	1,960
4th - - -	March 3	to 8	58	50	13	9	104	264	32	58	20	39	3	10	1	8	1	8	9	7	32	14	9	165	10	16	5	64	51	13	32	64	1,169
5th - - -	10	- 15	166	217	7	14	330	100	26	48	61	17	1	5	7	10	5	7	11	9	24	6	28	49	11	28	24	27	54	10	16	34	1,352
6th - - -	17	- 22	84	33	28	7	124	120	69	51	152	47	3	4	1	16	39	7	19	6	14	8	14	94	18	3	9	19	106	11	27	33	1,166
7th - - -	24	- 29	197	62	60	26	148	143	64	94	317	70	32	61	2	33	10	18	31	9	69	69	56	504	22	86	46	121	36	30	118	87	2,621
8th - - -	31 to April 5		113	32	55	64	161	101	142	74	104	128	33	101	29	55	24	68	56	68	101	58	91	311	47	71	102	140	147	56	180	232	2,944
9th - - -	April 7	to 12	66	28	16	38	94	83	35	63	27	129	45	55	20	33	80	88	98	55	140	115	101	254	65	79	119	107	100	72	128	154	2,487
10th - - -	14	- 19	36	39	31	41	80	74	30	39	30	181	6	60	34	29	23	78	52	45	116	73	116	238	79	107	57	138	36	44	139	97	2,148
11th - - -	21	- 26	100	79	76	73	72	92	45	116	16	176	16	30	63	17	31	51	112	80	83	87	122	233	170	64	88	197	43	53	134	181	2,700
12th - - -	28 to May 2		14	11	22	4	32	41	10	40	24	67	-	4	32	12	8	29	30	26	46	4	24	129	133	35	29	61	31	13	65	41	1,017
Articles received to August 21.			11	1	1	1	29	38	1	5	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	2	2	1	-	6	-	2	3	1	8	1	51	-	182
			1013	601	348	303	1253	1537	505	668	823	1039	148	350	245	221	227	398	465	309	695	491	580	2115	574	506	489	933	803	344	1012	1067	20,062

SUMMARY.

February	•	•	•	1,932	Number of Packages ,, Articles brought in Unpacked	•	16,305
March	•	•	•	7,411		•	•
April	•	•	•	10,516		•	3,757
May, &c.	•	•	•	203		•	•
Total	•	•	•	20,062		Total	20,062

THOMAS BELSHAW.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL
RETURN showing the Number of FOREIGN PACKAGES received

		FOREIGN																		
		February 12 to 15.	February 17 to 22.	Feb. 24 to March 1.	March 3 to 8.	March 10 to 15.	March 17 to 22.	March 24 to 29.	March 31 to April 5.	April 7 to 12.	April 14 to 19.	April 21 to 26.	April 28 to May 3.	May 5 to 10.	May 12 to 17.	May 19 to 24.	May 26 to 31.	June 2 to 7.		
Austria -	-	-	-	-	6	18	92	184	296	62	-	9	23	22	4	-	2	3		
America -	-	-	-	3	-	4	311	346	39	29	11	22	13	11	68	6	1	6		
Belgium -	-	-	27	236	284	68	31	95	78	102	15	10	3	2	4	1	-	-		
Brazil -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bolivia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
China -	-	-	-	54	-	-	17	25	23	48	1	7	8	6	2	-	78	-		
Denmark -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	49	2	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	-		
Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	41	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
France -	-	-	-	16	245	284	362	536	782	200	201	398	164	43	21	18	26	26		
Greece -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-		
New Granada -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Holland -	-	-	-	-	233	41	-	-	17	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Hayti -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Italy -	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	19	3	-	-	10	15	27	-	17	-	-		
Mexico -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-		
Peru -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Persia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Portugal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Russia -	-	-	-	-	-	213	31	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	89	27	-		
Spain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sweden and Norway -	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	5		
Switzerland -	-	-	95	19	16	-	6	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-		
Tunis -	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Turkey -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	212	-	-	-	-	1		
Zollverein -	-	113	488	336	130	161	197	31	96	28	30	122	32	6	6	-	2	7		
Society Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Foreign Countries	-	113	628	664	1120	878	1055	1241	1636	528	270	589	492	120	125	135	140	50		

		BRITISH																		
Australian Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	44	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	48		
Antigua -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bermuda -	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Brunswick -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bahamas -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Barbadoes -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-		
Channel Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Canada -	-	14	107	102	1	-	1	2	18	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Ceylon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope -	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grenada -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Guiana (British) -	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hong Kong -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Helena -	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
India -	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	70	106	8	-	7	2	136	3	-	-	16		
Ionian Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jamaica -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mauritius -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Montserrat -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Vincent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Nova Scotia -	-	-	33	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
British Dependencies -	-	14	147	145	50	131	4	137	170	16	50	50	14	136	4	2	-	64		
Total Foreign and Colo- nial -	-	127	775	809	1170	1009	1059	1378	1806	544	320	639	506	256	129	137	140	114		

RECEIPT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

77

APPENDIX No. XIV.

GOODS LIABLE TO CUSTOMS DUTY.

in each week from February 12 to October 10, 1851.

COUNTRIES.

June 9 to 14.	June 16 to 21.	June 23 to 28.	June 30 to July 5.	July 7 to 12.	July 14 to 19.	July 21 to 26.	July 28 to Aug. 2.	August 4 to 9.	August 11 to 16.	August 18 to 23.	August 25 to 30.	September 1 to 6.	September 8 to 13.	September 15 to 20.	September 22 to 27.	October 6 to 10.	Total of each Country.	
7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	735	Austria.
4	-	2	10	12	9	7	15	13	49	8	3	7	5	2	4	3	1,023	America.
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962	Belgium.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Brazil.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bolivia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	China.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	Denmark
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	Egypt.
17	15	9	25	14	8	13	12	3	5	4	1	-	2	-	8	1	3,459	France.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	Greece.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	New Granada.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	Holland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Hayti.
-	13	1	4	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	Italy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mexico.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Peru.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Persia.
-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	Portugal.
-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	386	Russia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	Spain.
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	80	2	-	-	-	122	Sweden and Norway.
-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	159	Switzerland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	Tunis.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	Turkey.
5	22	8	1	2	15	17	6	1	2	-	-	3	5	1	1	-	1,874	Zollverein.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Society Islands.
34	54	147	46	28	38	39	35	19	62	17	6	91	15	4	13	4	10,436	Foreign Countries.

DEPENDENCIES.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	Australian Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Antigua.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	Bermuda.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	New Brunswick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Bahamas.
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Barbadoes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	Channel Islands.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	Canada.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ceylon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	Cape of Good Hope.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Grenada.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Guiana (British).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Hong Kong.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	St. Helena.
-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	467	India.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ionian Islands.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Jamaica.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	Malta.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mauritius.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Montserrat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	St. Vincent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	Nova Scotia.
-	39	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	1,208	British Dependencies.
34	93	149	47	28	38	39	35	19	84	17	15	92	15	4	13	4	11,644	Total Foreign and Colonial.

SUMMARY	Foreign Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,436
	British Dependencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208
	Add duty paid or free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	906
	Total number Foreign and Colonial Packages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,550

F. R. MARRIOTT.

APPENDIX No. XV.

CEREMONIAL observed at the STATE OPENING of the EXHIBITION, on Thursday, the 1st of May, 1851.

(Extracted from the "London Gazette" of May 10th, 1851.)

THE Holders of Season Tickets were admitted at all doors on the East, South, and West of the Building, between the hours of nine and half-past eleven o'clock, and took their places, subject to police regulations, in the lower part of the Building, and in the Galleries, except the parts railed off in the Nave and Transept.

Exhibitors' attendants, who had been sanctioned by the Executive Committee, were admitted between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, at doors specified on their cards, and took their places by the counters or objects exhibited by their Employers.

A Chair of State, raised on a platform, and under a canopy, looking South, was placed at the North of the Centre of the Transept.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, with their Executive Committee, and the Foreign Acting Commissioners, assembled in the Transept, opposite the Platform, at half-past eleven o'clock.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Her Majesty's Ministers, and the Foreign Ministers took their places on the Platform, to the right and left of the Chair of State, also at half-past eleven o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived at the Exhibition Building shortly before Her Majesty.

The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, attended by the Royal Household, (excepting the Vice-Chamberlain and the Gentlemen Ushers, who awaited Her Majesty's arrival at the Exhibition Building,) and accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederic William of Prussia, left Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven o'clock, and proceeded up Constitution Hill, down Rotten Row, to the North Entrance of the Exhibition Building, in the following order:—

In the First Carriage.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.
Silver Stick.

Two Gentlemen in attendance upon the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

In the Second Carriage.

Equerry to the Queen.
Equerry to the Prince.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

In the Third Carriage.

Treasurer of the Household.
Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince.
Clerk Marshal.

In the Fourth Carriage.

Gold Stick.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.
Master of the Buckhounds.

In the Fifth Carriage.

Bedchamber Women.
Two Maids of Honour.
Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

In the Sixth Carriage.

Two Ladies in attendance upon the Princess of Prussia
The Lady Superintendent.
The Lord Chamberlain.

In the Seventh Carriage.

Two Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Lord Steward.

The Master of the Horse.

In the Eighth Carriage.

H.R.H. The Prince of Prussia.

H.R.H. The Princess of Prussia.

H.R.H. Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

The Mistress of the Robes.

In the Ninth Carriage.

Her Majesty the Queen.

H.R.H. Prince Albert.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal.

On Her Majesty's arrival within the Building at twelve o'clock precisely, which was announced by a flourish of trumpets, the Queen and the Prince, with the Royal Family, the Foreign Guests and their Suites, proceeded to the raised Platform, the Choir singing the National Anthem.

On the Queen taking her seat in the Chair of State, His Royal Highness Prince Albert joined the other Royal Commissioners, and when the music had ceased, proceeded at their head to the Platform, and read to Her Majesty the following Report of the Proceedings of the Commission up to that time, which he delivered to Her Majesty, together with the Catalogue of the Articles exhibited.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"WE, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 3rd of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by Your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 15th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of Your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

"By virtue of the authority graciously committed to us by Your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which Your Majesty was pleased to refer to us, namely, into the best mode of introducing the productions of Your Majesty's Colonies and of Foreign Countries into this Kingdom, the selection of the most suitable site for the Exhibition, the general conduct of the undertaking, and the proper method of determining the nature of the Prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

"In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have, moreover, referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to Committees, composed partly of our own members and partly of individuals distinguished in the several departments of science and the arts, who have cordially responded to our applications for their assistance at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

"Among the earliest questions brought before us was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered for exhibition should be admitted into the Building. We considered that it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged that it should depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we therefore decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made on the admission of such goods. We considered, also, that the office of selecting the articles to be sent should be entrusted in the first instance to Local Committees, to be established in every foreign country, and in various districts of Your Majesty's dominions, a general power of control being reserved to the Commission.

"We have now the gratification of stating that our anticipations of support in this course have in all respects been fully realized. Your Majesty's most gracious donation to the funds of the Exhibition was the signal for voluntary contributions from all, even the humblest classes of your subjects, and the funds which have been thus placed at our disposal amount at present to about 65,000*l*. Local Committees, from which we have uniformly received the most zealous co-operation, were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in many of your Majesty's colonies, and in the territories of the Hon. East India Company. The most energetic support has also been received from the Governments of nearly all the countries of the world, in most of which Commissions have been appointed for the special purpose of promoting the objects of an Exhibition justly characterized in Your Majesty's Royal Warrant as an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

"We have also to acknowledge the great readiness with which persons of all classes have come forward as Exhibitors. And here again it becomes our duty to return our humble thanks to your Majesty for the most gracious manner in which your Majesty has condescended to associate yourself with your subjects, by yourself contributing some most valuable and interesting articles to the Exhibition.

"The number of Exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 15,000, of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the Building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; and 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the Building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this your Royal park for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honoured by your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the Contractors and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than 18 acres, measuring 1,848 feet in length, and 456 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the Exhibition of Goods to the extent of more than 10 miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure, the Commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

"With regard to the distribution of Rewards to deserving Exhibitors, we have decided that they should be given in the form of Medals, not with reference to merely individual competition, but as rewards for excellence in whatever shape it may present itself. The selection of the persons to be so rewarded has been entrusted to Juries equally composed of British subjects and of Foreigners, the former having been selected by the Commission from the recommendations made by the Local Committees, and the latter by the Governments of the Foreign Nations, the productions of which are exhibited. The names of these Jurors, comprising as they do many of European celebrity, afford the best guarantee of the impartiality with which the Rewards will be assigned.

"It affords us much gratification that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this undertaking, and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition is the same day that was originally named for its opening, thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by goodwill and cordial co-operation among nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

"Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgements of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and laborious task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of your Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

Her Majesty returned the following gracious answer, handed to her by the Secretary of State :—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the Address which you have presented to Me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the Prayer, that by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my People and to the common interest of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the Nations of the Earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties, which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of Mankind."

After which His Royal Highness Prince Albert took his place again by the side of Her Majesty.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, commencing with "The Lord's Prayer," proceeded to invoke God's Blessing upon the undertaking in the following words :—

"Almighty and everlasting God, who dost govern all things both in Heaven and in earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, and receive these our prayers which we offer up unto Thee this day

on behalf of the kingdom and people of this land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that thou hast multiplied on us blessings which thou mightest most justly have withheld. We acknowledge that it is not because of works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee with the voice of thanksgiving; and that, instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us fresh cause to praise Thee for Thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bonds of peace and concord the different nations of the earth; for with Thee, O Lord, is the preparation of the heart in man. Of Thee it cometh that violence is not heard in our land, wasting, nor destruction within its borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nation does not lift up the sword against nation, nor learn war any more; it is of Thee that peace is within our walls and plenteousness within our palaces; it is of Thee that men go to and fro in safety, and knowledge is increased throughout the world, for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, as if our own power or the might of our hands had gotten us this wealth. Teach us ever to remember that all this store which we have prepared cometh of Thine hand, and is all Thine own. Both riches and honour come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thine hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O God, we thank Thee; we praise Thee, and entreat Thee so to overrule this assemblage of many nations that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the diffusion of Thy holy word, to the increase of general prosperity, by promoting peace and goodwill amongst the different races of mankind. Let the many mercies which we receive from Thee dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, who art the Author and Giver of them all. And, finally, O Lord, teach us so to use those earthly blessings which thou givest us richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that love and serve Thee, through the merits and mediation of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen."

After which the Hallelujah Chorus was sung by the Choir.

A Royal Procession was then formed in the following order:—

Pursuivants of Arms, viz. :—

Bluemantle,	Rouge Dragon,
H. Murray Lane, Esq.	Edward S. Dendy, Esq.
Portcullis,	Rouge Croix,
George W. Collen, Esq.	William Courthope, Esq.
Contractor,	Architect,
Mr. Fox.*	Joseph Paxton, Esq.†

Superintendents of the Works.

C. H. Wild, Esq.	Owen Jones, Esq.
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Financial Officer.

F. S. Carpenter, Esq.

Member of the Building Committee.

I. K. Brunel, Esq.

Members of the Finance Committee.

Samuel M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart.
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Treasurers.

William Cotton, Esq.	Arthur K. Barclay, Esq.
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Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.

Executive Committee.

George Drew, Esq.	Francis Fuller, Esq.
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	Henry Cole, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel William Reid, Royal Engineers, C.B.‡	

Foreign Acting Commissioners.

Austria . . .	M. C. Buschek, Chevalier de Burg.
Bavaria . . .	Professor Dr. Schafhaütl, M. Theobald Boehm, M. Haindl.
Belgium . . .	M. Charles Cuyllits, M. de Brouckère.
Denmark . . .	M. Regnar Westenholz.

* Now Sir C. Fox.

† Now Sir J. Paxton.

‡ Now Sir W. Reid.

<i>Egypt</i>	.	Captain Abdul Hamed.
<i>France</i>	.	M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, M. Tresca.
<i>Grand Duchy of Hesse</i>	.	M. Rössler.
<i>Greece</i>	.	M. Ralli.
<i>Hanse Towns</i>	.	M. Piglheim.
<i>Holland</i>	.	M. Goossens, M. J. P. Dudok van Heel.
<i>Northern Germany</i>	.	M. Noback.
<i>Portugal</i>	.	M. Antonio Valdez, M. F. J. Vanzeller.
<i>Prussia</i>	.	M. Hebeler.
<i>Rome</i>	.	Signor Carlo Trebbi.
<i>Russia</i>	.	M. Gabriel Kamensky.
<i>Sardinia</i>	.	Chevalier Lencisa.
<i>Saxony</i>	.	Dr. Seyffarth, LL.D., M. Gustavus Doërstling.
<i>Spain</i>	.	Don Manuel de Ysasi, Don Ramon de la Sagra, M. Echevarria.
<i>Sweden and Norway</i>	.	M. Charles Tottie.
<i>Switzerland</i>	.	Dr. Bolley, M. Eichholzer.
<i>Tunis</i>	.	Signor Hamda Elmkaddem, M. Santillana
<i>Turkey</i>	.	M. Edward Zohrab.
<i>Tuscany</i>	.	Professor Corridi.
<i>United States</i>	.	Mr. Edward Riddle, Mr. Charles Stansbury, Mr. N. S. Dodge (Secretary).
<i>Wurtemberg</i>	.	M. Brand, M. Schiedmayer.
<i>Zollverein</i>	.	Baurath Stein.

Heralds, viz. :—

Windsor,	York,
G. Rogers Harrison, Esq.	W. T. King, Esq.
Richmond,	Lancaster,
C. M. H. Gibbon, Esq.	A. W. Woods, Esq.

Secretaries to the Royal Commission.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.	J. Scott Russell, Esq.
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.	

Special Commissioners.

Dr. Lyon Playfair.	Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd.
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Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.	John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the
Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.	East India Company.
William Hopkins, Esq., President of the	Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P.
Geological Society.	John Gott, Esq.
T. F. Gibson, Esq.	William Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S. †
Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Bazley, Esq.
Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.*	Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A.
Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.
Lord Overstone.	Lord Stanley. ‡
Lord John Russell, M.P.	Earl Granville.
Earl of Rosse, K.P.	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.

*Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies,
Colonel the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.*

Chargé d'Affaires of France, M. Marescalchi.	Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, General Mendoza.	Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, Chevalier de Ribeiro.
Chargé d'Affaires of Peru, Don Francisco de Rivero.	Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, M. de Amaral.	Chargé d'Affaires of Austria, Baron Koller.
Envoy of Turkey, M. Musurus.	Envoy of Greece, Signor Tricoupi.	Envoy of Sardinia, Marquis d'Azeglio.
Envoy of Spain, Señor Isturitz.	Envoy of the United States, Abbott Lawrence, Esq.	Envoy of Sweden, Baron Rehausen.
Envoy of the Netherlands, Count Schimmelpenninck.	Envoy of Denmark, Count de Reventlow.	Envoy of Prussia, Chevalier Bunsen.
Envoy of the Two Sicilies, Prince Castelcicala.		Envoy of Russia, Baron Brunnow.
Envoy of Bavaria, Baron de Cetto.		Envoy of Belgium, M. Van de Weyer.

* Now Sir C. Barry.

† Now Sir W. Cubitt.

‡ Now Earl of Derby.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.	Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.	First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.	Secretary-at-War, Right Hon. Fox Maule.
President of the Board of Control, Lord Broughton.	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Grey.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Carlisle.
Postmaster-General, Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.	Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto, G.C.B.
The Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro.	
The Bishop of Winchester in the absence of the Bishop of London.	
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.	
White Wands ; viz. :—	
Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill.	Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edw. Geo. Fitzalan Howard.
	Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Charles George Young.
Lord Steward, Marquis of Westminster.	Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.
His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, Leading H.R.H. the Princess Royal.	THE QUEEN, Leading H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia.	H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.
H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands.	H.R.H. the Princess of Prussia.
H.R.H. Prince Frederic William of Prussia.	H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.	
Lady of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Douro.	Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Countess of Charlemont.
Maid of Honour in Waiting, Hon. Mary Seymour.	Maid of Honour in Waiting, Hon. Flora Macdonald.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Trevor.	Lady Superintendent, Lady Caroline Barrington.
Lady in attendance upon H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard.	
Ladies in attendance upon H.R.H. the Princess of Prussia, Countess Louise Oriolla.	
Countess A. de Hacke.	
Lady in attendance upon H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Lady Georgiana Bathurst.	
Gold Stick in Waiting, General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.	Master of the Horse, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert, Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H.	Captain of the Gentlemen-at Arms Lord Foley.
Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Bessborough.	
Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert, in Waiting, Lord George Lennox.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Lord Waterpark.
Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert, in Waiting, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel Berkeley Drummond.
Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget.	
Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Albert, in Waiting, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour.	Equerry to the Queen, in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey.

<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	829
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APPENDIX No. XVI.

RETURN showing the AMOUNT of RECEIPTS, the NUMBER of VISITORS, and the LARGEST NUMBER in the BUILDING at any one time, on each Day that the EXHIBITION was open to the PUBLIC.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
				PAYING AT THE DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.*	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.	NUMBER.	TIME.
			£. s. d.						
May 1	Thursday . .	..	..	..	25,000†	25,000		† The Court, orchestra, and other circumstances, rendered the excess of this amount over that of the actual number of Visitors holding Season Tickets considerably higher than what is indicated in the foot note, which applies to the column in general.	
2	Friday . .	£1	560 0 0	560	16,000	16,560			
3	Saturday . .	£1	482 0 0	482	16,000	16,482			
	Weekly Total	..	1,042 0 0	1,042	57,000	..	58,042		
5	Monday . .	5/	1,362 19 0	5,452	14,500	19,952		The Police did not commence counting the persons entering and leaving the building until after June 5th, when the rapid increase in the number of visitors began to be a matter of public interest.	
6	Tuesday . .	5/	1,458 10 0	5,834	14,500	20,334			
7	Wednesday . .	5/	1,790 15 0	7,163	14,500	21,663			
8	Thursday . .	5/	2,018 0 0	8,072	14,500	22,572			
9	Friday . .	5/	1,824 10 0	7,298	14,500	21,798			
10	Saturday . .	5/	1,843 15 0	7,375	14,500	21,875			
	Weekly Total	..	10,298 9 0	41,194	87,000	..	128,194		
12	Monday . .	5/	1,597 10 0	6,390	14,500	20,890			
13	Tuesday . .	5/	2,229 10 0	8,918	14,500	23,418			
14	Wednesday . .	5/	2,064 15 0	8,259	14,500	22,759			
15	Thursday . .	5/	2,426 0 0	9,704	14,500	24,204			
16	Friday . .	5/	2,556 10 0	10,226	14,500	24,726			
17	Saturday . .	5/	2,472 5 0	9,889	14,500	24,389			
	Weekly Total	..	13,346 10 0	53,386	87,000	..	140,386		
19	Monday . .	5/	2,345 0 0	9,380	14,500	23,880		326,622	
20	Tuesday . .	5/	3,360 15 0	13,443	14,500	27,943			
21	Wednesday . .	5/	3,512 5 0	14,049	14,500	28,549			
22	Thursday . .	5/	3,797 11 0	15,190	14,500	29,690			
23	Friday . .	5/	4,095 10 0	16,382	14,500	30,882			
24	Saturday . .	5/	5,078 0 0	20,312	14,500	34,812			
	Weekly Total	..	22,189 1 0	88,756	87,000	..	175,756		
26	Monday . .	1/	920 2 0	18,402	5,000	23,402		502,378	
27	Tuesday . .	1/	1,347 17 0	26,957	5,000	31,957			
28	Wednesday . .	1/	1,869 4 0	37,384	5,000	42,384			
29	Thursday . .	1/	2,375 18 0	47,518	5,000	52,518			
30	Friday . .	2/6	2,839 9 0	22,716	12,000	34,716			
31	Saturday . .	5/	1,770 15 0	7,083	12,000	19,083			
	Weekly Total	..	11,123 5 0	160,060	44,000	..	204,060		
June 2	Monday . .	1/	2,129 1 0	42,581	4,000	46,581		706,438	
3	Tuesday . .	1/	2,415 2 0	48,302	4,000	52,302			
4	Wednesday . .	1/	2,500 16 0	50,016	4,000	54,016			
5	Thursday . .	1/	2,566 17 0	51,337	4,000	55,337			
6	Friday . .	2/6	2,558 11 0	20,468	5,666	26,134			
7	Saturday . .	5/	1,523 15 0	6,095	6,891	12,986			
	Weekly Total	..	13,694 2 0	218,799	28,557	..	247,356		
							953,794		

* Including in each case from 1 to 2 per cent. of Staff, Jurors, and others not known to the Police, and counted as Visitors.

Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
				PAYING AT THE DOOR.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.	NUMBER.	TIME.
			£. s. d.						
June 9	Monday . .	1/	2,436 4 0	48,724	5,480	54,204	953,794	46,167	3 o'clock.
10	Tuesday . .	1/	2,272 4 0	45,444	4,253	49,697		46,159	3 "
11	Wednesday . .	1/	2,160 19 0	43,219	4,535	47,754		37,823	3 "
12	Thursday . .	1/	2,233 7 0	44,667	3,651	48,318		38,146	3 "
13	Friday . .	2/6	2,206 5 0	17,650	6,870	24,520		12,555	4 "
14	Saturday . .	5/	1,634 17 0	6,539	7,563	14,102		10,025	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	12,943 16 0	206,243	32,352	..	238,595		
							1,192,389		
16	Monday . .	1/	2,854 9 0	57,089	6,680	63,769		46,374	4 "
17	Tuesday . .	1/	3,191 2 0	63,822	4,333	68,155		54,422	3 "
18	Wednesday . .	1/	2,897 7 0	57,947	4,716	62,663		52,673	3 "
19	Thursday . .	1/	2,984 12 0	59,692	4,171	63,863		46,792	2 "
20	Friday . .	2/6	2,819 4 6	22,553	9,281	31,834		19,405	2 "
21	Saturday . .	5/	1,674 10 0	6,698	6,034	12,732		8,607	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,421 4 6	267,801	35,215	..	303,016		
							1,495,405		
23	Monday . .	1/	3,016 11 6	60,331	7,224	67,555		55,379	3 "
24	Tuesday . .	1/	3,186 12 0	63,732	4,662	68,394		54,097	2 "
25	Wednesday . .	1/	2,691 14 0	53,834	4,611	58,445		45,731	2 "
26	Thursday . .	1/	2,722 10 0	54,450	3,331	57,781		45,631	2 "
27	Friday . .	2/6	2,969 6 0	23,754	5,279	29,033		21,613	3 "
28	Saturday . .	5/	1,590 16 0	6,363	5,138	11,501		10,645	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,177 9 6	262,464	30,245	..	292,709		
							1,788,114		
30	Monday . .	1/	2,469 16 0	49,396	3,483	52,879		46,090	2 "
July 1	Tuesday . .	1/	2,429 10 0	48,590	2,479	51,069		42,717	2 "
2	Wednesday . .	1/	2,363 18 0	47,278	2,121	49,399		39,873	2 "
3	Thursday . .	1/	2,651 19 0	53,039	2,599	55,638		44,890	3 "
4	Friday . .	2/6	2,592 2 6	20,737	5,270	26,007		20,945	4 "
5	Saturday . .	5/	1,565 15 0	6,263	5,484	11,747		8,276	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	14,073 0 6	225,303	21,436	..	246,739		
							2,034,853		
7	Monday . .	1/	2,852 2 0	57,042	4,628	61,670		50,605	2 "
8	Tuesday . .	1/	3,169 5 0	63,385	2,577	65,962		54,016	3 "
9	Wednesday . .	1/	2,710 6 0	54,206	3,849	58,055		48,512	3 "
10	Thursday . .	1/	2,958 0 0	59,160	2,332	61,492		51,284	3 "
11	Friday . .	2/6	3,145 17 6	25,167	4,900	30,067		23,563	4 "
12	Saturday . .	5/	1,589 15 0	6,359	4,822	11,181		8,433	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,425 5 6	265,319	23,108	..	288,427		
							2,323,280		
14	Monday . .	1/	2,957 8 0	59,148	3,546	62,694		52,128	3 "
15	Tuesday . .	1/	3,502 1 0	70,041	4,081	74,122		61,640	3 "
16	Wednesday . .	1/	2,910 4 0	58,204	2,422	60,626		50,533	3 "
17	Thursday . .	1/	3,023 5 0	60,465	3,281	63,746		51,336	3 "
18	Friday . .	2/6	3,762 7 6	30,099	5,239	35,338		27,700	3 "
19	Saturday . .	5/	1,360 15 0	5,443	3,884	9,327		7,121	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	17,516 0 6	283,400	22,453	..	305,853		
							2,629,133		

RECEIPTS (DAILY).

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Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.			NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
						PAYING AT THE DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.		
			£.	s.	d.					NUMBER.	TIME.
July 21	Monday . .	1/	3,338	7	0	66,767	3,873	70,640	2,629,133	58,541	2 o'clock.
22	Tuesday . .	1/	3,236	2	0	64,722	3,439	68,161		55,264	2 "
23	Wednesday . .	1/	2,438	14	0	48,774	1,825	50,599		42,390	3 "
24	Thursday . .	1/	2,286	1	0	45,721	1,737	47,458		40,881	3 "
25	Friday . .	2/6	2,984	0	0	23,872	3,010	26,882		21,325	4 "
26	Saturday . .	5/	1,478	0	0	5,912	4,487	10,399		7,946	5 "
Weekly Total			..	15,761	4	0	255,768	18,371	..	274,139	
									2,903,272		
28	Monday . .	1/	3,194	13	0	63,893	3,277	67,170	54,933	2	"
29	Tuesday . .	1/	3,308	10	0	66,170	2,866	69,036		57,677	2 "
30	Wednesday . .	1/	2,835	6	0	56,706	1,676	58,382		47,499	2 "
31	Thursday . .	1/	2,800	16	0	56,016	1,293	57,309		46,315	3 "
Aug. 1	Friday . .	2/6	2,852	2	6	22,817	4,080	26,897		21,198	4 "
2	Saturday . .	5/	1,324	9	0	5,298	4,427	9,725		7,167	5 "
Weekly Total			..	16,315	16	6	270,900	17,619	..	288,519	
									3,191,791		
4	Monday . .	1/	3,006	18	0	60,138	2,493	62,631	53,254	2	"
5	Tuesday . .	1/	3,236	9	0	64,729	3,340	68,069		56,931	2 "
6	Wednesday . .	1/	2,833	4	6	56,664	2,475	59,139		44,368	2 "
7	Thursday . .	1/	2,859	16	0	57,196	2,922	60,118		48,385	3 "
8	Friday . .	2/6	1,920	11	6	15,365	3,101	18,466		14,630	4 "
9	Saturday . .	2/6	1,584	15	0	12,678	5,670	18,348		14,792	4 "
Weekly Total			..	15,441	14	0	266,770	20,001	..	286,771	
									3,478,562		
11	Monday . .	1/	2,829	19	0	56,599	2,035	58,634	49,038	2	"
12	Tuesday . .	1/	2,826	19	0	56,539	2,015	58,554		49,167	2 "
13	Wednesday . .	1/	2,264	10	6	45,290	2,527	47,817		39,343	2 "
14	Thursday . .	1/	2,386	0	0	47,720	1,732	49,452		39,589	3 "
15	Friday . .	2/6	2,151	7	0	17,211	3,650	20,861		16,623	4 "
16	Saturday . .	2/6	1,592	7	6	12,739	4,002	16,741		13,646	4 "
Weekly Total			..	14,051	3	0	236,098	15,961	..	252,059	
									37,302,621		
18	Monday . .	1/	2,506	16	0	50,136	1,389	51,525	43,612	3	"
19	Tuesday . .	1/	2,773	16	6	55,476	1,603	57,079		47,695	2 "
20	Wednesday . .	1/	2,217	8	0	44,348	219	44,567		35,499	3 "
21	Thursday . .	1/	2,470	2	6	49,402	1,080	50,482		41,633	2 "
22	Friday . .	2/6	1,957	12	6	15,661	2,317	17,978		13,927	3 "
23	Saturday . .	2/6	1,434	17	6	11,479	3,429	14,908		11,607	3 "
Weekly Total			..	13,360	13	0	226,502	10,037	..	236,539	
									3,967,160		
25	Monday . .	1/	2,436	14	0	48,734	287	49,021	41,414	2	"
26	Tuesday . .	1/	2,493	10	0	49,870	1,441	51,311		44,190	3 "
27	Wednesday . .	1/	1,896	1	0	37,921	307	38,228		31,618	3 "
28	Thursday . .	1/	2,167	11	0	43,351	894	44,245		37,412	2 "
29	Friday . .	2/6	1,559	17	6	12,479	3,111	15,590		12,771	4 "
30	Saturday . .	2/6	1,306	15	0	10,454	2,598	13,052		10,855	4 "
Weekly Total			..	11,860	8	6	202,809	8,638	..	211,447	
									4,178,607		

Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—*continued*.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
				PAYING AT THE DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.	NUMBER.	TIME.
			£. s. d.						
Sept. 1	Monday . .	1/	2,465 10 0	49,310	924	50,234	4,178,607	43,170	2 o'clock.
2	Tuesday . .	1/	2,407 15 0	48,155	1,711	49,866		42,115	3 "
3	Wednesday . .	1/	2,080 12 0	41,612	305	41,917		36,005	3 "
4	Thursday . .	1/	2,137 18 0	42,758	1,451	44,209		37,209	3 "
5	Friday . .	2/6	1,593 7 6	12,747	2,979	15,726		12,753	4 "
6	Saturday . .	2/6	1,198 15 0	9,590	3,082	12,672		10,857	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	11,883 17 6	204,172	10,452	..	214,624		
8	Monday . .	1/	2,767 17 0	55,357	1,495	56,852	4,393,231	48,843	3 "
9	Tuesday . .	1/	2,795 1 0	55,901	2,114	58,015		50,651	2 "
10	Wednesday . .	1/	2,395 5 6	47,905	2,201	50,106		41,774	2 "
11	Thursday . .	1/	2,637 19 6	52,759	2,068	54,827		46,050	2 "
12	Friday . .	2/6	1,890 0 0	15,120	2,839	17,959		14,528	3 "
13	Saturday . .	2/6	1,451 15 0	11,614	4,659	16,273		14,002	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	13,937 18 0	238,656	15,376	..	254,032		
15	Monday . .	1/	2,933 10 6	58,670	1,827	60,497	4,647,263	52,268	2 "
16	Tuesday . .	1/	3,008 9 0	60,169	2,453	62,622		54,127	2 "
17	Wednesday . .	1/	2,551 1 0	51,021	2,736	53,757		44,427	2 "
18	Thursday . .	1/	2,810 1 6	56,201	2,399	58,600		49,555	2 "
19	Friday . .	2/6	2,227 2 0	17,817	3,671	21,488		18,205	4 "
20	Saturday . .	2/6	1,604 13 0	12,837	4,529	17,366		14,802	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,134 17 0	256,715	17,615	..	274,330		
22	Monday . .	1/	2,863 6 0	57,266	2,098	59,364	4,921,593	50,108	2 "
23	Tuesday . .	1/	2,859 7 0	57,187	3,195	60,382		50,246	2 "
24	Wednesday . .	1/	2,572 12 0	51,452	3,088	54,540		46,662	3 "
25	Thursday . .	1/	2,725 14 0	54,514	2,647	57,161		48,007	2 "
26	Friday . .	2/6	2,415 15 0	19,326	4,368	23,694		20,034	3 "
27	Saturday . .	2/6	1,852 2 6	14,817	5,419	20,236		16,541	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,288 16 6	254,562	20,815	..	275,377		
29	Monday . .	1/	3,295 15 0	65,915	2,627	68,542	5,196,970	59,089	2 "
30	Tuesday . .	1/	3,303 4 0	66,064	3,282	69,346		60,039	2 "
Oct. 1	Wednesday . .	1/	2,830 11 0	56,611	2,460	59,071		51,570	2 "
2	Thursday . .	1/	3,080 12 6	61,612	2,686	64,298		55,379	2 "
3	Friday . .	2/6	3,354 3 0	26,833	5,218	32,051		27,626	3 "
4	Saturday . .	2/6	2,862 14 0	22,902	7,738	30,640		26,074	3 "
	Weekly Total	..	18,726 19 6	299,937	24,011	..	323,948		
6	Monday . .	1/	5,175 16 0	103,516	4,299	107,815	5,520,918	89,242	2 "
7	Tuesday . .	1/	5,231 10 0	104,630	5,285	109,915		93,224	2 "
8	Wednesday . .	1/	5,283 3 0	105,663	4,097	109,760		87,275	2 "
9	Thursday . .	1/	4,344 7 6	86,887	3,926	90,813		72,344	2 "
10	Friday . .	2/6	4,914 1 6	39,312	7,601	46,913		39,767	3 "
11	Saturday . .	2/6	4,845 13 6	38,765	14,296	53,061		45,067	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	29,794 11 6	478,773	39,504	..	518,277		
							6,039,195		

JAMES J. WADE.

FIG. 1.

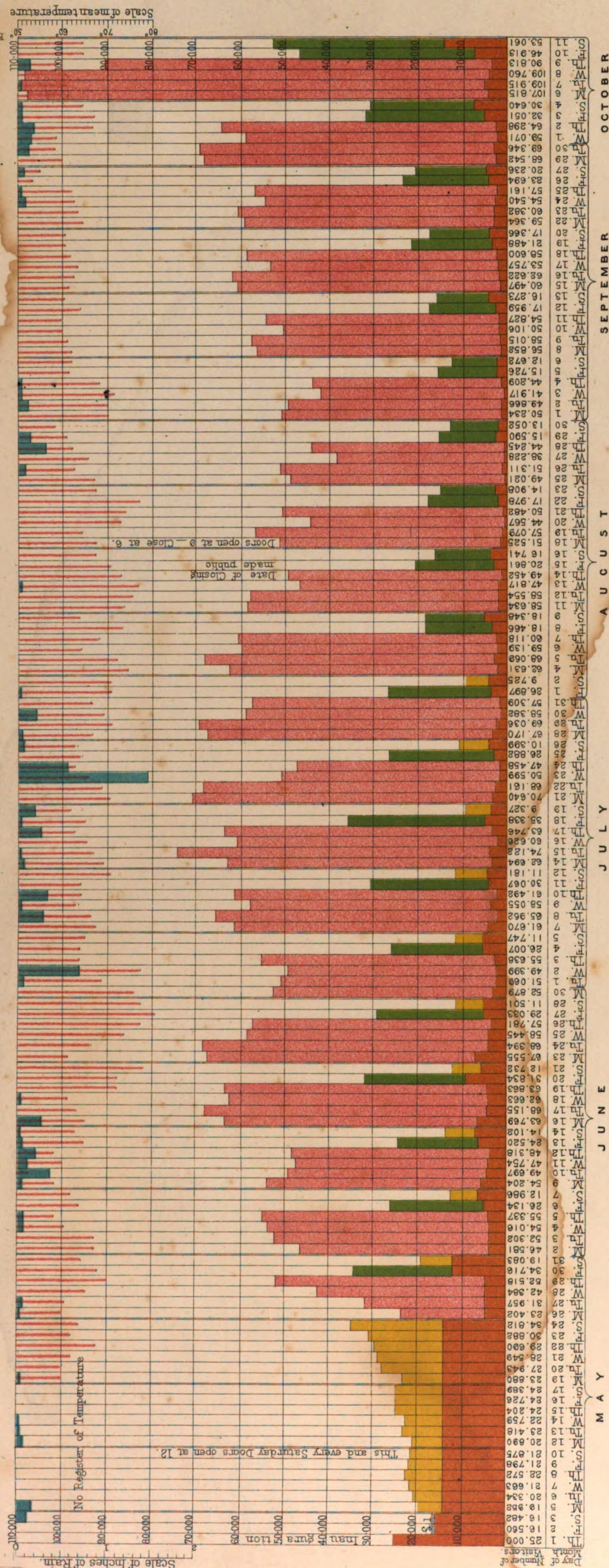
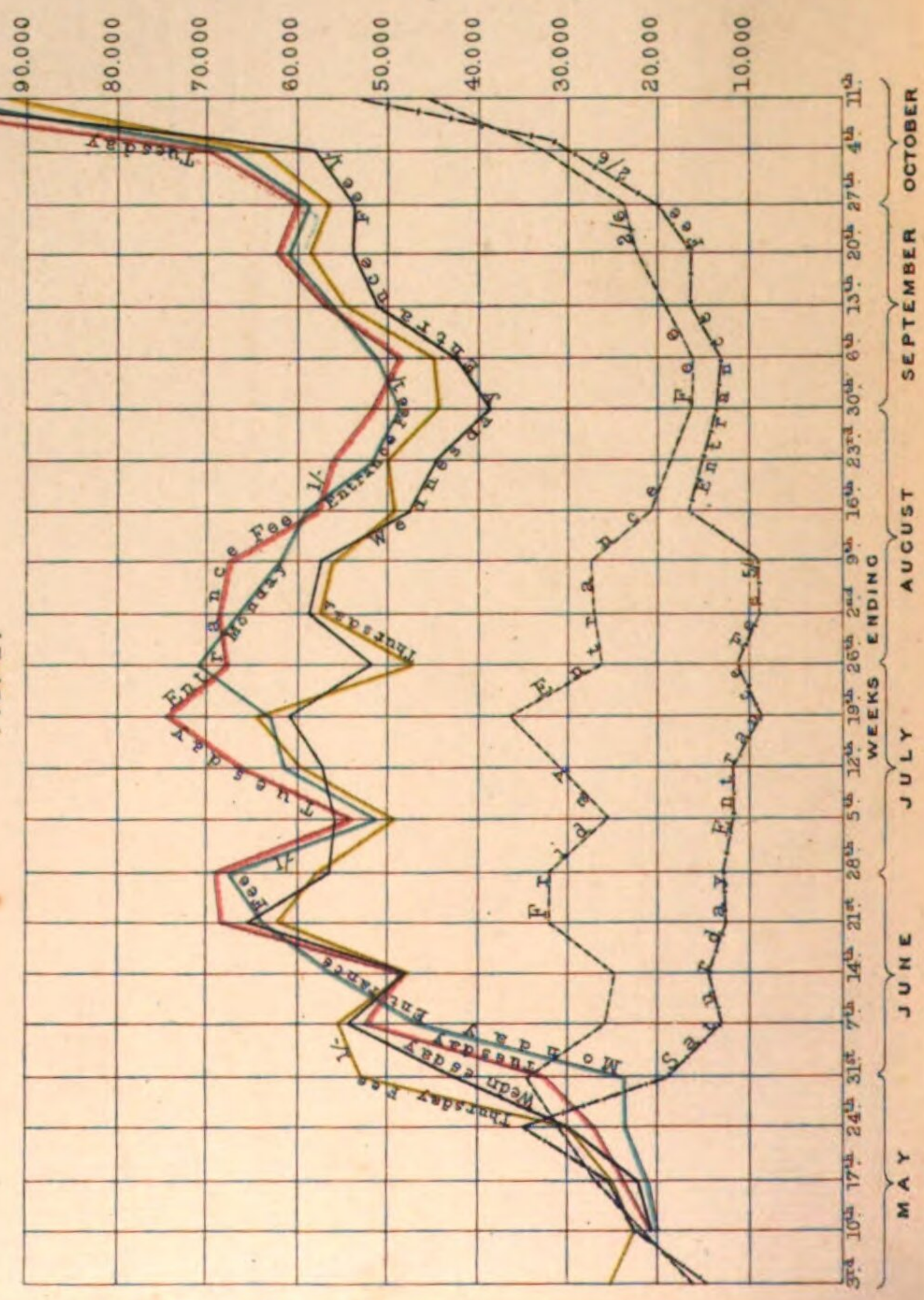


DIAGRAM SHEWING THE RELATIVE FLUCTUATIONS OF DIFFERENT DAYS OF THE WEEK.

FIG. 2.



REFERENCES TO FIG. 1.

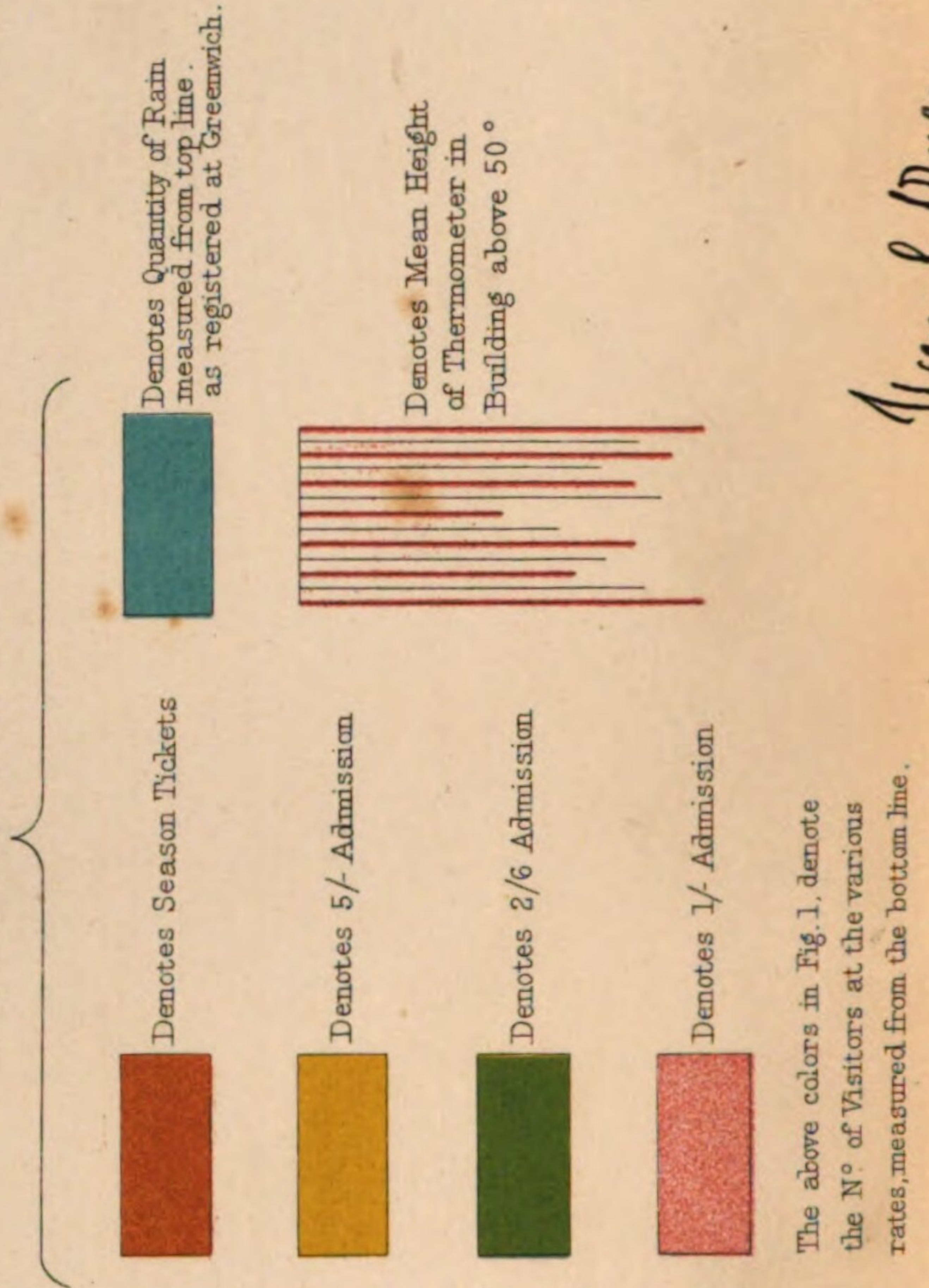
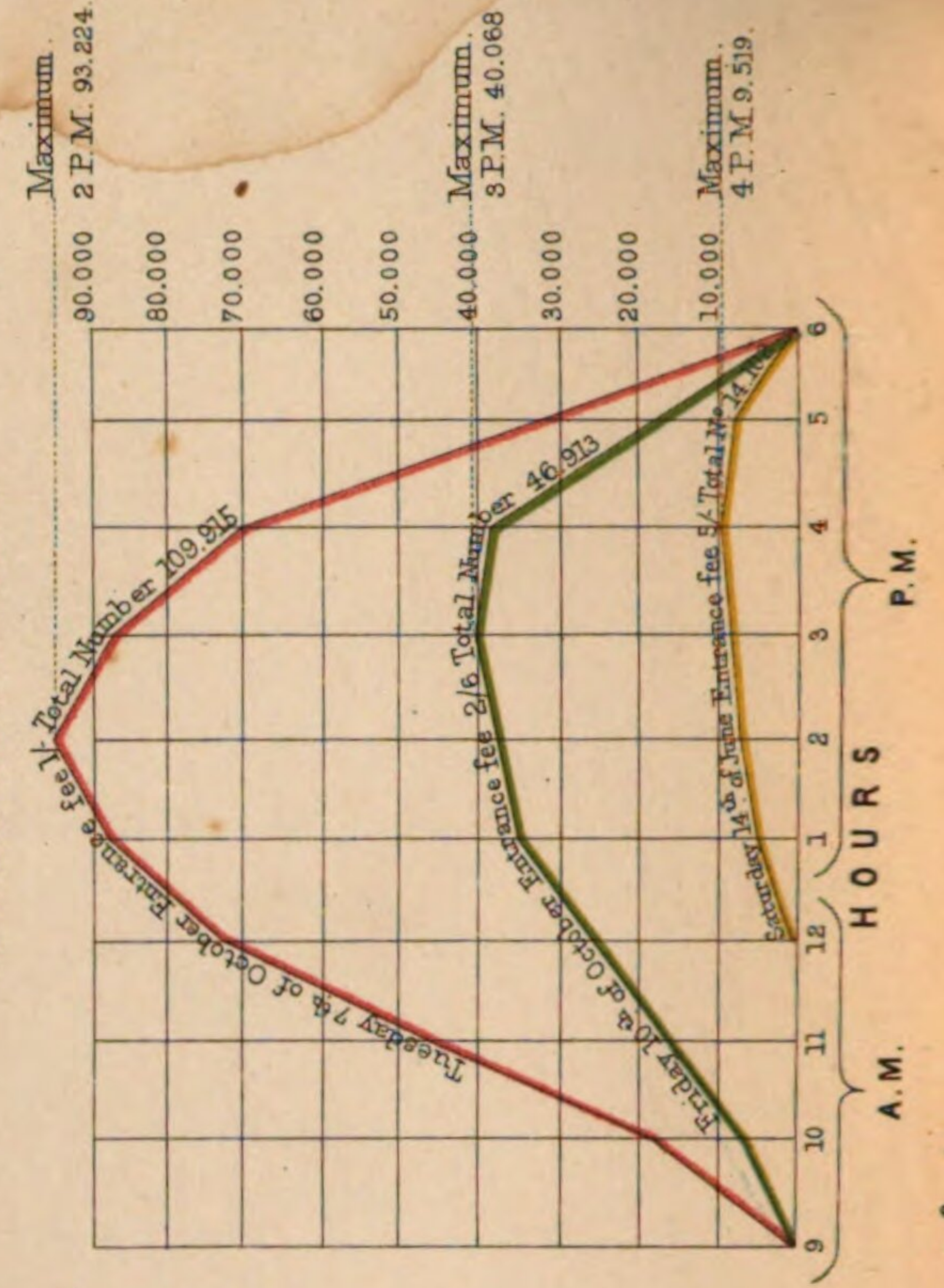


FIG. 3.

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS ACTUALLY IN THE BUILDING AT EVERY HOUR ON THREE SEPARATE DAYS.



28th Feb. 1852.
Henry P. Owen
Captain Royal Eng.

RECEIPTS (WEEKLY).

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APPENDIX No. XVII.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of VISITORS and RECEIPTS on the same DAYS of each successive WEEK.

MONDAYS.							TUESDAYS.						
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.		
				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.					PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
		£.	s. d.						£.	s. d.			
May 5	5/	1,362	19 0	5,452	14,500	19,952	May 6	5/	1,458	10 0	5,834	14,500	20,334
12	5/*	1,597	10 0	6,390	14,500	20,890	13	5/	2,229	10 0	8,918	14,500	23,418
19	5/*	2,345	0 0	9,380	14,500	23,880	20	5/	3,360	15 0	13,443	14,500	27,943
26	1/	920	2 0	18,402	5,000	23,402	27	1/	1,347	17 0	26,957	5,000	31,957
June 2	1/	2,129	1 0	42,581	4,000	46,581	June 3	1/	2,415	2 0	48,302	4,000	52,302
9	1/*	2,436	4 0	48,724	5,480	54,204	10	1/*	2,272	4 0	45,444	4,253	49,697
16	1/	2,854	9 0	57,089	6,680	63,769	17	1/	3,191	2 0	63,822	4,333	68,155
23	1/	3,016	11 0	60,331	7,224	67,555	24	1/	3,186	12 0	63,732	4,662	68,394
30	1/	2,469	16 0	49,396	3,483	52,879	July 1	1/*	2,429	10 0	48,590	2,479	51,069
July 7	1/	2,852	2 0	57,042	4,628	61,670	8	1/*	3,169	5 0	63,385	2,577	65,962
14	1/*	2,957	8 0	59,148	3,546	62,694	15	1/	3,502	1 0	70,041	4,081	74,122
21	1/	3,338	7 0	66,767	3,873	70,640	22	1/	3,236	2 0	64,722	3,439	68,161
28	1/*	3,194	13 0	63,893	3,277	67,170	29	1/	3,308	10 0	66,170	2,866	69,036
Aug. 4	1/	3,006	18 0	60,138	2,493	62,631	Aug. 5	1/	3,236	9 0	64,729	3,340	68,069
11	1/	2,829	19 0	56,599	2,035	58,634	12	1/	2,826	19 0	56,539	2,015	58,554
18	1/	2,506	16 0	50,136	1,389	51,525	19	1/	2,773	16 6	55,476	1,603	57,079
25	1/	2,436	14 0	48,734	287	49,021	26	1/*	2,493	10 0	49,870	1,441	51,311
Sept. 1	1/	2,465	10 0	49,310	924	50,234	Sept. 2	1/*	2,407	15 0	48,155	1,711	49,866
8	1/	2,767	17 0	55,357	1,495	56,852	9	1/	2,795	1 0	55,901	2,114	58,015
15	1/	2,933	10 6	58,670	1,827	60,497	16	1/	3,008	9 0	60,169	2,453	62,622
22	1/	2,863	6 0	57,266	2,098	59,364	23	1/	2,859	7 0	57,187	3,195	60,382
29	1/	3,295	15 0	65,915	2,627	68,542	30	1/*	3,303	4 0	66,064	3,282	69,346
Oct. 6	1/	5,175	16 0	103,516	4,299	107,815	Oct. 7	1/	5,231	10 0	104,630	5,285	109,915
		61,756	3 6	1,150,236	110,165	1,260,401			66,043	0 6	1,208,080	107,629	1,315,709

WEDNESDAYS.							THURSDAYS.						
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.		
				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.					PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
		£.	s. d.						£.	s. d.			
May 7	5/	1,790	15 0	7,163	14,050	21,663	May 1	—	—	—	25,000	—	25,000
14	5/	2,064	15 0	8,259	14,500	22,759	8	5/	2,018	0 0	8,072	14,500	22,572
21	5/†	3,512	5 0	14,049	14,500	28,549	15	5/	2,426	0 0	9,704	14,500	24,204
28	1/	1,869	4 0	37,384	5,000	42,384	22	5/	3,797	11 0	15,190	14,500	29,690
June 4	1/	2,500	16 0	50,016	4,000	54,016	29	1/	2,375	18 0	47,518	5,000	52,518
11	1/	2,160	19 0	43,219	4,535	47,754	June 5	1/*	2,566	17 0	51,337	4,000	55,337
18	1/	2,897	7 0	57,947	4,716	62,663	12	1/*	2,233	7 0	44,667	3,651	48,318
25	1/	2,691	14 0	53,834	4,611	58,445	19	1/	2,984	12 0	59,692	4,171	63,863
July 2	1/	2,363	18 0	47,278	2,121	49,399	26	1/	2,722	10 0	54,450	3,331	57,781
9	1/	2,710	6 0	54,206	3,849	58,055	July 3	1/	2,651	19 0	53,039	2,599	55,638
16	1/	2,910	4 0	58,204	2,422	60,626	10	1/	2,958	0 0	59,160	2,332	61,492
23	1/*	2,438	14 0	48,774	1,825	50,599	17	1/	3,023	5 0	60,465	3,281	63,746
30	1/	2,835	6 0	56,706	1,676	58,382	24	1/*	2,286	1 0	45,721	1,737	47,458
Aug. 6	1/	2,833	4 6	56,664	2,475	59,139	31	1/	2,800	16 0	56,016	1,293	57,309
13	1/	2,264	10 6	45,290	2,527	47,817	Aug. 7	1/	2,859	16 0	57,196	2,922	60,118
20	1/	2,217	8 0	44,348	219	44,567	14	1/	2,386	0 0	47,720	1,732	49,452
27	1/	1,896	1 0	37,921	307	38,228	21	1/	2,470	2 6	49,402	1,080	50,482
Sept. 3	1/	2,080	12 0	41,612	305	41,917	28	1/	2,167	11 0	43,351	894	44,245
10	1/	2,395	5 6	47,905	2,201	50,106	Sept. 4	1/	2,137	18 0	42,758	1,451	44,209
17	1/	2,551	1 0	51,021	2,736	53,757	11	1/	2,637	19 6	52,759	2,068	54,827
24	1/	2,572	12 0	51,452	3,088	54,540	18	1/	2,810	1 6	56,201	2,399	58,600
Oct. 1	1/*	2,830	11 0	56,611	2,460	59,071	25	1/	2,725	14 0	54,514	2,647	57,161
8	1/	5,283	3 0	105,663	4,097	109,760	Oct. 2	1/*	3,080	12 6	61,612	2,686	64,298
		59,670	11 6	1,075,526	98,670	1,174,196	9	1/*	4,344	7 6	86,887	3,926	90,813
									62,464	18 6	1,117,431	121,700	1,239,131

* Wet.

† Derby day.

Return showing the Number of Visitors and Receipts on the same Days of each successive Week—*contd.*

FRIDAYS.						SATURDAYS.					
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS.		
			PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.						£. s. d.			
May 2	£1	560 0 0	560	16,000	16,560	May 3	£1	482 0 0	482	16,000	16,482
9	5/	1,824 10 0	7,298	14,500	21,798	10	5/	1,843 15 0	7,375	14,500	21,875
16	5/	2,556 10 0	10,226	14,500	24,726	17	5/	2,472 5 0	9,889	14,500	24,389
23	5/†	4,095 10 0	16,383	14,500	30,882	24	5/	5,078 0 0	20,312	14,500	34,812
30	2/6	2,839 9 0	22,716	12,000	34,716	31	5/	1,770 15 0	7,083	12,000	19,083
June 6	2/6	2,558 11 0	20,468	5,666	26,134	June 7	5/	1,523 15 0	6,095	6,891	12,986
13	2/6	2,206 5 0	17,650	6,870	24,520	14	5/	1,634 17 0	6,539	7,563	14,102
20	2/6	2,819 4 6	22,553	9,281	31,834	21	5/	1,674 10 0	6,698	6,034	12,732
27	2/6	2,969 6 0	23,754	5,279	29,033	28	5/	1,590 16 0	6,363	5,138	11,501
July 4	2/6	2,592 2 6	20,737	5,270	26,007	July 5	5/	1,565 15 0	6,263	5,484	11,747
11	2/6	3,145 17 6	25,167	4,900	30,067	12	5/	1,589 15 0	6,359	4,822	11,181
18	2/6	3,762 7 6	30,099	5,239	35,338	19	5/*	1,360 15 0	5,443	3,884	9,327
25	2/6	2,984 0 0	23,872	3,010	26,882	26	5/	1,478 0 0	5,912	4,487	10,399
Aug. 1	2/6	2,852 2 6	22,817	4,080	26,897	Aug. 2	5/	1,324 9 0	5,298	4,427	9,725
8	2/6†	1,920 11 6	15,365	3,101	18,466	9	2/6	1,584 15 0	12,678	5,670	18,348
15	2/6	2,151 7 0	17,211	3,650	20,861	16	2/6	1,592 7 6	12,739	4,002	16,741
22	2/6	1,957 12 6	15,661	2,317	17,978	23	2/6	1,434 17 6	11,479	3,429	14,908
29	2/6*	1,559 17 6	12,479	3,111	15,590	30	2/6	1,306 15 0	10,454	2,598	13,052
Sept. 5	2/6	1,593 7 6	12,747	2,979	15,726	Sept. 6	2/6	1,198 15 0	9,590	3,082	12,672
12	2/6	1,890 0 0	15,120	2,839	17,959	13	2/6	1,451 15 0	11,614	4,659	16,273
19	2/6	2,227 2 0	17,817	3,671	21,488	20	2/6	1,604 13 0	12,837	4,529	17,366
26	2/6	2,415 15 0	19,326	4,368	23,694	27	2/6	1,852 2 6	14,817	5,419	20,236
Oct. 3	2/6	3,354 3 0	26,833	5,218	32,051	Oct. 4	2/6	2,862 14 0	22,902	7,738	30,640
10	2/6	4,914 1 6	39,312	7,601	46,913	11	2/6	4,845 13 6	38,765	14,296	53,061
		61,749 13 0	456,170	159,950	616,120			45,123 15 0	257,986	175,652	433,638

* Wet.

† Oaks day.

‡ Parliament prorogued.

JAMES J. WADE.

REMARKS.

To understand the amount of reliance which can be placed upon the above return, it will be well to explain the nature of the data upon which it is formed.

The amount received at the doors, and therefore the number of persons paying, on each day, may be taken as perfectly accurate, as every precaution was necessarily taken in checking it by means explained elsewhere.

After the 5th June, the increasing number of visitors having become a subject of considerable public interest, the Executive Committee requested the Police to take measures to count the number of persons coming in and going out. Deducting the number of persons paying each day from the total number entering, the residue gives a fair approximation to the number of people who made use of Season Tickets. It is true that this mode of estimating includes with Season Ticket-holders, some of the staff, jurors, press, exhibitors, attendants, &c., who had free admission; but the greater number of these came in before the doors were open to the public, and were not counted by the Police; and in general, if known to have business in the building, they were not counted, at whatever hour they came in.

From the opening until the 5th June, the number of visits with Season Tickets is only conjectural and the total number of visitors on each day must therefore be considered in the same light.

Comparing together the visits on different days of the week with equal payments, it appears that during the days on which the entrance was five shillings:—

On three Mondays	the number of visitors was	64,722,	average	21,574
On three Tuesdays	„	71,695	„	23,898
On three Wednesdays	„	72,971	„	24,323
On three Thursdays	„	76,466	„	25,488
On three Fridays	„	77,406	„	25,802
On three Saturdays	„	81,076	„	27,025

This proportion is, however, not much to be depended upon, as the apprehension of the public acting in different directions rendered the number of visitors in the early part of the first week unnaturally low, and that in the latter part of the third week unnaturally high. The number also of sums from which the average is struck is too small to get rid of these causes of error.

The comparison of the four shilling days of twenty successive weeks will give more reliable results:—

On twenty Mondays the number of visitors was	1,195,679, average	59,783
On twenty Tuesdays	1,244,014	62,200
On twenty Wednesdays	1,101,225	55,061
On twenty Thursdays	1,137,665	56,883

In comparing the receipts at different rates of payment, it appears that on—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2 days, at 1l., the sum received was	1,042	0	0, average	521	0	0
28 days, at 5s.	61,347	7	0	2,191	0	0
30 days, at 2s. 6d.	72,447	11	0	2,414	17	0
80 days, at 1s.	221,971	3	0	2,774	12	0
Total Receipts at doors	356,808	1	0			

In comparing the number of visits at the different rates it appears that—

During 141 days	773,766 entered with Season Tickets, average per day	5,473
2 ,,	1,042 paid 1l.	521
28 ,,	245,389 paid 5s.	8,763
30 ,,	579,579 paid 2s. 6d.	19,319
80 ,,	4,439,419 paid 1s.	55,493
	6,039,195 total number entering the Building.	

The sale of Season Tickets commenced on the 26th February, and continued until the 31st July, at the original rate of 3l. 3s. for a gentleman's ticket and 2l. 2s. for a lady's. After the 31st July the rates were reduced to 1l. 10s. and 1l. respectively, though but few were sold. The following was the total number sold:—

	£.	s.	d.
13,359 tickets, at 3l. 3s., yielded	42,080	17	0
11,927 ,, at 2l. 2s. ,,	25,046	14	0
135 ,, at 1l. 10s. ,,	202	10	0
184 ,, at 1l. ,,	184	0	0
25,605	67,514	1	0

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

RETURN of SCHOOLS reported to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE as having entered the Building.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
No record of date.	St. Paul's, Covent Garden -	National - - -	300	4,093
	Mortlake - - - -	" - - - -	40	
	Charlton - - - -	" - - - -	60	
	Eltham - - - -	" - - - -	70	
	Harrow-on-the-Hill - -	- - - -	40	
	Spitalfields - - - -	Jews' Infant - -	150	
	- - - -	Foundling Hospital -	80	
	St. Michael's, Stockwell -	- - - -	70	
	Greenwich - - - -	Royal Naval - -	457	
	Argyll, Bath and Bristol -	Mr. Jay's - - -	150	
	Westminster and Highgate -	Infant - - - -	600	
	Christ's Hospital - - -	- - - -	900	
	St. Olave's - - - -	- - - -	315	
	Strand-on-the-Green - -	- - - -	60	
	Maidenhead - - - -	- - - -	152	
	Trinity St. Giles - - -	- - - -	40	
	Chiswick - - - -	National - - - -	52	
	Reading - - - -	- - - -	67	
	Parker Street, Drury Lane -	- - - -	40	
	- - - -	Jewish Orphan Asylum.	150	
	- - - -	St. Ann's - - - -	300	
	Hastings - - - -	National - - - -	*	
July 9	Harpenden - - - -	British - - - -	16	144
"	St. Andrew's, Somersetshire	- - - -	*	
"	Bancroft - - - -	- - - -	128	
10	St. Olave's - - - -	- - - -	230	408
"	St. Mary's, Strand - -	- - - -	115	
"	Bloomsbury - - - -	French - - - -	20	
"	Chiswick - - - -	- - - -	43	
14	- - - -	Duke of York's -	380	450
"	St. Martin's - - - -	- - - -	50	
"	Hackney - - - -	Dr. Smith's Sunday -	20	
15	Tooting - - - -	- - - -	34	232
"	- - - -	Foundling - - -	69	
"	Soho - - - -	Jews' Infant - -	19	
"	Clumping - - - -	- - - -	28	
"	Quebec Chapel - - - -	- - - -	18	
"	Haverling - - - -	National - - - -	27	
"	Beddington, Surrey - -	- - - -	37	
16	- - - -	Welch - - - -	193	
"	Hampstead - - - -	- - - -	12	
"	Farringdon Within - -	- - - -	8	
"	St. James', Worship Street -	- - - -	13	1,390
"	Clerkenwell - - - -	Charity - - - -	203	
"	Greenwich - - - -	Union - - - -	180	
"	- - - -	Licensed Victuallers'	130	
"	St. Andrew, Holborn - -	- - - -	183	
"	Sevenoaks, Kent - - -	- - - -	25	
"	Farnham - - - -	- - - -	32	
"	Haver Hill - - - -	Orphan - - - -	183	
"	Farnham † - - - -	- - - -	100	
"	Aldersgate Ward, City †	- - - -	114	
"	St. Michael's, Strand -	- - - -	14	

* Number uncertain

† By Bishop of Winchester.

‡ By Sir John Cass.

SCHOOLS.

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Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
July 17	Romford - - - -	British - - - -	131	385
"	Brentford - - - -	" - - - -	134	
"	Old Alresford, Hampshire -	" - - - -	32	
"	- - - -	Life Guards' - - -	25	
"	Edgeware - - - -	- - - -	15	
"	Crayford† - - - -	- - - -	28	
"	Hoxton - - - -	- - - -	20	113
18	- - - -	Caledonian - - -	-	
21	Kew - - - -	Her Majesty's - - -	50	
"	- - - -	Ragged - - - -	36	168
"	Springfield, Essex - - -	- - - -	82	
"	- - - -	Duke of York's Training.	*	
22	- - - -	Foundling Orphan -	90	169
"	Christ Church - - - -	- - - -	54	
"	Essex - - - -	- - - -	25	
23	Hampstead - - - -	Ashler - - - -	20	456
"	Colnbrook - - - -	Charity - - - -	54	
"	Dartford - - - -	Union - - - -	54	
"	Cripplegate-within - - -	- - - -	102	
"	Croydon - - - -	National - - - -	103	
"	Longstock, Hampshire -	- - - -	25	
"	Kensington - - - -	British - - - -	98	
24	Richmond - - - -	National - - - -	154	780
"	Croydon - - - -	British - - - -	38	
"	Christ Church - - - -	- - - -	27	
"	Kingston - - - -	Union† - - - -	50	
"	- - - -	Sailors' Orphan -	17	
"	Wimbledon - - - -	National - - - -	109	
"	Hornsey - - - -	" - - - -	130	
"	Kensington - - - -	St. Mary Abbot's -	194	
"	Uxbridge - - - -	- - - -	28	
"	St. John's - - - -	National - - - -	33	
28	Windsor Park - - - -	Queen's - - - -	45	132
"	Wells Street - - - -	National - - - -	40	
"	- - - -	Coloured Orphan -	26	
"	Hackney - - - -	Sunday - - - -	21	
29	Hanwell - - - -	National - - - -	64	234
"	Richmond - - - -	Sunday - - - -	*	
"	Aldersgate - - - -	- - - -	110	
"	Battersea - - - -	- - - -	31	
"	St. Margaret's Hospital -	- - - -	29	
30	St. Sepulchre Church - -	- - - -	41	1,123
"	Whitechurch, Oxfordshire -	Charity - - - -	33	
"	Oakham - - - -	- - - -	22	
"	All Saints, St. John's Wood	Sunday - - - -	45	
"	Great Marlow - - - -	- - - -	116	
"	Banstead, Surrey - - -	- - - -	48	
"	St. Paul's, Wilton Place -	- - - -	25	
"	- - - -	Commercial Travellers'	122	
"	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields -	- - - -	286	
"	Chelmsford - - - -	- - - -	240	
"	Newmarket - - - -	- - - -	57	
"	Walton-on-Thames - - -	- - - -	26	
"	Denham - - - -	- - - -	30	
"	- - - -	Royal Military Asylum	32	

* Number uncertain.

† By Rev. Mr. Creighton.

‡ Inmates.

S 2

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
July 31	Kensington - - - -	British - - - -	50	81
"	Norwood - - - -	Convent - - - -	31	
"	St. Mary's, Hammersmith -	- - - -	*	
"	St. George's-in-the-East -	- - - -	*	
Aug. 1	Marylebone† - - - -	- - - -	-	128
4	Christ Church, St. Pancras	- - - -	60	103
"	Tunbridge Wells - - - -	Sunday - - - -	43	
5	Sunbridge - - - -	" - - - -	21	
"	Wolverton, Bucks‡ - - -	- - - -	170	
"	Croydon - - - -	British - - - -	36	387
"	All Saints - - - -	- - - -	160	
6	Windsor - - - -	National - - - -	45	
"	Windsor§ - - - -	Free - - - -	70	
"	Clewer, near Windsor	- - - -	50	643
"	Slough¶ - - - -	Charity - - - -	69	
"	Kensington†† - - - -	British - - - -	43	
"	Burlington - - - -	- - - -	23	
"	Abbotts Langley - - - -	- - - -	61	589
"	Putney - - - -	- - - -	33	
"	Ickleford, Herts - - - -	- - - -	53	
"	Putney - - - -	Watermen's - - -	26	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - - -	- - - -	30	213
"	Slough - - - -	National - - - -	30	
"	Waltham, Essex - - - -	- - - -	35	
"	Richmond - - - -	Free - - - -	12	
"	North Crag, Kent - - - -	- - - -	*	510
"	Horton, Huntingdon - - -	- - - -	*	
"	Peterborough - - - -	- - - -	20	
"	Putney - - - -	St Martin's Charity	26	
"	Richmond - - - -	Charity - - - -	17	589
7	Palestine Place - - - -	Hebrew - - - -	20	
"	Westminster - - - -	Rev. James Parkins'	19	
"	St. James's - - - -	National - - - -	18	
"	Deptford Creek - - - -	- - - -	55	
"	St. George's, Middlesex -	- - - -	105	213
"	Bromley - - - -	- - - -	30	
"	Haverstock Hill - - - -	Orphan Working -	250	
"	Langbourne - - - -	- - - -	60	
"	Reading, near Chelmsford -	- - - -	32	510
11	Aylesbury - - - -	Charity - - - -	32	
"	Henley - - - -	- - - -	53	
"	Broadstairs - - - -	- - - -	58	
"	Bread Street Ward - - -	- - - -	70	
12	Kentish Town - - - -	National - - - -	67	213
"	Pentonville - - - -	" - - - -	42	
"	Handley - - - -	" - - - -	72	
"	Cheame - - - -	" - - - -	91	
"	Hackney - - - -	Union - - - -	72	510
"	Deptford - - - -	- - - -	75	
"	Isleworth - - - -	British - - - -	78	
"	Great Greenford - - - -	Charity - - - -	13	

* Number uncertain.
† By Mr. M'Connell.
‡ By Mr. Carter.
.†† By J. Davis, Esq.

† By Sir B. Hall.
§ By Mr. Stevenson.
¶ By Mr. Tooke.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Aug. 13	Camberwell - - -	British - - -	121	428
"	North London - - -	" - - -	46	
"	Stamford Street - - -	Benevolent Society - - -	66	
"	Kensington - - -	British - - -	82	
"	Ewell, Surrey - - -	National - - -	57	
"	Kensington - - -	St. Mary Abbots - - -	56	
14	Carshalton - - -	National - - -	63	781
"	Croydon - - -	Friends' - - -	188	
"	Teddington - - -	- - -	133	
"	Tottenham - - -	- - -	72	
"	St. James's - - -	- - -	72	
"	St. Thomas's - - -	Charter House - - -	40	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - - -	- - -	18	
"	Stratford - - -	National - - -	104	
"	Billingsgate Ward - - -	- - -	57	
"	Stepney - - -	Union - - -	34	
18	Hampstead - - -	- - -	24	180
"	Vintry Ward - - -	- - -	84	
"	West Clandon, Guildford - - -	- - -	39	
"	Goodman's Fields - - -	German and English - - -	33	
19	Spitalfields - - -	National & Parochial - - -	104	133
"	Sussex - - -	Charles's Sunday - - -	29	
20	Upper Tooting - - -	National - - -	64	
"	St. Peter's, Stepney - - -	Sunday - - -	31	404
"	St. George's, Hanover Square - - -	- - -	246	
"	Clapham Rise - - -	British Orphan - - -	63	
21	- - -	Jews' Free - - -	55	
"	Aldgate Ward - - -	Charity - - -	78	
"	Harp Alley - - -	British - - -	15	
"	Sloane Street, Chelsea - - -	National - - -	50	2,052
"	Clapham Rise - - -	British Orphan - - -	39	
"	Hammersmith - - -	Charity - - -	150	
"	Putney - - -	National - - -	40	
"	- - -	Benevolent Society's - - -	70	
"	Woolwich - - -	- - -	1,555	
25	- - -	Blue Coat - - -	-	30
26	St. Peter's - - -	- - -	160	
"	Hurstperpoint, Sussex - - -	- - -	13	173
27	St. George's, Hanover Square - - -	- - -	24	
"	Battersea - - -	British - - -	29	
"	Fish Street Hill - - -	" - - -	35	
"	Kentish Town - - -	" - - -	41	
"	Cannon Street East - - -	Commercial - - -	36	
"	Gravel Pit - - -	- - -	26	191
28	- - -	Hebrew - - -	27	
"	Deptford - - -	- - -	51	
"	All Saints, Oxford Street - - -	- - -	55	
"	Castle Baynard Ward - - -	- - -	30	
"	Hampton - - -	Free - - -	51	
"	Bermondsey - - -	- - -	102	
"	Kent Road - - -	Deaf and Dumb - - -	20	
"	Red Cross Street, Cripplegate - - -	Lady Hallis' - - -	157	
"	Bishopsgate Ward - - -	Green Coat - - -	71	
"	Hendon, Middlesex - - -	Charity - - -	100	
"	Greenwich - - -	Roan's Charity - - -	179	
"	" - - -	Trinity - - -	60	
"	" - - -	Blue Coat - - -	27	
"	" - - -	National - - -	100	
"	Guildford Street, Russell Sq. - - -	- - -	25	
				1,055

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 1	Chelsea Hospital - - -	- - -	36	156
"	Burlington - - -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Ramsgate -	- - -	85	
2	Hillingdon - - -	National - - -	103	254
"	Cirencester - - -	Blue and Yellow Charity.	122	
"	Road House, Stroud - -	Mr. Horne's - -	19	
"	East Keswick, Yorkshire -	Lawrence - - -	10	789
3	St. John's Wood - - -	Private - - -	15	
"	Fleet Street - - -	Neal's Foundation -	12	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	25	
"	Wandsworth - - -	British - - -	95	
"	Lamb's Conduit Street -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	National - - -	100	
"	Homerton - - -	Sunday - - -	19	
"	North Cray, Kent - -	Charity - - -	52	
"	Arundel - - -	Duke of Norfolk's -	55	
"	Abbey - - -	British - - -	390	
"	Craven Chapel - - -	,, - - -	7	
4	Hind Street - - -	,, - - -	71	508
"	Christ Church, Bloomsbury	National - - -	21	
"	Woolwich - - -	Trinity Episcopal -	122	
"	Kilburn - - -	National - - -	54	
"	Kensington - - -	,, - - -	113	
"	Isleworth - - -	Union - - -	13	
"	Weybridge - - -	National - - -	38	
"	Norwood - - -	Free - - -	33	
"	Walworth - - -	National - - -	43	
5	- - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	23
8	Brighton - - -	British - - -	-	42
9	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	36	144
"	Chelsea Hospital - - -	Normal - - -	36	
"	Elstree, Edgeware - - -	- - -	23	
"	Bristol - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	39	
"	Clapham - - -	Mr. Noulson's -	10	
10	Curzon Street, Mayfair -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Southwark -	Catholic - - -	53	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	22	
"	Wilton, near Salisbury, Wilts	Free - - -	19	
"	Ealing Grove - - -	Charity - - -	60	
"	Chelsea - - -	Trinity - - -	55	394
"	St. Mary's, Newington -	Parochial - - -	52	
"	Harrow - - -	Sunday - - -	9	
"	Carlton House - - -	- - -	16	
"	Vauxhall Square - - -	Charity - - -	16	
"	Brixton - - -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	38	
11	London - - -	St. Ann's Society -	61	
"	City of London - - -	National - - -	47	
"	Rochester - - -	Union - - -	79	
"	Watford - - -	Charity - - -	63	
"	Great Stanmore - - -	National - - -	49	
"	Lambeth - - -	Parochial - - -	46	
"	Hors - - -	,, - - -	56	
"	Woodford, Essex - - -	National - - -	56	
"	St. Ann's, Soho - - -	- - -	*	
"	St. Mary's, Barnes - - -	- - -	66	821
"	Charter Lane - - -	- - -	56	
"	St. Saviour's Parish - -	Lady Newcom -	26	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - -	216	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 15	Bedminster - - - -	National - - - -	12	223
"	St. James's, Holloway - -	- - - -	61	
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	- - - -	60	
"	Hertford - - - -	Mr. Pearson's - - -	15	
"	Cirencester, Gloucester -	British - - - -	60	
"	Wormwood Street, City -	- - - -	15	
16	St. George's, Bloomsbury -	- - - -	292	587
"	Christ Church - - - -	Ramsgate - - - -	24	
"	Kingston - - - -	Charity - - - -	32	
"	Clapham - - - -	National - - - -	206	
"	Kingston - - - -	Public - - - -	33	
17	Cripplegate Chapel - -	Domestic Mission -	42	1,239
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	" " " -	13	
"	Albany Street, Regent's Park	British - - - -	61	
"	Woolwich - - - -	Royal Artillery -	218	
"	- - - -	Female Orphan -	163	
"	Epsom - - - -	National - - - -	26	
"	Twickenham - - - -	" " " -	107	
"	Christ Church, Surrey -	Parochial - - - -	68	
"	Crown Court, Covent Garden	- - - -	397	
"	Blackfriars Road - - - -	Christ Church - -	144	
18	Deptford - - - -	Dean Stanhope's -	73	
"	Lambeth - - - -	Union - - - -	58	
"	Brixton - - - -	British - - - -	46	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - - -	196	
"	Villa Real - - - -	Jewish - - - -	24	
"	Wandsworth - - - -	National - - - -	155	
"	Albany Place - - - -	- - - -	64	
"	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields -	- - - -	25	
"	Hampton Wick - - - -	Dr. Lynn - - - -	74	
"	Westminster - - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	106	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Union - - - -	131	
"	City of London - - - -	National - - - -	101	
"	Colchester - - - -	British - - - -	99	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Tabernacle - - -	122	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Parish - - - -	95	
"	Frome, Somerset - - - -	Private - - - -	19	
"	Hayes - - - -	National - - - -	43	
"	Trowbridge, Somerset -	Wesleyan and Baptist Sunday.	1,000	
"	Bradford, Somerset - -	Charity - - - -	53	2,989
"	Wortley, Somerset - -	" " " -	45	
"	Nancy, Somerset - -	" " " -	28	
"	Frome, Somerset - -	Blue Coat - - - -	25	
"	West Ashton, Somerset -	National - - - -	195	
"	Charles St., Westminster Rd.	New Jerusalem -	46	
"	Romsey, Hants - - - -	Nowes' Charity -	34	
"	Elstree, Herts - - - -	National - - - -	20	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Heralds' - - - -	12	
"	Spitalfields - - - -	Domestic Mission -	30	
"	St. Paul's, Covent Garden -	- - - -	15	
"	Clapham Park - - - -	Mr. Long's - - -	12	
"	Cuckfield, Sussex - - -	National - - - -	10	
"	Blackfriars Road - - - -	Christchurch - - -	10	
"	Lisson Grove - - - -	St. Paul's - - - -	23	
19	- - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	301
22	Willesden - - - -	- - - -	113	
"	St. Dunstan's - - - -	- - - -	68	
"	Brighton - - - -	- - - -	41	
"	- - - -	Ashton's Charity -	30	
"	Ebeley, Gloucester - - -	- - - -	26	
"	Shenley, Herts - - - -	National - - - -	23	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 23	Denmark Hill - - -	St. Matthew's - -	39	339
"	Stockwell - - -	National - - -	73	
"	Cromer Street - - -	British - - -	24	
"	Harlow, Essex - - -	- - -	26	
"	- - -	Barnard and Smoberts - -	87	
"	Kensall Green - - -	National - - -	22	
"	New Ormond St., Queen Sq. - -	St. John's Servant - -	22	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	
"	Southampton - - -	National - - -	22	
24	St. Pancras - - -	Parochial - - -	46	1,386
"	Brook Street - - -	Ragged & Industrial - -	57	
"	Hertshaw - - -	Free Grammar and National. - -	411	
"	Queenhithe Ward, Thames St. - -	- - -	37	
"	Hounslow - - -	National - - -	102	
"	Southwark - - -	Wesleyan - - -	119	
"	Bristol - - -	Blue Coat - - -	92	
"	Croydon Street, Marylebone - -	Industrial - - -	10	
"	Chapel Street, Cripplegate - -	Domestic Mission - -	46	
"	St. John's - - -	Female Servant - -	74	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	1,386
"	St. Barnabas - - -	Pimlico - - -	16	
"	Greenwich - - -	Royal Naval - - -	352	
25	Christ's Church, Chelsea - -	National - - -	66	
"	- - -	Brewers' - - -	57	
"	Wandsworth - - -	Industry - - -	36	
"	Crayford, Kent - - -	National - - -	20	
"	Battersea - - -	British - - -	16	
"	Wandsworth - - -	National - - -	35	
"	Bow Road - - -	St. George's - - -	122	
"	Trent Church, East Barnet - -	- - -	18	
"	Little Guildford Street - -	National - - -	82	
"	Bermondsey - - -	Parochial - - -	67	1,386
"	Romford - - -	National - - -	162	
"	Stepney, Ratcliffe, and Mile End Old Town. - -	- - -	178	
"	St. Mark's, Windsor - - -	- - -	18	
"	Barnet - - -	National - - -	98	
"	Grafton Street, Fitzroy Sq. - -	- - -	12	
"	Windsor - - -	British - - -	104	
"	St. Bride's, Fleet Street - -	- - -	35	
"	Notting Hill - - -	National - - -	197	
"	Paddington - - -	Ragged - - -	63	
29	- - -	- - -	8	87
"	- - -	Sailors' Orphan - -	32	
"	Homerton Chapel - - -	- - -	35	
"	Hackney - - -	Industry - - -	12	
30	Amersham - - -	British - - -	50	
"	Marylebone Street - - -	Catholic - - -	21	
"	Hoddesden, Herts - - -	British - - -	32	
"	Henley - - -	National - - -	59	
"	St. Laurence, Ramsgate - -	- - -	28	
"	Hackney - - -	Pembury - - -	62	
"	Hever, Kent - - -	- - -	14	266
Oct. 1	St. Pancras - - -	- - -	122	
"	St. Clement Danes - - -	- - -	112	
"	St. George's, Chelsea - - -	- - -	78	
"	Dalston - - -	Industry - - -	12	
"	Edmonton - - -	Latimer's - - -	42	
"	St. Leonard's, Bromley - -	National - - -	73	
"	West Hackney - - -	- - -	43	
"	Long Lane - - -	Mr. Baylis's - - -	20	
"	Woodhill, Hatfield, Herts - -	- - -	12	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 1	St. John's Wood - - -	Miss Hurst's - - -	10	524
2	Westminster Chapel - - -	- - -	423	
"	St. Matthew's, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell.	- - -	31	
"	Wilts - - - - -	Colonel Buckley's - - -	10	
"	Field Lane - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	43	
"	East Greenwich - - - - -	" - - - - -	24	
"	Barnes Workhouse - - - - -	" - - - - -	25	
"	Tottenham - - - - -	Free - - - - -	43	
"	Dalston - - - - -	Industry - - - - -	12	
"	Stoke Newington - - - - -	Parochial - - - - -	60	
"	East Ham - - - - -	National - - - - -	37	
"	Merton, Surrey - - - - -	" - - - - -	36	
"	St. Luke's Workhouse - - - - -	- - - - -	59	
"	Foot's Cray, Kent - - - - -	Sunday and National - - - - -	73	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	Wesleyan - - - - -	106	
"	Twickenham Church - - - - -	- - - - -	106	
"	Ealing - - - - -	National - - - - -	21	
"	Bayswater Chapel - - - - -	Sunday - - - - -	20	
"	Christ Church, Maida Hill - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	20	
"	Langley, Middlesex - - - - -	National - - - - -	23	
"	Warminster, Wilts - - - - -	British - - - - -	21	
"	Bradford, Wilts - - - - -	" - - - - -	15	
"	Huntsworth Mews - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	32	
"	George St., Lisson Grove - - - - -	" - - - - -	32	
"	Grotto Passage - - - - -	" - - - - -	14	
"	Foster Street, City - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Westminster Refuge - - - - -	" - - - - -	35	
"	New Cut - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Dolphin Court - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Union Mews - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Portland Town - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Harp Alley - - - - -	British - - - - -	10	
"	Bristol - - - - -	Mr. Phiblipart's - - - - -	20	
"	Polygon, Clarendon Square - - - - -	- - - - -	124	
"	Bletchingley † - - - - -	- - - - -	18	
4	Blackheath - - - - -	National - - - - -	-	1,549 58
6	Hammersmith - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	10	
"	Denham, Bucks - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	Headbourne Worthy, Hants - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	24	
"	Edward's Mews - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	17	
"	Turk's-Head Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	19	
"	Gray's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	11	
"	Spicer Street - - - - -	" - - - - -	18	
"	Palestine Place - - - - -	Hebrew - - - - -	51	
"	Gravel Pit, Homerton - - - - -	- - - - -	13	
"	Hampshire - - - - -	Union - - - - -	50	
"	Devonport Dock-Yard - - - - -	Orphan - - - - -	12	
"	Norwood - - - - -	Convent - - - - -	28	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	37	
"	St. John's, Waterloo - - - - -	- - - - -	13	
7	Ipswich - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	143	323
"	Broad Hill - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	30	
"	Cornhill Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	100	
"	Red Hill - - - - -	- - - - -	56	
"	Hanwell - - - - -	Free - - - - -	10	
"	Bloomsbury - - - - -	" - - - - -	52	
"	Harrow Hill - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	St. Mark's, North Audley Street.	- - - - -	76	
"	Westminster Workhouse - - - - -	- - - - -	12	499

† Party of 18 aged people, whose united ages amount to 1,141 years. By Rector and Gentlemen of Bletchingley.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 8	Fulham - - - - -	Union - - - - -	101	
"	Runslip, Middlesex - - -	National - - - - -	22	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	" - - - - -	21	
"	All Saints, Spitalfields - -	Sunday - - - - -	69	
"	Kensington - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	13	
"	Meal's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	26	
"	Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Road.	" - - - - -	24	
"	Camden Town - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	35	
"	St. John's - - - - -	Servants' - - - - -	16	
"	Christ's Hospital, Ipswich -	- - - - -	24	
"	Abingdon, Berks - - - - -	British and Foreign -	165	
"	Nottingham - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	18	
"	St. Luke's, Lambeth - - -	Ragged - - - - -	25	
"	St. John's - - - - -	" - - - - -	20	
"	Chelsea - - - - -	National - - - - -	30	
"	Brompton - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Marylebone Workhouse - -	- - - - -	258	
"	Fulham Workhouse - - - -	- - - - -	101	
"	Charterhouse - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	14	
"	Chester - - - - -	Training College - -	77	
"	Adelphi Chapel - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	28	
"	- - - - -	King William's Ragged	28	
"	Enfield - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	30	
"	Lambeth - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	52	
"	Hornsey - - - - -	" - - - - -	54	
"	Old Kent Road - - - - -	British - - - - -	42	
"	All Saints, Stepney - - -	- - - - -	157	
"	Harrow-on-the-Hill - - -	Charity - - - - -	35	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	32	
				1,527
9	Pentonville - - - - -	National - - - - -	43	
"	Westbourne Green - - - -	- - - - -	42	
"	South Hackney - - - - -	Parochial - - - - -	53	
				138
	Total 493 Schools - - - - -	- - - - -	-	34,910
	Nine schools marked (*), numbers not recorded, probable number - - - - -	- - - - -	-	630
	Total number of children in schools - - -	- - -	-	35,540

W. MURRAY, *Superintendent of Doorkeepers.*

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT of VISCOUNT CANNING on presenting the AWARDS of the JURIES to the ROYAL COMMISSION, and the REPLY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HAVING had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners the Reports of the several Juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the Principle upon which, by the authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Juries were constituted.

The various Subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into Thirty Classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for Single Juries, and were therefore divided into Sub-Juries. This increased the number of Acting Juries to Thirty-four.

Each of these Thirty-four Juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of Foreigners. The British Jurors were selected by Her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign Jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

In the event of a Jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of Associates. These Associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the Jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as Jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any Jury.

Each Jury was superintended by a Chairman, chosen from its number by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Deputy-Chairman and the Reporter were elected by the Jurors themselves.

Such was the constitution of the Thirty-four Juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six Groups, each Group consisting of such Juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a Jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled Group of which that Jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was that none of the many Foreign Nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular Jury.

Each Group of Juries received the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and of a Special Commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the Juries composing the Group.

It was further determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners that the Chairmen of the Juries, consisting of British subjects and of Foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a Council; and that the duties of the Council should be, to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, the different Prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the Juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the Jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual Exhibitors. They had also decided that the Prizes should consist in three Medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three Medals by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to Her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the Medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets and other elements of merit being

taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this Medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the Groups.

In regard to the other and larger Medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent: and they further suggested that this Medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen upon the recommendation of a Jury, supported by its Group.

The principle thus described met the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a Minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the Foreign Jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two Medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the Council Medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for Exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the Prize Medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council Medal; without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council Medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its Class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council Medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize Medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended, and more important, than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the List of Awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the Juries have succeeded in doing justice to the Exhibitors of every Nation and Class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the Juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the Prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the Exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognizing no distinction of Nation.

It is gratifying to add that the Jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the Juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of Prize Medals awarded is 2,918. The number of Council Medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one Medal of either denomination has been allotted to one Exhibitor in the same Class, although he may have contributed to that Class more than one article deserving of reward.

The Juries have found it just, in framing their Reports, to make Honourable Mention of certain Exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a Medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the Exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the Jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of Exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the Catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one Jury; whilst in other cases towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single Exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the Juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue.

In these circumstances the Juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my Colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO LORD CANNING'S REPORT, &c.
MY LORD,

THE Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the Juries entrusted with the award of the Prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time, and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure, that they have noticed in the list of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputations in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the vast undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the Jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task; and, from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

But although the high character of the Jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the Prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might, at first sight, appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the Juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public, had the Commissioners instructed the Juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the Exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant Medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the Exhibitors; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the Exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a Prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same Medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or "Council" Medal in the cases to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

The grant of the Council Medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given, it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher

place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as Associates or Experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commission are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the Jurors and Associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a Special Medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the Juries have awarded Prizes, but also the valuable Reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the Juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those Jurors who have accepted the laborious office of Reporters to the Juries; and they doubt not that their Reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from Foreign Countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

To the Society of Arts, which by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

And finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty good will and assistance of the whole body of Exhibitors, both Foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The Commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for the general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of Jurors and Associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, Members and Secretaries of Local and Sectional Committees, Members of the Society of Arts, and Exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependance upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good will among the various races of mankind.

APPENDIX No. XX.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH GOODS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of EXHIBITORS of the UNITED KINGDOM and COLONIES (exclusive of India), whose Goods were removed from the Building during the first three days after the closing; and in each subsequent week until the 14th November 1851, including those placed in the Collection of the Royal Commissioners.

PERIOD.	Number of Exhibitors whose goods were entirely removed.	REMARKS.
First three days, 16th to 18th October	2,360	Removed by hand. No packing-cases admitted.
Week ending 25th October - - -	2,957	
„ 1st November - - -	1,147	
„ 8th November - - -	490	
„ 14th November - - -	114	
Total removed to 14th November	7,068	{Of these, some were afterwards found to have presented their goods to the Royal Commissioners or abandoned them.
Number in course of removal at the same date - - - - -	79	
Exhibitors who had removed nothing	235	
Total Number of Exhibitors of the United Kingdom and Colonies, exclusive of India - - - -	7,382	Viz.:—United Kingdom - - - - 6,861 Colonies, not including India 521

The above return has been compiled from reports made daily by the District Superintendents. It was not found possible to carry out the same system upon the Foreign side; but it may be stated that the removal of the whole of the Foreign goods was not completed until the 15th January 1852.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

INSTRUCTIONS from the COUNCIL of CHAIRMEN to the JURIES.

1. IN accordance with the decisions of the Royal Commissioners, the Council of Chairmen have met and agreed to the following Instructions as a guide to the Juries.
2. *Working of Juries.*—In regard to the working of the Juries, the Council of Chairmen think it advisable to leave much to the discretion and gradual experience of each Jury; but upon the following points the decisions of the Royal Commissioners are precise, and it will be desirable that the practice of the Juries should be uniform.
3. The Juries will, at their first meeting on Monday, consider the course to be followed in the examination of the subjects confided to them, and arrange generally the time and places for their respective meetings.
4. *Deputy Chairmen.*—The first duty of each Jury will be to elect a Deputy Chairman, who will assist the Chairman, and fill his place in the Jury, or at the Council, in his absence.
5. *Reporters.*—A member of the Jury will be appointed to draw up a Report upon the class of subjects submitted to it. It will be advisable that this appointment should be made as soon as the eligibility and willingness of some member to undertake that duty can be ascertained. As the Reports will probably be published, they should be drawn up with the care necessary to describe the State of Industry of all Nations, as shown in this Exhibition, and in such a manner as may best form a permanent record of the Exhibition itself.
6. *Sub-Committees.*—The Royal Commissioners have given their sanction to Juries acting in matters of detail by Sub-Committees. How far it may be convenient in each case to adopt this system, and to depute to a Sub-Committee, or to individual members, the investigation of particular objects, is left to the judgment of each Jury, but it must be borne in mind that no Award can be made but by a majority of the Jury.
7. *Evidence and Associates.*—When a Jury may wish to call in the aid of persons of technical knowledge to aid their judgment, they may do so in conformity with the 29th Article of the General Decision.

8. Jurors of another Class, when knowledge of that Class is required to guide the Jury, may be called in if a majority of the Jury should decide to do so.

9. In both the above cases, however, the persons to be consulted do not possess Votes, and only remain associated with the Jury as long as the special occasion for which they were called requires their presence.

10. *Juries to carry on their Investigations without delay.*—The Juries are expected to carry on their investigation with as little intermission, and to come to their decision with as little delay as possible.

11. *Mode of making Awards.*—When a Jury has decided upon its Awards, those Awards will be submitted to a Meeting of all the Juries of the same group for confirmation, and for the investigation of any Decision that may be disputed.

12. The Awards will then be submitted to the Council of Chairmen, to secure uniformity of action, and a compliance with the Rules now laid down, or which may hereafter be sanctioned by the Council.

13. The Awards will become final as soon as the Council of Chairmen shall have reported that they are in conformity to those Rules.

14. *Secrecy.*—All the Considerations, Discussions, and Decisions of *each* Jury and of the Council of Chairmen are to be considered as strictly confidential, and on no account to be divulged until the Award has become final.

15. *Medals to be awarded without reference to Nationality.*—The Medals will be awarded for excellence only, without reference to countries, the Exhibition being considered as a whole, and not as consisting of the products of different nations.

16. *Individual competition to be avoided.*—In making the Awards the Juries will bear in mind that the Royal Commissioners desire that the different Medals should indicate different kinds of merit, and not degrees in the same kind of merit.

17. *Two Medals only to be awarded.*—The Juries will only have to award the medium size and large Medal. The small Medal will not be given by the Juries, the Commission having withdrawn it as a Prize Medal, at the request of the Council of Chairmen.

18. *Conditions for the award of the Medals.*—The medium size (or as it is proposed to be called the "Prize Medal,") will be awarded by the Juries in conformity with the decisions laid down in the paper issued by the Royal Commissioners, with the general indications contained in these directions.

19. The great Medal can be finally awarded only by the Council of Chairmen, upon recommendations made to that body by the allied Juries referred to in Decision 9.

20. Each Jury must obtain the sanction of its own group of Juries to its recommendation of the great Medal, before the Council of Chairmen can take the award into consideration. The grounds, on which this recommendation is made must be fully stated. The great Medal will only be given for very pre-eminent and indisputable merit. It is impossible, until the Juries have acquired a knowledge of the articles exhibited, to define the proportion of the Great to the Prize Medal; but the Council of Chairmen have to announce their intention of making the proportion a very small one.

21. The Chairmen of the groups of Juries have had under their consideration the various conditions which it will be advisable to adopt in the award of Prizes in the various classes into which the Exhibition is divided. They do not intend that these conditions should be compulsory on the Juries, as it is probable that they may require modification in particular cases, but they may be useful as indications to show the general grounds on which awards may be made.

GROUP A.—RAW MATERIALS.

Medals are to be awarded for novelty in the mode of obtaining, applying, and adapting Raw Materials and Produce, skill and excellence in known modes of obtaining, applying, or adapting them; comparative excellence in the quality obtained, combined with utility. The value of the instructiveness of any Series exhibited.

GROUP B.—MACHINERY.

The Sub-Committee of the Chairmen of this Group, for certain reasons set forth in their Report, strongly urge that if novelty of invention (as far as regards Machinery) be not altogether excluded, the greatest caution should be used, and the most jealous scrutiny employed by Jurors before any Prize whatever be awarded under such claims for merit.

CLASS V.—Machines for Direct Use.

Fitness of the work for the object sought to be obtained (which combines almost every merit of Machinery), economy in first cost, durability, economy of maintenance, excellency of workmanship.

CLASS VA.—Carriages.

Successful application of any new Material, with elegance of design and excellence of workmanship, strength and lightness, reasonable cheapness.

Note.—These qualities will apply almost exclusively to Carriages of luxury.

For the Public Service.

Lightness, sufficient solidity for safety, durability, cheapness.

CLASS VI.—*Manufacturing Machines and Tools.*

Fitness of the Machinery for the objects sought, economy in the first cost, durability, and excellence of workmanship; economy in production, and perfection in articles manufactured; saving in time, and quantity produced; economy of maintenance.

CLASS VII.—*Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.*

Science and skill in Design to obtain the object sought with the greatest economy; fitness in the application of Materials, success in the work in which the Model or Drawing is exhibited; perfection of workmanship in the Model or Drawing exhibited.

CLASS VIII.—*Naval Architecture, and Military Engineering, Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements.*

Merits of combination in the Models or Drawings relating to Military or Naval Engineering; advantages obtained by experiments in carrying out the means proposed either by Models or Drawings. Improvements in Arms, Apparatus, or any articles belonging to Military and Naval Service or Architecture, to Rigging or other branches of Seamanship, to Accoutrements or Equipments of Troops, their fitness and efficacy; economy in production.

CLASS IX.—*Agricultural Implements. &c.*

In this Class actual trial has been found generally necessary for the safe award of Prizes; Field Instruments being tried on the land, and Yard Implements being also set to work, and the results exhibited in Numerical Tables.

CLASS X.—*Philosophical Instruments.*

Novelty of inventions, or novelty in the whole or part of the instruments; ingenuity of construction; new application of old principles; application of new principles; improved beauty of form; increased durability, and more extensive application.

CLASS XA.—*Musical Instruments.*

Novelty of invention, novel application of old inventions, improvement of mechanical action. Tone, perfection of workmanship, beauty of design combined with general excellence, increased facility of action, cheapness combined with durability.

CLASS XB.—*Horology.*

Ascertained or probable accuracy and certainty of performance, whether time-keeping, discharging of striking parts, or registering; stability, strength and durability, simplicity and economy of construction, goodness of execution. High finish to be considered subordinate to the scientific objects.

CLASS XC.—*Surgical Instruments.*

For instruments which possess novelty of a useful character, and giving evidence of originality and inventive power, ingenuity in the application, extension, or modification of principles already known, or for new combinations, mechanical skill, including cheapness, finish, and other qualities of mechanical execution.

GROUP C.—MANUFACTURES. TEXTILE FABRICS.

In this, other articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list, namely, increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.; superior quality, or superior skill in workmanship; new use of known materials; use of new materials; new combinations of materials; beauty of design in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility; cheapness relatively to excellence of production.

GROUP D.—METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURE.

Important inventions and discoveries, or regularity combined with excellence of design; novel application of known discoveries; great utility combined with economy and beauty; excellence of workmanship and quality.

GROUP E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Novelty of material in application, excellence of design, material, workmanship, and cheapness.

GROUP F.—FINE ARTS.

Originality and excellence of design and importance of the work, combined with great merit of execution; merit in execution, combined with application to useful purposes.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

STATEMENT of the OPERATION of the "DESIGNS ACT 1850," and "PROTECTION of INVENTIONS ACT 1851," as far as they concerned the EXHIBITION.

THE "Designs Act 1850" (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 104) enabled ornamental designs and designs for shape and configuration as relating to some purpose of utility to be provisionally registered for one year, with a further extension of six months at the discretion of the Board of Trade. The same Act contained clauses empowering the Government to remit the fees for articles placed in the Great Exhibition.

It was arranged that before the 1st February 1851, such designs as were registered should be subject to the fees, which should be returned as soon as the articles were placed in the Exhibition. After the 1st February, registration was granted without fee as soon as the design was deposited in the Exhibition.

The Royal Commissioners appointed Captain Ibbetson to watch this department. His duty was to ascertain whether the design intended to be registered was actually in the Building, and whether the specification agreed with the article itself. He then granted a certificate on the part of the Royal Commission that these conditions had been complied with, upon which certificate the provisional registration was made gratuitously at the Designs Office at Somerset House.

In working the "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," to prevent unnecessary labour being gone through by the gentlemen appointed by the Attorney-General for this purpose, it was necessary that a certificate should be furnished that the article was actually in the Building, and also after the Exhibition opened, that it had not then been exhibited, otherwise any patent would thereby become void.

Certificates to this effect were granted by Captain Ibbetson, and the number of certificates applied for under this and the Designs Act is given below. Further particulars as to the working of the "Protection of Inventions Act" will be found in Appendix No. XXIII.

TABLE showing the Number of APPLICATIONS for Registration under these Acts.

COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.	COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.
United Kingdom:—			United Kingdom— <i>continued</i> .		
Class I. - - - -	-	1	Brought forward - -	204	407
" II. - - - -	-	2	Class XXVI. - - -	11	15
" III. - - - -	-	3	" XXVII. - - -	-	5
" IV. - - - -	-	3	" XXVIII. - - -	2	8
" V. - - - -	18	55	" XXIX. - - -	3	13
" VI. - - - -	6	19	" XXX. - - -	2	2
" VII. - - - -	9	43	Jersey and Guernsey - -	2	3
" VIII. - - - -	9	51			
" IX. - - - -	13	29	Total for United Kingdom	224	453
" X. - - - -	26	85			
" XI. - - - -	-	-	United States - - - -	-	46
" XII. & XV. - -	-	-	Austria - - - -	-	7
" XIII. - - - -	-	1	Belgium - - - -	-	2
" XIV. - - - -	-	1	Denmark - - - -	-	4
" XVI. - - - -	26	18	France - - - -	32	80
" XVII. - - - -	3	10	Zollverein - - - -	3	2
" XVIII. - - - -	-	-	Hamburgh - - - -	-	1
" XIX. - - - -	8	8	Netherlands - - - -	-	2
" XX. - - - -	9	9	Russia - - - -	-	1
" XXI. - - - -	3	-	Sardinia - - - -	-	3
" XXII. - - - -	62	61	Sweden and Norway - -	-	2
" XXIII. - - - -	9	2	Switzerland - - - -	-	1
" XXIV. - - - -	1	6	Tuscany - - - -	-	1
" XXV. - - - -	2	-	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	86
Carried forward - -	204	407	Total - - - -	259	691

L. L. BOSCAWEN IBBETSON.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

REPORT from Mr. PETER LE NEVE FOSTER upon the working of the "PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS ACT 1851."

THE "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," was passed to remedy an evil arising out of the patent laws which was very early pressed upon the attention of the promoters of the Great Exhibition. At the various public meetings which were held all over the country it was a constant question by artizans and others how, under the existing patent laws, they could exhibit their inventions without forfeiting protection to the fruit of their talent and skill. The patent laws were inexorable on the point; and the expense, difficulties, risk, and delay in the system rendered it impossible for a large class, and more particularly the poorer class, to protect themselves by letters patent previous to exhibiting. They would thus be practically excluded from the benefits of the Exhibition; and the public would be injured by the loss of the knowledge which would otherwise be added to the common stock. The Act, though not without some difficulty and opposition, was passed early in the Session, and received the Royal assent on the 11th of April 1851. On the 14th I had the honour of being appointed by the Attorney-General to carry out the provisions of the Act of Parliament, having for my colleagues Mr. Thomas Webster, Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Dr. Lyon Playfair. We at once turned our attention to render the Act available with as little delay as possible. The practical working of it fell principally into the hands of Mr. Webster and me; the other two gentlemen, from their varied and numerous engagements, being prevented giving constant attention to it. I am glad, however, to have an opportunity of recording the valuable assistance their great knowledge and skill afforded us whenever they were called upon to act.

By the Act of Parliament the Attorney-General, or such persons as he should appoint to issue certificates, on being furnished with a description in writing, signed by, or on behalf of, the person claiming to be the true and first inventor, and on being satisfied that it sufficiently described the nature of the invention, were directed to grant a certificate for provisional registration. This certificate was then registered with the Registrar of Designs at the Designs Office, Somerset House; and from that date the party obtained the protection of the Act, which enabled him to exhibit his invention in the Building, and publish accounts of its details in newspapers, catalogues, and otherwise, without prejudice to the validity of any letters patent he might obtain within one twelvemonth from the date of the registration of the certificate. He had power to sell his invention, though not the article invented. By this means he could enlist in his behalf the aid of the capitalist who might deem the invention worthy of being carried out. He also had the opportunity of ascertaining the novelty and merits of his invention, by seeing the inventions of others, and learning the opinions of those skilled in the various branches of art and manufacture—a most valuable privilege, and one which has been turned to great account by a large number of inventors. This principle is so valuable, that I trust it will not be lost sight of in any scheme of patent law reform; indeed it formed part of the Bill for that purpose as passed by the House of Lords in the last Session of Parliament.

It is, indeed, specially worthy of remark how large a number of persons availed themselves of the provisions of this Act of Parliament, far beyond anything that had been anticipated by its authors, and how mistaken in their views were those who, in their evidence before the House of Lords Committee on the Bill, ignored the necessity of such an Act, in the belief that scarcely a dozen persons would be found to make application under it. The result showed that between the 14th of April and the 1st of May 1851, somewhere about 300 applications for protection were made and certificates granted; and during the whole period that the Exhibition remained open further applications were continually being made. In the whole there were 691 applications, in respect of which 620 certificates were granted, and of these it appears that 615 only were registered. Thus about 70 were dropped, either from insufficiency of their specifications, or by the applicants becoming satisfied on our advice that any further proceedings would be useless for want of novelty or otherwise. It must be remembered, too, that we had no power to refuse a certificate, so long as the conditions required by the Act of Parliament were complied with. All we could do was to see that the specification deposited was sufficient to fix the individual with his invention as specified and exhibited, so that in any subsequently acquired letters patent he should get no protection for anything beyond the exhibited invention. That few persons have, up to the present time, proceeded to complete their protection by obtaining letters patent is no argument against the beneficial working of the Act. A very large number of the inventions for which certificates were granted have, by the publication and exhibition of them, been ascertained to possess neither novelty, practicability, nor commercial value, and have been at once abandoned by their inventors without further waste of time, and without that expenditure of money which, if the Act had not been passed, must have been squandered in obtaining letters patent which the information thus afforded demonstrates would have turned out to be invalid. In the next place the unfortunate delay in carrying a comprehensive system of patent law reform, confidently expected to have passed the

Legislature last Session, has left inventors a prey to extortionate and oppressive fees for letters patent, which practically prevent them from obtaining that protection for their labour, thought, and skill which society is bound to afford them in return for the benefit of receiving a disclosure of their inventions. The protection given by the Act will expire, as to some parties, on the 22nd of April, and as to about 300 on the 1st of May, and as to the remainder at various dates, from the 1st of May to the 13th of October 1852.

It is a matter worthy of consideration whether some short Act of Parliament should not be passed at once before the 22nd of April 1852, extending the term of protection for some further definite period, or at least to the end of the present Session of Parliament, in the hope that some cheaper and more simple system of patent law may in the meantime be established. Unless something of this kind be done, a great injustice is committed towards the applicants under this Act. They exhibited their inventions; they disclosed them to the public in the confident hope (I might almost say under a pledge) that before their protection expired they would be enabled easily and cheaply to perfect their rights under a new and improved system of patent law, and without which many would never have risked the disclosure. Indeed, if this be not done this Act of Parliament will become to many, and from the nature of the case to the most meritorious, inventors, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

The experience of the working of the Act shows how gladly inventors availed themselves of the privilege afforded them; and leads me to believe that, if this principle of provisional protection form, as I trust it will, a part of any new patent law, some arrangements should be made for establishing a permanent public place of deposit for the exhibition of inventions as a kind of Museum of Invention, a true "Inventors' Mart," as suggested by M. D. Hill, Esq., Q. C., in his Letter of 4th November 1850 to the Mayor of Birmingham. It would bring the inventor more readily into communication with the capitalist, and at the same time afford a more extended means of arriving at a just estimate of his invention. It would, coupled with a complete system of indices and publication of specifications, render essential service to inventors in checking that prevalent vice of the present system, the creation of invalid legal rights, in placing the inventor less at the mercy of the capitalist, and in protecting the uneducated inventor from the evils of his own ignorance; whilst the public would be benefited by the stimulus to inventive genius, such an Exhibition cannot fail to exert, and by the saving that time, thought, labour, and money, which now, owing to the secrecy unavoidable under the present system, is so often fruitlessly spent in retracing and reinventing the results of previous ingenuity.

Whether such an Exhibition, arising out of a new patent law system, should be under the superintendence of Government or otherwise, is a matter for consideration; but in any case I am satisfied that inventors would readily pay for the privilege of depositing their inventions in some building for that purpose, and that such an institution would be self-supporting. It is no doubt true that all inventions might not be capable of being so deposited, might not be sufficiently matured for that purpose, and for other reasons; but still this affords no sufficient argument against the establishment of such an institution, nor is it a valid argument against the system of provisional protection to say it is only practically applicable to such articles as are sufficiently matured to exhibit. In the case of what I may call an immature invention, it would only render the examination of the provisional specification a work of greater responsibility and requiring greater care. The protection afforded would be the same, and the benefit to the inventor and the public equally extensive; and, in my opinion, if such a system had a tendency to limit the number of immature inventions, for which letters patent are at present too readily obtained by those who are rich enough to pay the fees, the property in inventions would be rather benefited than not, and the honest and painstaking inventor would reap his reward against him who now obtains protection for a crude and immature notion, which he is incapable of bringing to practical completion, and which while protected is an injury to the public by standing in the way of, and checking, the further progress of invention.

PETER LE NEVE FOSTER.

92, Chancery Lane, 23rd February 1852.

*To Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of the
Works of Industry of all Nations 1851.*

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

REPORT OF MR. ALEXANDER REDGRAVE ON THE VISITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR PROMOTING THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

SIR,

41, York Terrace, Regent's Park, 9th December 1851.

HAVING been appointed on the 6th of July 1850, "to co-operate with Sir William Reid, "in obtaining the information and in making the necessary arrangements for enabling the "Working Classes to visit the Exhibition of 1851, and in communicating on this subject with "the proper authorities in London, with the Railway Companies, and with the Local Com- "mittees," my immediate attention was directed by the nature of these duties to the number of persons likely to arrive in London, to the extent of suitable accommodation, to other considerations immediately connected with the subject, and, generally, to the state of the Metropolis. On the close of the Exhibition, it appeared to be desirable that some trustworthy statements should be obtained of the number of visitors, of the employment of their time while in town, with any other collateral facts which might be traced as some of the results of the Great Exhibition upon the social condition of the Metropolis.

The experience of a few weeks after the Exhibition had been opened, dissipated the apprehensions, which, in the absence of all precedent, prevailed at the commencement of the year; the most remarkable quietude and good order prevailed, the social condition of the Metropolis remained unaltered, and the conduct of the visitors, foreign and provincial, was entitled to the highest commendation. These are acknowledged truths, they hardly require proof, so abundant has been the evidence, so general the estimation of them. The investigation of some of the facts, and of the circumstances which attended them, will, however, exhibit most gratifying characteristics which it appears to be important to record; and with the object of bringing together under one view, the more prominent facts which present themselves, I have, by the desire and with the sanction of your Royal Highness, and of the Commissioners, obtained all the official documents and authentic returns within my reach, which would aid me in preparing a plain and truthful statement.

In considering the nature of the information, and of the details to be obtained, it appeared most desirable, in order not only to give greater value to the returns themselves, but to keep the inquiry within certain well-defined limits, that application should be made either to Public Departments or to Public Institutions, and that such authentic and trustworthy information only should be used, as could be procured from such sources; the object being to collect in one report those facts which are found to exist by reference to public documents, rather than to seek for and exhibit those only which may be the most striking.

The returns in general refer to a period between the 1st of April and the 30th of September of each year, being six months, and a convenient term for comparison; and although the Exhibition was not open during the whole of that period, it was the great object of attraction for weeks anterior to the 1st of May.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The first point to be ascertained is the number of visitors whose journey to London must be attributed to the Exhibition. The returns published by the Executive Committee show the number of persons who entered the building to have amounted on the 11th of October to 6,063,986, but of this number it was impossible for their officers to ascertain what proportion were resident in London and what proportion were non-residents or foreigners; these points are fairly brought out by the aid of the returns of traffic which have been furnished by the principal Railway and Steam Packet Companies.

The general facilities for travelling, and the cheapness of some routes to and from the Continent which had existed for a considerable time, rendered less pressing the organization of arrangements specially for the Exhibition; but one remarkable enterprize must not be overlooked. On the 1st of May, the South Eastern Railway Company with the co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France, started one tidal service per day, each way, between this country and France, bringing Paris within an eleven hours' continuous journey of London, and on the 1st of August this service was doubled. This is the most important combination that has been effectively carried out during the present year, and was doubtless the offspring of suggestions, to which the Exhibition gave rise in the promotion of international communication; the successful co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France and the evident soundness of the scheme have since that period gained the adhesion of other lines of Railway in France to the principle; by which the communication between this country and the Mediterranean has been reduced to a journey of two days; a traveller from Marseilles being able to reach London in 46 hours at an expense, for a first-class ticket, of only £6.

The Railway Companies, from which Returns of Traffic have been obtained, are:—

The Great Western.	The South Eastern.
North Western.	Brighton.
Great Northern.	South Western
Eastern Counties.	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 8	Fulham - - - - -	Union - - - - -	101	
"	Ruuslip, Middlesex - - -	National - - - - -	22	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	" - - - - -	21	
"	All Saints, Spitalfields - -	Sunday - - - - -	69	
"	Kensington - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	13	
"	Meal's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	26	
"	Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Road.	" - - - - -	24	
"	Camden Town - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	35	
"	St. John's - - - - -	Servants' - - - - -	16	
"	Christ's Hospital, Ipswich -	" - - - - -	24	
"	Abingdon, Berks - - - - -	British and Foreign -	165	
"	Nottingham - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	18	
"	St. Luke's, Lambeth - - -	Ragged - - - - -	25	
"	St. John's - - - - -	" - - - - -	20	
"	Chelsea - - - - -	National - - - - -	30	
"	Brompton - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Marylebone Workhouse - -	" - - - - -	258	
"	Fulham Workhouse - - - -	" - - - - -	101	
"	Charterhouse - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	14	
"	Chester - - - - -	Training College - -	77	
"	Adelphi Chapel - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	28	
"	" - - - - -	King William's Ragged	28	
"	Enfield - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	30	
"	Lambeth - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	52	
"	Hornsey - - - - -	" - - - - -	54	
"	Old Kent Road - - - - -	British - - - - -	42	
"	All Saints, Stepney - - -	" - - - - -	157	
"	Harrow-on-the-Hill - - -	Charity - - - - -	35	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	" - - - - -	32	
				1,527
9	Pentonville - - - - -	National - - - - -	43	
"	Westbourne Green - - -	" - - - - -	42	
"	South Hackney - - - - -	Parochial - - - - -	53	
				138
	Total 493 Schools - - - - -			34,910
	Nine schools marked (*), numbers not recorded, probable number - - - - -			630
	Total number of children in schools - - -			35,540

W. MURRAY, *Superintendent of Doorkeepers.*

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT of VISCOUNT CANNING on presenting the AWARDS of the JURIES to the ROYAL COMMISSION, and the REPLY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HAVING had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners the Reports of the several Juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the Principle upon which, by the authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Juries were constituted.

The various Subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into Thirty Classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for Single Juries, and were therefore divided into Sub-Juries. This increased the number of Acting Juries to Thirty-four.

Each of these Thirty-four Juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of Foreigners. The British Jurors were selected by Her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign Jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

In the event of a Jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of Associates. These Associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the Jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as Jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any Jury.

Each Jury was superintended by a Chairman, chosen from its number by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Deputy-Chairman and the Reporter were elected by the Jurors themselves.

Such was the constitution of the Thirty-four Juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six Groups, each Group consisting of such Juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a Jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled Group of which that Jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was that none of the many Foreign Nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular Jury.

Each Group of Juries received the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and of a Special Commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the Juries composing the Group.

It was further determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners that the Chairmen of the Juries, consisting of British subjects and of Foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a Council; and that the duties of the Council should be, to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, the different Prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the Juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the Jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual Exhibitors. They had also decided that the Prizes should consist in three Medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three Medals by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to Her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the Medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets and other elements of merit being

taken into consideration according to the nature of the object ; and they recommended that this Medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the Groups.

In regard to the other and larger Medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design ; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent : and they further suggested that this Medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen upon the recommendation of a Jury, supported by its Group.

The principle thus described met the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a Minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the Foreign Jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany ; and to them the distinctive character of the two Medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience ; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the Council Medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for Exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the Prize Medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council Medal ; without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council Medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its Class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council Medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize Medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended, and more important, than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the List of Awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness ; and I trust that it will be found that the Juries have succeeded in doing justice to the Exhibitors of every Nation and Class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the Juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the Prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the Exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognizing no distinction of Nation.

It is gratifying to add that the Jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the Juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of Prize Medals awarded is 2,918. The number of Council Medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one Medal of either denomination has been allotted to one Exhibitor in the same Class, although he may have contributed to that Class more than one article deserving of reward.

The Juries have found it just, in framing their Reports, to make Honourable Mention of certain Exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a Medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the Exhibitor ; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the Jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of Exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the Catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one Jury ; whilst in other cases towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single Exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the Juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles ; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue.

In these circumstances the Juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred ; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my Colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us ; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO LORD CANNING'S REPORT, &c.
MY LORD,

THE Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the Juries entrusted with the award of the Prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time, and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure, that they have noticed in the list of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputations in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts ; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the vast undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the Jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task ; and, from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

But although the high character of the Jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the Prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might, at first sight, appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the Juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public, had the Commissioners instructed the Juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the Exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant Medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the Exhibitors ; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the Exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a Prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same Medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or "Council" Medal in the cases to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public ; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

The grant of the Council Medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given, it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher

place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as Associates or Experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commission are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the Jurors and Associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a Special Medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the Juries have awarded Prizes, but also the valuable Reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the Juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those Jurors who have accepted the laborious office of Reporters to the Juries; and they doubt not that their Reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from Foreign Countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

To the Society of Arts, which by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

And finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty good will and assistance of the whole body of Exhibitors, both Foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The Commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for the general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of Jurors and Associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, Members and Secretaries of Local and Sectional Committees, Members of the Society of Arts, and Exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependance upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good will among the various races of mankind.

APPENDIX No. XX.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH GOODS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of EXHIBITORS of the UNITED KINGDOM and COLONIES (exclusive of India), whose Goods were removed from the Building during the first three days after the closing; and in each subsequent week until the 14th November 1851, including those placed in the Collection of the Royal Commissioners.

PERIOD.	Number of Exhibitors whose goods were entirely removed.	REMARKS.
First three days, 16th to 18th October	2,360	Removed by hand. No packing-cases admitted.
Week ending 25th October - - -	2,957	
„ 1st November - - -	1,147	
„ 8th November - - -	490	
„ 14th November - - -	114	
Total removed to 14th November	7,068	
Number in course of removal at the same date - - - - -	79	{Of these, some were afterwards found to have presented their goods to the Royal Commissioners or abandoned them.
Exhibitors who had removed nothing	235	
Total Number of Exhibitors of the United Kingdom and Colonies, exclusive of India - - - - -	7,382	Viz.:—United Kingdom - - - 6,861 Colonies, not including India 521

The above return has been compiled from reports made daily by the District Superintendents. It was not found possible to carry out the same system upon the Foreign side; but it may be stated that the removal of the whole of the Foreign goods was not completed until the 15th January 1852.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

INSTRUCTIONS from the COUNCIL of CHAIRMEN to the JURIES.

1. IN accordance with the decisions of the Royal Commissioners, the Council of Chairmen have met and agreed to the following Instructions as a guide to the Juries.

2. *Working of Juries.*—In regard to the working of the Juries, the Council of Chairmen think it advisable to leave much to the discretion and gradual experience of each Jury; but upon the following points the decisions of the Royal Commissioners are precise, and it will be desirable that the practice of the Juries should be uniform.

3. The Juries will, at their first meeting on Monday, consider the course to be followed in the examination of the subjects confided to them, and arrange generally the time and places for their respective meetings.

4. *Deputy Chairmen.*—The first duty of each Jury will be to elect a Deputy Chairman, who will assist the Chairman, and fill his place in the Jury, or at the Council, in his absence.

5. *Reporters.*—A member of the Jury will be appointed to draw up a Report upon the class of subjects submitted to it. It will be advisable that this appointment should be made as soon as the eligibility and willingness of some member to undertake that duty can be ascertained. As the Reports will probably be published, they should be drawn up with the care necessary to describe the State of Industry of all Nations, as shown in this Exhibition, and in such a manner as may best form a permanent record of the Exhibition itself.

6. *Sub-Committees.*—The Royal Commissioners have given their sanction to Juries acting in matters of detail by Sub-Committees. How far it may be convenient in each case to adopt this system, and to depute to a Sub-Committee, or to individual members, the investigation of particular objects, is left to the judgment of each Jury, but it must be borne in mind that no Award can be made but by a majority of the Jury.

7. *Evidence and Associates.*—When a Jury may wish to call in the aid of persons of technical knowledge to aid their judgment, they may do so in conformity with the 29th Article of the General Decision.

8. Jurors of another Class, when knowledge of that Class is required to guide the Jury, may be called in if a majority of the Jury should decide to do so.

9. In both the above cases, however, the persons to be consulted do not possess Votes, and only remain associated with the Jury as long as the special occasion for which they were called requires their presence.

10. *Juries to carry on their Investigations without delay.*—The Juries are expected to carry on their investigation with as little intermission, and to come to their decision with as little delay as possible.

11. *Mode of making Awards.*—When a Jury has decided upon its Awards, those Awards will be submitted to a Meeting of all the Juries of the same group for confirmation, and for the investigation of any Decision that may be disputed.

12. The Awards will then be submitted to the Council of Chairmen, to secure uniformity of action, and a compliance with the Rules now laid down, or which may hereafter be sanctioned by the Council.

13. The Awards will become final as soon as the Council of Chairmen shall have reported that they are in conformity to those Rules.

14. *Secresy.*—All the Considerations, Discussions, and Decisions of *each* Jury and of the Council of Chairmen are to be considered as strictly confidential, and on no account to be divulged until the Award has become final.

15. *Medals to be awarded without reference to Nationality.*—The Medals will be awarded for excellence only, without reference to countries, the Exhibition being considered as a whole, and not as consisting of the products of different nations.

16. *Individual competition to be avoided.*—In making the Awards the Juries will bear in mind that the Royal Commissioners desire that the different Medals should indicate different kinds of merit, and not degrees in the same kind of merit.

17. *Two Medals only to be awarded.*—The Juries will only have to award the medium size and large Medal. The small Medal will not be given by the Juries, the Commission having withdrawn it as a Prize Medal, at the request of the Council of Chairmen.

18. *Conditions for the award of the Medals.*—The medium size (or as it is proposed to be called the "Prize Medal,") will be awarded by the Juries in conformity with the decisions laid down in the paper issued by the Royal Commissioners, with the general indications contained in these directions.

19. The great Medal can be finally awarded only by the Council of Chairmen, upon recommendations made to that body by the allied Juries referred to in Decision 9.

20. Each Jury must obtain the sanction of its own group of Juries to its recommendation of the great Medal, before the Council of Chairmen can take the award into consideration. The grounds, on which this recommendation is made must be fully stated. The great Medal will only be given for very pre-eminent and indisputable merit. It is impossible, until the Juries have acquired a knowledge of the articles exhibited, to define the proportion of the Great to the Prize Medal; but the Council of Chairmen have to announce their intention of making the proportion a very small one.

21. The Chairmen of the groups of Juries have had under their consideration the various conditions which it will be advisable to adopt in the award of Prizes in the various classes into which the Exhibition is divided. They do not intend that these conditions should be compulsory on the Juries, as it is probable that they may require modification in particular cases, but they may be useful as indications to show the general grounds on which awards may be made.

GROUP A.—RAW MATERIALS.

Medals are to be awarded for novelty in the mode of obtaining, applying, and adapting Raw Materials and Produce, skill and excellence in known modes of obtaining, applying, or adapting them; comparative excellence in the quality obtained, combined with utility. The value of the instructiveness of any Series exhibited.

GROUP B.—MACHINERY.

The Sub-Committee of the Chairmen of this Group, for certain reasons set forth in their Report, strongly urge that if novelty of invention (as far as regards Machinery) be not altogether excluded, the greatest caution should be used, and the most jealous scrutiny employed by Jurors before any Prize whatever be awarded under such claims for merit.

CLASS V.—Machines for Direct Use.

Fitness of the work for the object sought to be obtained (which combines almost every merit of Machinery), economy in first cost, durability, economy of maintenance, excellency of workmanship.

CLASS VA.—Carriages.

Successful application of any new Material, with elegance of design and excellence of workmanship, strength and lightness, reasonable cheapness.

Note.—These qualities will apply almost exclusively to Carriages of luxury.

For the Public Service.

Lightness, sufficient solidity for safety, durability, cheapness.

CLASS VI.—*Manufacturing Machines and Tools.*

Fitness of the Machinery for the objects sought, economy in the first cost, durability, and excellence of workmanship; economy in production, and perfection in articles manufactured; saving in time, and quantity produced; economy of maintenance.

CLASS VII.—*Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.*

Science and skill in Design to obtain the object sought with the greatest economy; fitness in the application of Materials, success in the work in which the Model or Drawing is exhibited; perfection of workmanship in the Model or Drawing exhibited.

CLASS VIII.—*Naval Architecture, and Military Engineering, Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements.*

Merits of combination in the Models or Drawings relating to Military or Naval Engineering; advantages obtained by experiments in carrying out the means proposed either by Models or Drawings. Improvements in Arms, Apparatus, or any articles belonging to Military and Naval Service or Architecture, to Rigging or other branches of Seamanship, to Accoutrements or Equipments of Troops, their fitness and efficacy; economy in production.

CLASS IX.—*Agricultural Implements, &c.*

In this Class actual trial has been found generally necessary for the safe award of Prizes; Field Instruments being tried on the land, and Yard Implements being also set to work, and the results exhibited in Numerical Tables.

CLASS X.—*Philosophical Instruments.*

Novelty of inventions, or novelty in the whole or part of the instruments; ingenuity of construction; new application of old principles; application of new principles; improved beauty of form; increased durability, and more extensive application.

CLASS XA.—*Musical Instruments.*

Novelty of invention, novel application of old inventions, improvement of mechanical action. Tone, perfection of workmanship, beauty of design combined with general excellence, increased facility of action, cheapness combined with durability.

CLASS XB.—*Horology.*

Ascertained or probable accuracy and certainty of performance, whether time-keeping, discharging of striking parts, or registering; stability, strength and durability, simplicity and economy of construction, goodness of execution. High finish to be considered subordinate to the scientific objects.

CLASS XC.—*Surgical Instruments.*

For instruments which possess novelty of a useful character, and giving evidence of originality and inventive power, ingenuity in the application, extension, or modification of principles already known, or for new combinations, mechanical skill, including cheapness, finish, and other qualities of mechanical execution.

GROUP C.—MANUFACTURES. TEXTILE FABRICS.

In this, other articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list, namely, increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.; superior quality, or superior skill in workmanship; new use of known materials; use of new materials; new combinations of materials; beauty of design in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility; cheapness relatively to excellence of production.

GROUP D.—METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURE.

Important inventions and discoveries, or regularity combined with excellence of design; novel application of known discoveries; great utility combined with economy and beauty; excellence of workmanship and quality.

GROUP E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Novelty of material in application, excellence of design, material, workmanship, and cheapness.

GROUP F.—FINE ARTS.

Originality and excellence of design and importance of the work, combined with great merit of execution; merit in execution, combined with application to useful purposes.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

STATEMENT of the OPERATION of the "DESIGNS ACT 1850," and "PROTECTION of INVENTIONS ACT 1851," as far as they concerned the EXHIBITION.

THE "Designs Act 1850" (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 104) enabled ornamental designs and designs for shape and configuration as relating to some purpose of utility to be provisionally registered for one year, with a further extension of six months at the discretion of the Board of Trade. The same Act contained clauses empowering the Government to remit the fees for articles placed in the Great Exhibition.

It was arranged that before the 1st February 1851, such designs as were registered should be subject to the fees, which should be returned as soon as the articles were placed in the Exhibition. After the 1st February, registration was granted without fee as soon as the design was deposited in the Exhibition.

The Royal Commissioners appointed Captain Ibbetson to watch this department. His duty was to ascertain whether the design intended to be registered was actually in the Building, and whether the specification agreed with the article itself. He then granted a certificate on the part of the Royal Commission that these conditions had been complied with, upon which certificate the provisional registration was made gratuitously at the Designs Office at Somerset House.

In working the "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," to prevent unnecessary labour being gone through by the gentlemen appointed by the Attorney-General for this purpose, it was necessary that a certificate should be furnished that the article was actually in the Building, and also after the Exhibition opened, that it had not then been exhibited, otherwise any patent would thereby become void.

Certificates to this effect were granted by Captain Ibbetson, and the number of certificates applied for under this and the Designs Act is given below. Further particulars as to the working of the "Protection of Inventions Act" will be found in Appendix No. XXIII.

TABLE showing the Number of APPLICATIONS for Registration under these Acts.

COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.	COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.
United Kingdom:—			United Kingdom— <i>continued.</i>		
Class I. - - - -	-	1	Brought forward - -	204	407
" II. - - - -	-	2	Class XXVI. - - -	11	15
" III. - - - -	-	3	" XXVII. - - -	-	5
" IV. - - - -	-	3	" XXVIII. - - -	2	8
" V. - - - -	18	55	" XXIX. - - -	3	13
" VI. - - - -	6	19	" XXX. - - -	2	2
" VII. - - - -	9	43	Jersey and Guernsey - -	2	3
" VIII. - - - -	9	51			
" IX. - - - -	13	29	Total for United Kingdom	224	453
" X. - - - -	26	85			
" XI. - - - -	-	-	United States - - - -	-	46
" XII. & XV. - -	-	-	Austria - - - -	-	7
" XIII. - - - -	-	1	Belgium - - - -	-	2
" XIV. - - - -	-	1	Denmark - - - -	-	4
" XVI. - - - -	26	18	France - - - -	32	80
" XVII. - - - -	3	10	Zollverein - - - -	3	2
" XVIII. - - - -	-	-	Hamburgh - - - -	-	1
" XIX. - - - -	8	8	Netherlands - - - -	-	2
" XX. - - - -	9	9	Russia - - - -	-	1
" XXI. - - - -	3	-	Sardinia - - - -	-	3
" XXII. - - - -	62	61	Sweden and Norway - -	-	2
" XXIII. - - - -	9	2	Switzerland - - - -	-	1
" XXIV. - - - -	1	6	Tuscany - - - -	-	1
" XXV. - - - -	2	-	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	86
Carried forward - -	204	407	Total - - - -	259	691

L. L. BOSCAWEN IBBETSON.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

REPORT from Mr. PETER LE NEVE FOSTER upon the working of the "PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS ACT 1851."

THE "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," was passed to remedy an evil arising out of the patent laws which was very early pressed upon the attention of the promoters of the Great Exhibition. At the various public meetings which were held all over the country it was a constant question by artizans and others how, under the existing patent laws, they could exhibit their inventions without forfeiting protection to the fruit of their talent and skill. The patent laws were inexorable on the point; and the expense, difficulties, risk, and delay in the system rendered it impossible for a large class, and more particularly the poorer class, to protect themselves by letters patent previous to exhibiting. They would thus be practically excluded from the benefits of the Exhibition; and the public would be injured by the loss of the knowledge which would otherwise be added to the common stock. The Act, though not without some difficulty and opposition, was passed early in the Session, and received the Royal assent on the 11th of April 1851. On the 14th I had the honour of being appointed by the Attorney-General to carry out the provisions of the Act of Parliament, having for my colleagues Mr. Thomas Webster, Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Dr. Lyon Playfair. We at once turned our attention to render the Act available with as little delay as possible. The practical working of it fell principally into the hands of Mr. Webster and me; the other two gentlemen, from their varied and numerous engagements, being prevented giving constant attention to it. I am glad, however, to have an opportunity of recording the valuable assistance their great knowledge and skill afforded us whenever they were called upon to act.

By the Act of Parliament the Attorney-General, or such persons as he should appoint to issue certificates, on being furnished with a description in writing, signed by, or on behalf of, the person claiming to be the true and first inventor, and on being satisfied that it sufficiently described the nature of the invention, were directed to grant a certificate for provisional registration. This certificate was then registered with the Registrar of Designs at the Designs Office, Somerset House; and from that date the party obtained the protection of the Act, which enabled him to exhibit his invention in the Building, and publish accounts of its details in newspapers, catalogues, and otherwise, without prejudice to the validity of any letters patent he might obtain within one twelvemonth from the date of the registration of the certificate. He had power to sell his invention, though not the article invented. By this means he could enlist in his behalf the aid of the capitalist who might deem the invention worthy of being carried out. He also had the opportunity of ascertaining the novelty and merits of his invention, by seeing the inventions of others, and learning the opinions of those skilled in the various branches of art and manufacture—a most valuable privilege, and one which has been turned to great account by a large number of inventors. This principle is so valuable, that I trust it will not be lost sight of in any scheme of patent law reform; indeed it formed part of the Bill for that purpose as passed by the House of Lords in the last Session of Parliament.

It is, indeed, specially worthy of remark how large a number of persons availed themselves of the provisions of this Act of Parliament, far beyond anything that had been anticipated by its authors, and how mistaken in their views were those who, in their evidence before the House of Lords Committee on the Bill, ignored the necessity of such an Act, in the belief that scarcely a dozen persons would be found to make application under it. The result showed that between the 14th of April and the 1st of May 1851, somewhere about 300 applications for protection were made and certificates granted; and during the whole period that the Exhibition remained open further applications were continually being made. In the whole there were 691 applications, in respect of which 620 certificates were granted, and of these it appears that 615 only were registered. Thus about 70 were dropped, either from insufficiency of their specifications, or by the applicants becoming satisfied on our advice that any further proceedings would be useless for want of novelty or otherwise. It must be remembered, too, that we had no power to refuse a certificate, so long as the conditions required by the Act of Parliament were complied with. All we could do was to see that the specification deposited was sufficient to fix the individual with his invention as specified and exhibited, so that in any subsequently acquired letters patent he should get no protection for anything beyond the exhibited invention. That few persons have, up to the present time, proceeded to complete their protection by obtaining letters patent is no argument against the beneficial working of the Act. A very large number of the inventions for which certificates were granted have, by the publication and exhibition of them, been ascertained to possess neither novelty, practicability, nor commercial value, and have been at once abandoned by their inventors without further waste of time, and without that expenditure of money which, if the Act had not been passed, must have been squandered in obtaining letters patent which the information thus afforded demonstrates would have turned out to be invalid. In the next place the unfortunate delay in carrying a comprehensive system of patent law reform, confidently expected to have passed the

Legislature last Session, has left inventors a prey to extortionate and oppressive fees for letters patent, which practically prevent them from obtaining that protection for their labour, thought, and skill which society is bound to afford them in return for the benefit of receiving a disclosure of their inventions. The protection given by the Act will expire, as to some parties, on the 22nd of April, and as to about 300 on the 1st of May, and as to the remainder at various dates, from the 1st of May to the 13th of October 1852.

It is a matter worthy of consideration whether some short Act of Parliament should not be passed at once before the 22nd of April 1852, extending the term of protection for some further definite period, or at least to the end of the present Session of Parliament, in the hope that some cheaper and more simple system of patent law may in the meantime be established. Unless something of this kind be done, a great injustice is committed towards the applicants under this Act. They exhibited their inventions; they disclosed them to the public in the confident hope (I might almost say under a pledge) that before their protection expired they would be enabled easily and cheaply to perfect their rights under a new and improved system of patent law, and without which many would never have risked the disclosure. Indeed, if this be not done this Act of Parliament will become to many, and from the nature of the case to the most meritorious, inventors, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

The experience of the working of the Act shows how gladly inventors availed themselves of the privilege afforded them; and leads me to believe that, if this principle of provisional protection form, as I trust it will, a part of any new patent law, some arrangements should be made for establishing a permanent public place of deposit for the exhibition of inventions as a kind of Museum of Invention, a true "Inventors' Mart," as suggested by M. D. Hill, Esq., Q. C., in his Letter of 4th November 1850 to the Mayor of Birmingham. It would bring the inventor more readily into communication with the capitalist, and at the same time afford a more extended means of arriving at a just estimate of his invention. It would, coupled with a complete system of indices and publication of specifications, render essential service to inventors in checking that prevalent vice of the present system, the creation of invalid legal rights, in placing the inventor less at the mercy of the capitalist, and in protecting the uneducated inventor from the evils of his own ignorance; whilst the public would be benefited by the stimulus to inventive genius, such an Exhibition cannot fail to exert, and by the saving that time, thought, labour, and money, which now, owing to the secrecy unavoidable under the present system, is so often fruitlessly spent in retracing and reinventing the results of previous ingenuity.

Whether such an Exhibition, arising out of a new patent law system, should be under the superintendence of Government or otherwise, is a matter for consideration; but in any case I am satisfied that inventors would readily pay for the privilege of depositing their inventions in some building for that purpose, and that such an institution would be self-supporting. It is no doubt true that all inventions might not be capable of being so deposited, might not be sufficiently matured for that purpose, and for other reasons; but still this affords no sufficient argument against the establishment of such an institution, nor is it a valid argument against the system of provisional protection to say it is only practically applicable to such articles as are sufficiently matured to exhibit. In the case of what I may call an immature invention, it would only render the examination of the provisional specification a work of greater responsibility and requiring greater care. The protection afforded would be the same, and the benefit to the inventor and the public equally extensive; and, in my opinion, if such a system had a tendency to limit the number of immature inventions, for which letters patent are at present too readily obtained by those who are rich enough to pay the fees, the property in inventions would be rather benefited than not, and the honest and painstaking inventor would reap his reward against him who now obtains protection for a crude and immature notion, which he is incapable of bringing to practical completion, and which while protected is an injury to the public by standing in the way of, and checking, the further progress of invention.

PETER LE NEVE FOSTER.

92, Chancery Lane, 23rd February 1852.

*To Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of the
Works of Industry of all Nations 1851.*

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

REPORT OF MR. ALEXANDER REDGRAVE ON THE VISITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES,
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR PROMOTING THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

SIR,

41, York Terrace, Regent's Park, 9th December 1851.

HAVING been appointed on the 6th of July 1850, "to co-operate with Sir William Reid, "in obtaining the information and in making the necessary arrangements for enabling the "Working Classes to visit the Exhibition of 1851, and in communicating on this subject with "the proper authorities in London, with the Railway Companies, and with the Local Com- "mittees," my immediate attention was directed by the nature of these duties to the number of persons likely to arrive in London, to the extent of suitable accommodation, to other considerations immediately connected with the subject, and, generally, to the state of the Metropolis. On the close of the Exhibition, it appeared to be desirable that some trustworthy statements should be obtained of the number of visitors, of the employment of their time while in town, with any other collateral facts which might be traced as some of the results of the Great Exhibition upon the social condition of the Metropolis.

The experience of a few weeks after the Exhibition had been opened, dissipated the apprehensions, which, in the absence of all precedent, prevailed at the commencement of the year; the most remarkable quietude and good order prevailed, the social condition of the Metropolis remained unaltered, and the conduct of the visitors, foreign and provincial, was entitled to the highest commendation. These are acknowledged truths, they hardly require proof, so abundant has been the evidence, so general the estimation of them. The investigation of some of the facts, and of the circumstances which attended them, will, however, exhibit most gratifying characteristics which it appears to be important to record; and with the object of bringing together under one view, the more prominent facts which present themselves, I have, by the desire and with the sanction of your Royal Highness, and of the Commissioners, obtained all the official documents and authentic returns within my reach, which would aid me in preparing a plain and truthful statement.

In considering the nature of the information, and of the details to be obtained, it appeared most desirable, in order not only to give greater value to the returns themselves, but to keep the inquiry within certain well-defined limits, that application should be made either to Public Departments or to Public Institutions, and that such authentic and trustworthy information only should be used, as could be procured from such sources; the object being to collect in one report those facts which are found to exist by reference to public documents, rather than to seek for and exhibit those only which may be the most striking.

The returns in general refer to a period between the 1st of April and the 30th of September of each year, being six months, and a convenient term for comparison; and although the Exhibition was not open during the whole of that period, it was the great object of attraction for weeks anterior to the 1st of May.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The first point to be ascertained is the number of visitors whose journey to London must be attributed to the Exhibition. The returns published by the Executive Committee show the number of persons who entered the building to have amounted on the 11th of October to 6,063,986, but of this number it was impossible for their officers to ascertain what proportion were resident in London and what proportion were non-residents or foreigners; these points are fairly brought out by the aid of the returns of traffic which have been furnished by the principal Railway and Steam Packet Companies.

The general facilities for travelling, and the cheapness of some routes to and from the Continent which had existed for a considerable time, rendered less pressing the organization of arrangements specially for the Exhibition; but one remarkable enterprise must not be overlooked. On the 1st of May, the South Eastern Railway Company with the co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France, started one tidal service per day, each way, between this country and France, bringing Paris within an eleven hours' continuous journey of London, and on the 1st of August this service was doubled. This is the most important combination that has been effectively carried out during the present year, and was doubtless the offspring of suggestions, to which the Exhibition gave rise in the promotion of international communication; the successful co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France and the evident soundness of the scheme have since that period gained the adhesion of other lines of Railway in France to the principle; by which the communication between this country and the Mediterranean has been reduced to a journey of two days; a traveller from Marseilles being able to reach London in 46 hours at an expense, for a first-class ticket, of only £6.

The Railway Companies, from which Returns of Traffic have been obtained, are:—

The Great Western.	The South Eastern.
North Western.	Brighton.
Great Northern.	South Western
Eastern Counties.	

The Greenwich and Blackwall, though each a distinct railway, having independent traffic, are of so limited an extent and so entirely metropolitan in their traffic, that they may be considered as merely facilitating local communication between London and its suburbs, and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

Returns of passengers who arrived by steam-packet, have also been obtained from *every* Company possessing Steam Vessels for the conveyance of passengers from the ports of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent, to the Thames.

The returns from the above sources give the total number of persons who arrived in London as follows:—

From the 1st of April to the 30th September 1850	. 2,791,753
From the 1st of April to the 30th September 1851	. 4,237,240

but the increase in the latter over the former period is not to be considered as altogether caused by the attraction of the Exhibition. The Report of the Commissioners of Railways for the year ended 30th June 1850 (the last report printed), shows that the increase of traffic for that year on all the Railways of England and Wales, compared with the previous year, was 14·37 per cent., it will therefore be necessary to add that rate of increase before the excess of passengers in 1851 is compared with the number in 1850. This reduces the increase to 1,035,100, or at the rate of 32·3 per cent. above the usual annual increase.

From inquiries I have made as to the duration of the visits of the Working Classes, I am led to believe that, with the exception of the “day excursionists,” it was seldom less than three days and frequently nearly a week. The visits of the middling classes certainly lasted a week, and were generally extended to the limits of their ticket (the ticket varied on different lines, from one to three weeks being allowed according to circumstances). If the arrivals were spread over the whole period of six months, they would amount to 23,540 per day, but they were much more numerous during the last three months, and if the whole of the increase were thrown upon these three months, the arrivals would average 29,290 per day: assuming this latter calculation to be nearly correct, and that each passenger of the extra number who arrived in town (1,035,100) spent on the average one week in London, the permanent addition of visitors to the population of the Metropolis, during the whole of these three months (the *ordinary* arrivals being equalized by the departures) would amount to 80,000.

To those who were in the habit of travelling by railway during the existence of the excursion trains, it must be very evident that unless the means of arrival and departure are increased, London can never be suddenly flooded by such an increase of travellers as to make the slightest perceptible impression. The hindrances and delay caused by the increase of traffic of which the details are here, clearly demonstrate that the railways of the Metropolis bringing to their termini an average of 18,000 passengers daily have sufficient traffic for the regular and punctual performance of their engagements.

The number of visits paid to the Exhibition amounting to upwards of 6,000,000, while the additional number of travellers to London amounted to 1,035,100, is a most gratifying proof that the inspection of the Exhibition was not a cursory one; if it be calculated that of those who entered the building, 1,000,000 were residents in London, each person must, on the average, have paid three visits to the Exhibition.

A curious fact is shown in the proportion of the different classes (first, second, and third) by which the visitors travelled to the Exhibition as compared with the proportion of ordinary years. It is, however, caused in some measure by the low charge (the effect of competition) of a journey from Yorkshire to London during the latter months of the Exhibition; the charge for an excursion ticket from Leeds with three weeks leave in town was respectively for a first-class ticket 15s.; for a second-class ticket 10s.; and for a third-class ticket 5s. From the class of persons who travelled by these trains, it was evident that ordinary third-class passengers were found with second, and very frequently with first-class tickets, and although the proportions vary in so extraordinary a degree, the class of travellers has not varied in like proportion. The proportions for the year 1850 are extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of Railways before quoted: those for the six months ended the 30th of September last are calculated upon data furnished by two of the Railway Companies which distinguished the classes in their returns of traffic.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTION.

	In the Year ended 30th June,		In the Six Months ended 30th September,	
	1850		1851	
First Class	.	12·306	.	25·258
Second Class	.	38·078	.	53·200
Third Class	.	49·616	.	21·542

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS.

There were few subjects upon which it was so difficult to form even an approximate estimate, as the question of what would be the probable number of Foreigners who would visit the Exhibition, and upon no one point perhaps, has public expectation been so much at fault. On the one hand, the excitement which existed for months on the Continent amongst those

classes who might be expected to visit the Exhibition, was calculated to mislead the most cautious inquirer, and on the other hand, no data were attainable of the visits of Foreigners in former years, nor of the number who were resident in London. With such imperfect knowledge, therefore, no estimate could be formed which should not be liable to exaggeration or miscalculation.

The only source whence any information can be obtained, is the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and having had access, with the permission of Sir George Grey, to the Lists of Aliens kept there, I have been enabled, with every probability of accuracy, to prepare a statement of arrivals during the last three years. These lists are prepared under the provisions of the Alien Act, which require the Commander of every ship having Foreigners on board, to deliver, under a penalty of 20*l.*, to the Officer of Customs on the arrival of the vessel at an English Port, a list of all such Foreigners; and lists are regularly transmitted to the Office of the Home Secretary, by the Customs' Officers of all the principal Ports, except Liverpool, at which place the only important arrivals are from the United States; but as American citizens are not subjected to any restrictions on leaving their own, and are not required to produce a passport in this country, and are moreover little marked in their difference from English, the Alien Act is enforced with less facility against them, than against others. The number of Americans who have arrived in this country, however, has been supplied by the Secretary to the American Legation, and thus a very satisfactory statement can be prepared of the number of Foreign visitors, inasmuch as the returns quoted are official documents collected under ordinary regulations, and bearing the impress of exactitude.

The grounds upon which I am induced to believe the Home Office Lists of Aliens to be substantially correct, are, that such lists are forwarded with great punctuality from the Custom House in London, and from the officer of Customs at Dover, Folkestone, Southampton, Brighton, and Hull, those being the only Ports whence Packets regularly ply for the Continent, and that a Foreigner is so habituated in his own, and other countries, to submit to the strict regulations which prevail on the Continent, that, unless he is a frequent visitor to this country, he answers mechanically to the simple inquiries put to him, when the Lists of Aliens are prepared by the Officer of the Packet. It must, however, be remarked, that during the past season, the regulations of Foreign States have been construed with great liberality, and it follows, that in the months of July, August, and September, there was less punctuality in observing the requirements of the English Alien Act, but the omissions cannot be of great amount, for I am assured, on enquiry, that the accuracy of the lists is generally to be depended upon.

From these lists it appears that the number of Foreigners who landed in this country, including the Americans, according to the returns from the American Legation, were—

In 1848, 19,340; 1849, 21,588; 1850, 23,801.

In the six months, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September of the last year, the arrivals were 15,514; in the corresponding period of the present year they were 58,427, or an excess over last year of 42,913. This is much below the expectation, but the expense of a journey from any part of the Continent, except the out-ports of France, Holland, and Belgium, were not lessened during the season, no great schemes of excursion trips were organized, as that by which a body of the Parisian National Guard visited London in 1849, and exaggerated statements were prevalent of the increased expense of the season.

The number of Foreign visitors during the six months ended 30th of September last, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, shows an increase of 276 per cent., and this rate of increase would hardly be affected, even if the lists are imperfect, and the actual number of arrivals could be ascertained, as the comparison would be made in each case upon data bearing the same relative proportion the one to the other.

So much misapprehension has existed on this subject, that it seems desirable to trace any circumstances which may appear to govern the arrival of Foreigners in this country, and whether on consideration any cause can be assigned why these numbers should not be so large as they are popularly supposed to be.

Many French, Belgians, and Dutch, are in the habit of visiting this country; their regulations in regard to passports are less strict than those of other Continental States; the journey is one of a few hours, and of a moderate expense; but in all other States of the Continent, the ordinary inducements of travel are satisfied with infinite less difficulty, social and political, than by a journey to England. Another reason for the apparently low numbers, is that the proportion of the middle class of Foreigners, who are in the habit of making holiday trips, is small when compared with the number of the same class of English, who visit the Continent, while the proverbial expense of a London season must, in many instances, be a serious impediment against frequent visits.

The case of an English subject is in every respect the very reverse of that of the Foreigner, and it would be interesting to compare accurate statistics of English, with Foreign travelling. Here, however, only an approximate estimate can be formed, for it is impossible to obtain the number who visit America, or the Colonies, and the only data are of those who visit the Continent. From authentic returns which have been obtained, it would appear that 37,142 British subjects are known to have left this country for the Continent, between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1851. There are many, however, who travel without passports, or obtain them only when obliged, so that no record can be obtained of them in this country; but even making allowance for these, and bearing in mind the obstacles which impede

the Foreigner, and the facilities which tempt the Englishman, the number of Foreigners annually arriving in this country, as recorded in the Alien Lists, will not appear to be so small as the first impression the figures might indicate.

The general accuracy of the Official Lists of Aliens, may also be inferred from an examination of the Returns of Passenger Traffic. During the six months ended the 30th of September last, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, there arrived by Steam-packet, direct to London from Foreign Stations, an *excess* of 21,278 passengers; of course, a large proportion of these were English. During the same period, the *excess* of passengers who arrived at the London Station of the South Eastern Railway, was 80,974. Thus, while the *excess* of Foreigners who arrived in this country was 42,913, the *excess* of passengers, English and Foreign, by the two principal routes from the Continent, was 102,252, and the number of Foreigners certainly appears to bear a fair proportion to the total number of travellers.

Annexed, is an abstract of the Alien Lists, showing the number of Foreigners who arrived in London during the six months ended the 30th of September last, distinguishing their country, with a statement of the population of the several countries, and the proportion of arrivals to the population.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who arrived in ENGLAND, between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1851.

COUNTRY.	Number of Arrivals.	Population.	Proportion of Arrivals to 10,000 Inhabitants.
Holland	2,952	3,128,841	9.43
Belgium	3,796	4,335,319	8.75
France	27,236	35,400,486	7.69
*Germany	10,440	15,813,022	6.60
Switzerland	734	2,113,248	3.47
United States	5,048	23,138,454	2.18
Spain and Portugal	1,774	15,699,441	1.13
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	648	6,650,938	0.97
Prussia	1,489	16,171,564	0.92
Italy (including Lombardy)	1,489	22,740,344	0.65
Austria	672	32,862,770	0.20
Russia and Poland	854	60,362,315	0.14
Turkey and Egypt	86		
Greece	94		
China	8		
Not ascertained	1,107		
Total	58,427		

* There is considerable difficulty in distinguishing the Countries of Central Europe. The comprehensive term "German" is so frequently inserted in the Alien Lists, that it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the description of the countries. Thus, under the head of "Germany," are included Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, &c., and many Austrians and Prussians are calculated here as Germans.

PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER, &c.

The peace and general good order of the Metropolis have rarely been disturbed, except by some short-lived political or social outbreak, which the Government has been able to suppress without resorting to extraordinary powers, or requiring permanent additions to the existing institutions for repressing crime and maintaining tranquillity. The network of Railways which now intersect the country, and the immediate connexion of all the principal towns of Great Britain with the Metropolis through the successful adoption of the electric telegraph, have doubtless strengthened the hands of Government in case of emergency; but even before the existence of these facilities the military force in and within a day's journey of London was singularly small when compared with the garrisons maintained in the capitals of the Continent, and even less in proportion to the dense population their services are required to protect.

The ordinary military force in the Metropolis has consisted of two regiments of Life Guards, and six battalions of Foot Guards in London; and in the vicinity, a regiment of Light Dragoons, a force of Military Pensioners, the head-quarters of the Artillery at Woolwich, the Sappers, the Marines, and some few detachments from regiments of the line there and at Deptford, in all not exceeding 13,500 men. This force has been found sufficient for all ordinary purposes; but on the occasion of the Exhibition, additional regiments were quartered in and near London, and others so disposed as to facilitate the concentration, if necessary, of a large body of troops in the Metropolis. But although a considerable additional force had thus been drawn in upon the Metropolis, amply sufficient, in the opinion of the authorities, to prevent, in conjunction with the usual amount of troops and the police, any disturbance that might have occurred, yet from the judicious manner in which the troops were disposed, the

public would have been ignorant, but from rumour, that the ordinary force had been augmented even by a single regiment.

With regard to the Police, it was well known that a large addition had been made to the strength of that body.

The Police of London consists of two distinct bodies, the Metropolitan and the City Police. The additional and arduous duties, which must of necessity devolve upon the police force during the summer, required the hands of those responsible for the peace of the Metropolis to be strengthened, and consequently a considerable addition was made to these forces previous to the 1st of May.

The comparative strength on the 1st of January and on the 1st of May, was as follows :—

	1st Jan.	1st May.
The Metropolitan Police	5,525	6,620
The City Police	567	677

Besides these precautions it was thought advisable effectually to provide against the depredations from the probable influx of provincial and foreign thieves, and bad characters during the Exhibition. Two of the most intelligent of the police from each of the twelve principal towns in the kingdom were transferred temporarily to London, where their knowledge of the local offenders was expected to prove serviceable, and for the same reason a few members (in all 34) of the police of Paris, Brussels, New York, and ten other cities, were brought to this country, and organized by an officer specially appointed for the purpose ; and interpreters were assigned to the several Police Courts, that there might be no delay or failure of justice in cases in which foreigners were the interested parties.

Among the minor details of police arrangements, the regulations for the preservation of order in the streets were very successful, and though most frequenters of the streets are from observation aware of the benefit of the services of the police, it may not be out of place to record here some evidence which shows in a marked degree the effect of those regulations.

A continued crowd of vehicles and pedestrians filled the leading thoroughfares from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. ; most of the former were public conveyances hurrying to and from the Exhibition, many of the latter strangers, ignorant of town, but guided by the stream. It would seem almost impossible but that numerous accidents must have occurred from this crowded state of the streets ; on several occasions above 100,000 persons traversed the same roads leading to the Exhibition, twice in one day, in addition to the ordinary traffic, but the returns from the Hospitals of cases admitted show that instead of an increase there has been a diminution of 12 per cent. in the number of accidents. A Hospital is generally the first place to which a person injured in the streets is taken, and the number of cases brought into the six Hospitals situated in the immediate neighbourhood of crowded thoroughfares is the best evidence that can be obtained on the subject. The following is a comparative statement for the six months ended 30th September last, and for the corresponding six months of 1850, and it places in a most striking view the immunity of all the leading thoroughfares from accidents, except that one where accidents would seem to have been inevitable to a much greater extent than have occurred :—

NUMBER of ACCIDENTS admitted from 1st of April to 30th of September,

	1850	1851
St. George's Hospital	289	449
Charing Cross "	489	150
Westminster "	121	131
King's College "	60	48
Middlesex "	207	227
University College Hospital	98	99
	1264	1104

LODGING, FOOD, CONVEYANCE, &c.

There are no materials from which it can be ascertained how far the usual accommodation existing in the Metropolis for visitors of all classes was augmented during the period of the Exhibition, and there are no means of obtaining such information as would give any useful results. The number of houses assessed to the poor rates, or the amount of assessment at certain periods in the different parishes, are, perhaps, the only attainable data, but they do not represent any facts strictly confined to this point, because the continued migration of the metropolitan population westward will account for the increase of occupied houses, while the consequent increased value of property will account for the increased assessment. After making some inquiries on this subject, I was not encouraged by the probable results to pursue it further, being satisfied that if a positive increase had taken place it would have been known from other sources, and then the investigation might have been attended with utility.

The question of facilitating the accommodation of the working classes who would probably visit the Exhibition, in respectable and reasonable lodgings, having been a subject which engaged at one time the consideration of the Royal Commission, it is most satisfactory to record that there appears to have been no want of ample accommodation.

The necessity of some organization was one with which many people were impressed, and I have been favoured with a communication from Archdeacon Sinclair, showing the strong feeling with which he and other zealous clergymen viewed the importance of this subject, which I am permitted to quote:—

“It occurred to me, that much good might be effected if the clergy of the parishes in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition could be prevailed upon to assist in finding lodgings for the working classes who might be expected to visit the Metropolis this year. I was apprehensive that if large numbers, of either sex and of all ages, should arrive from every quarter without having previously secured accommodation, the result both to their health and their morals might be most disastrous. The arrangements by which I hoped to lessen or prevent these evils were,—that Committees in the country should, through the medium of the London clergy, secure respectable lodgings in town at a cheap rate by taking them at once for six months: that the lodgings for single men and women should be separate; and that the artisans should be sent up in relays, each remaining a few days or perhaps a week. A hundred beds for twenty weeks would thus afford accommodation for at least 2000 visitors. All parties, it appeared to me, would be gainers by the plan. The visitors, instead of wandering about in search of lodgings, would bring billets with them and be directed where to go; they would not be cheated nor plundered, and at the same time they would feel that they were not isolated strangers who had no character to maintain, but were connected with each other, and had the credit of their town or parish to uphold. On the other hand, the lodging keepers would be assured of a fair rent for a long period, and would not be under the necessity of admitting into their houses strangers whom they had never heard of, and who brought with them no other recommendation than a portmanteau, but visitors for whose good conduct a Committee of gentlemen in the country was responsible.

“I communicated my plan to a number of the neighbouring clergy, and, notwithstanding all the trouble and anxiety in which it would have obviously involved them, I had the gratification to receive from them assurances of support. But on consulting my friends in the manufacturing and mining districts, I was informed, to my regret and disappointment, that the artisans were jealous of interference, and would prefer at all hazards to choose their own time and mode of visiting the Metropolis.”

The establishment called the “Mechanics’ Home,” which was conducted with great propriety and liberality, seemed to offer to the working classes many advantages, but the abundance and moderate charge of private lodgings prevented the appreciation of its utility, for although arranged with beds for 1000 visitors, there were rarely more than a quarter occupied.

There are some sources from which the statistics of food can be obtained, but these still are general, and there is some difficulty in applying them to the exigencies created by the Exhibition; for instance, the quantities of tea, of wine, spirits, tobacco, entered for home consumption would appear to show the extra quantities consumed, but in fact there are many other circumstances which govern the taking of goods out of bond, and these quantities therefore do not prove increase of consumption at a particular date. A statement is annexed of the quantities of certain imports from the Tables of Trade and Navigation; in most there is an increase during the present year, in a few others a decrease, but as these returns are the best to be obtained on this subject, they are appended in this place.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned IMPORTS entered for HOME CONSUMPTION, during the following Periods.

NATURE OF IMPORT.	In the Eight Months, ended the 5th of September,		
	1849	1850	1851
Oxen, Cows, and Calves No.	30,301	32,750	40,507
Sheep and Lambs	62,877	54,191	82,489
Swine	1,027	1,801	5,319
Corn Qrs.	2,398,892	2,371,944	3,078,975
Flour Cwts.	3,004,980	1,691,236	3,823,134
Butter	191,809	211,266	234,569
Cheese	237,143	206,961	198,498
Currants & Raisins . . .	312,026	277,724	310,698
Tea lbs.	33,392,733	34,334,900	35,889,090
Cocoa	2,120,662	1,963,696	2,029,496
Coffee	23,387,101	20,967,150	21,789,263
Sugar Cwts.	3,966,097	4,253,660	4,446,208
Eggs No.	73,605,759	81,081,745	87,346,099
Brandy Galls.	1,316,043	1,198,582	1,175,747
Rum	1,880,590	1,839,954	1,779,685
Geneva	17,870	17,783	17,243
Wine	4,251,382	4,367,894	4,359,617
Tobacco and Snuff . lbs.	18,182,672	18,245,351	18,304,537

NOTE.—The Imports of Bacon, of fresh and salt Beef and Pork, and of Poultry, have decreased.

In the absence of fiscal or municipal charges upon the conveyance of articles of food into the Metropolis, it is difficult to obtain any data of the quantities consumed in London. The records of Billingsgate, Newgate, Leadenhall, and the green markets, show neither the quantities sold, nor the prices, the tolls not being charged according to quantity. The records of Smithfield Market, however, show accurately the quantities of cattle sold there, and the prevailing prices. Some comparisons of quantities conveyed into London by railway and water carriage have also been procured, and returns are annexed showing the fullest information that can be obtained within a limited time, of the consumption of articles of food in the Metropolis.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of BEASTS, SHEEP, and CALVES, SOLD in SMITHFIELD during the six months ended the 30th of September—

	1850	1851
Beasts	116,254	120,723
Sheep	954,550	960,360
Calves	20,144	22,563

An ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of FRUIT, VEGETABLES, EGGS, and FISH, conveyed to LONDON by two Railways, during the six months ended the 30th September—

	1850	1851
Fruit, Vegetables, &c. . . .	4,624	6,222 tons.
Eggs	1,747	3,128 „
Fish	4,931	9,219 „

The following Return has been prepared from documents in the Custom House ; but as I have reason to believe that the quantities of fish which are conveyed by railway and water-carriage fluctuate very considerably, the Return cannot be relied upon as showing a precise comparison of the consumption of fish : it is, however, the only comparative statement that could be procured :—

An ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of SEA-BORNE FISH brought to LONDON during the six months ended the 30th September—

	1850	1851	
Cod	186,099	175,477	Number.
Skate	444	1,011	„
Mackerel	405,200	20,800	„
Whiting	478,736	667,240	„
Turbot	935	1,304	„
Thornbacks, Halibut } Ground Fish, Sturgeon }	4,660	1,509	„
Salmon	2,650	2,926	Boxes.
Plaice	77,214	49,418	Bushels.
Soles	113,636	92,330	„
Herrings	31,031	64,158	Barrels.
Smelts	2,313	2,600	Bushels.
Haddock	491	332	Barrels.
Eels	343	340	Tons.
Lobsters	103,100	264,500	Number.
Oysters	66,000	73,662	Bushels.
Crabs	2,035	2,132	„
Shrimps	463	404	„
Wicks, Cockles, Mussels	8,717	8,764	„

The number of public-houses is determined by the Justices in Petty Sessional Divisions, and is founded upon a representation of the wants of the neighbourhood. The number of public-houses within the area of the Metropolis, as defined in the Census Tables, was on the

1st of July 1850	5,200
1st of July 1851	5,231

But this increase was not granted to supply the anticipated requirements of the past summer, but from the growth of new neighbourhoods, and from local causes.

The number of licensed victuallers and of public-houses within the Bills of Mortality, was on the 1st March 1851, 4,346, and of beer-shops, 2,139. Compared with the population (as nearly as can be ascertained), the proportion of such houses was as follows :—

One public-house to	46 houses.
One beer-shop „	94 „
One public-house „	376 persons.
One beer-shop	756 „

The necessity of increased means of locomotion called into existence additional omnibuses and cabs. It is greatly to be regretted that the old system which prevailed on all the main lines of thoroughfare remained unimproved, no respect having been paid to the comfort or convenience of the public, either as regarded the description of vehicle or the rate of fares. The former were mostly old worn-out omnibuses, merely brought into use for the occasion, the latter subject to intricate and varying regulations of distances, at prices enhanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

The number of omnibuses were—

On the 1st of July 1850 . .	1,245
" " 1851 . .	1,454

and of the former, 273 altered their routes, as existing previous to the 1st of July last, to "Prince's Gate," near the Exhibition.

There were therefore 482 omnibuses specially plying to and from the Exhibition. Calculating that each omnibus made three journeys per day, and carried on the average ten passengers (in returning from the Exhibition in the morning, and in going there in the afternoon, they carried but few passengers, and were frequently empty), the above number of omnibuses would provide means of conveyance for, and probably did carry 28,000 persons per day. In addition to the above 482 omnibuses, the regular route of at least one-fourth of that number more brought them within short distances of the Exhibition, conveying passengers probably in like proportion.

The number of cabs were—

On the 1st of July 1850 . .	3,066
" " 1851 . .	3,429

I have not been able to ascertain whether the means of conveyance upon the river, which has within these last few years become one of the most bustling thoroughfares in the Metropolis, were augmented or not during the present year, but in September last there were six companies, possessing sixty steam-boats plying to or from Hungerford Bridge and London Bridge, which traversed that portion of the river lying between these two points sixty times every hour. None of these vessels are licensed to carry less than 300 passengers, but the same motive which induced the Directors to decline giving any information as to the number of journeys, applies to the question of passengers. The increase of traffic, however, of one of those companies, from the first April to 31st September 1851, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, was at the rate of 38 per cent. There are numerous steam-boats plying below London Bridge of greater capacity; those belonging to the Star Gravesend Company, conveyed, during five months of the present year, above 800,000 persons, in addition to the passengers possessing season and periodical tickets.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRICES.

The various grades and classes of society in the Metropolis are so closely united, and their mutual dependence is so interwoven, that the fluctuation of pauperism and of abundant or scanty employment is, with few exceptions, felt only in seasons of *general* prosperity or depression. So long as the price of provisions is moderate, so long will there be employment for the labouring classes in the Metropolis, and a consequent diminution of pauperism. In manufacturing towns and in purely agricultural districts, a sudden rise or fall in the price of the raw material, or of agricultural produce, at once affects the condition of the labouring poor; but in the Metropolis these sudden changes are rarely known. The modes of gaining a livelihood are so various, and the directions in which employment can be sought are so manifold, that it is very seldom a partial depression is felt. During the last two years the price of bread, meat, and clothing has continued moderate, and the supply has been abundant, especially in the Metropolis. The condition of the labouring man is therefore in many respects satisfactory, and no very marked difference will be found in the number of poor dependent for relief upon the metropolitan parishes.

The following is a statement of the number of paupers relieved in the Metropolitan Unions on the 1st of July 1850, and on the 1st of July 1851.

	1850	1851
In-door paupers	14,362	14,588
Out-door	43,206	38,552
Total	57,568	53,140

The prices of the chief articles of consumption exhibit but little difference during the past summer, as compared with 1850. Bread remained at the same price during the two periods; meat has varied but little; of poultry or fish no record of price can be consulted. The following are returns of the average prices at Smithfield market, and of the contract price of the several kinds of provisions required in poor-houses of the Unions forming the Metropolitan District.

Average Price of the best descriptions of Meat in Smithfield market in

	1850	1851	
Beef . . .	3/6½	3/6	} per stone of 8 lbs.
Mutton . . .	4/0½	4/0½	
Veal . . .	3/8½	3/9½	

Average Prices of Provisions in 36 of the Metropolitan Unions.

	1850	1851	
Meat . . .	4/11½	5/1	per stone of 14 lbs.
Bread . . .	10/2½	10/0½	per cwt.
Flour . . .	30/1½	30/6½	per sack.
Milk . . .	1/3½	1/3	per gallon.
Cheese . . .	36/2½	35/9½	per cwt.
Potatoes . . .	86/11½	77/1½	per ton.

STATE OF HEALTH.

The Weekly Returns published by the Registrar-General exhibit, as compared with the average of ten previous years, an increased rate of mortality in the months of February and March of the present year, which continued during the summer and the commencement of the autumn, but in a less marked degree. It would not be within the province of this report to enter into a critical examination of the causes of death, and of the accidents of temperature and climate which have produced that excess of mortality; it must, however, be observed, that the more prevalent diseases proving fatal in the spring and summer were attributable to the inclemency of the season, and that in the month of July, when the summer was more distinctly felt, although the number of visitors was rapidly increasing, and when they would have made an impression, if any could be traced to that cause, the mortality decreased, and the diseases which at that time proved most fatal were those incidental to children of tender years, and those generally prevalent at that season of the year.

The mortality of the twenty-six weeks ended 27th September, 1851, compared with the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, allowance being made in the calculation for the estimated increase of population, has been either equal to or below the average in nine, and has exceeded the average in seventeen weeks. The total number of deaths in the twenty-six weeks was 25,980, and the excess of deaths over the average 493, which occurred principally at the beginning of the period, the latter weeks being either below, or but slightly above the average.

Although the number of deaths is a sufficiently accurate index of the state of health generally, yet it was not improbable that during the past summer sickness might have increased in amount, though not in severity, and reference has been made to the Hospitals and Dispensaries in order to ascertain whether any material increase of sickness had been observed, or only such an increase as might have been expected from a slightly increased mortality. Returns have been obtained from the eleven Hospitals and from thirteen of the principal Dispensaries of the Metropolis, and a statement of the results is annexed:—

From 1st of April to 30th of September,

	1850	1851
In-patients	14,742	15,359
Out-patients	177,692	195,950
	192,434	211,309

The amount of sickness disclosed by these figures, although they do not include returns from all the Dispensaries, may be considered as a fair criterion of the comparative state of public health during six months of the two last years. There has been an increase of applications during the latter period at the rate of 9·8 per cent., but excluding the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the City, in Southwark, and Islington, the increase is at the rate of 2·9 per cent.

The foregoing numbers extend only over a period of six months, and if the condition of the public health continued the same for a year, there would be upwards of 400,000 persons dependent upon twenty-four Institutions for medical relief. There are many other Dispensaries, there are the Parish Infirmaries, and the Medical Officers of Poor Law Unions, from which sources returns have not been requested, and the number therefore just quoted does not represent the entire annual amount of sickness relieved by the Public Institutions of the Metropolis. This statement is the more deserving of attention from the admission made at several of the Dispensaries, that a large number of applications are from persons not suffering from organic or clearly defined disease, but from ill health produced by the want of wholesome and sufficient food and clothing, and residence in noxious abodes.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Although the Great Exhibition was the chief attraction in London during the past summer it was not the sole object that absorbed the public attention ; the various National Monuments of art and of historical interest, the Galleries of paintings, of sculpture, of scientific and popular collections, were visited with extraordinary eagerness and with untiring energy. Fortunately this popular feeling was in some measure anticipated, and the means of gratifying it were increased by facilitating admission to most of the national and public buildings.

With regard to Foreigners, arrangements were made by which the Ministers of Foreign Courts resident in London, were authorized to issue cards, admitting the bearers to inspect the following establishments without requiring them to produce the ticket of admission, which is required in some cases specially for Foreigners, and in others for Visitors in general : viz. :—

Windsor Castle.
House of Lords.
Woolwich Arsenal.
Woolwich Dockyard.
The other Dockyards.
Society of Arts.
Dulwich Gallery.
East India Company's Museum.
United Service Museum.
Sir John Soane's Museum.

And the regulations of admission to the undermentioned establishments, to which the number of Visitors must of necessity be limited, were so far relaxed, that the Foreign Ministers were enabled to procure admission with facility for Foreigners whom they recommended, viz. :—

The Royal Mint.
The Bank of England.
The Model Prison, Pentonville.
Millbank Penitentiary.
Newgate Gaol.
Bethlem Hospital.

The British Museum was open to the public five days in the week instead of the usual limit of three days, and the usual vacation was postponed until the close of the Exhibition.

The usual vacation at the National Gallery was also postponed.

The pleasure-grounds at Kew were opened every day instead of two days in the week.

The admission fee to the floor of St. Paul's was abolished, and the regulations at Westminster Abbey were adapted to the requirements of the season.

The museum bequeathed by Sir John Soane was free four days in the week, instead of the average of two days.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a well-known example of the talent and taste of Sir Christopher Wren, was for the first time opened gratuitously two days in the week.

The Societies of the Temple withdrew the restriction of admission by ticket to their Church, and to Middle Temple Hall.

These and some other concessions were made by the Government, by public officers or by public Institutions, and the gradual tendency of the age to encourage healthy and intellectual enjoyments would have led to the expectation from those bodies of the abolition during the past summer of some of the usual restrictions. Simultaneously with the announcement of these arrangements, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Lord Ward determined to risk the experiment of admitting to their mansions and galleries all willing to seek the opportunity. The success of these concessions must be sought in the proper demeanour of the visitors, and the amount of gratification which has been diffused : the effect, it is to be hoped, will be traced in the gradual development of a taste for amusements which tend to interest the mind, rather than merely to allay excitement.

The annexed tabular statement shows the number of visitors to every gallery and public building of which it has been possible to obtain returns, and great as the number of visits were to the Exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the visits enumerated in this Table are, with few exceptions probably, composed of but a single visit by each person, and not of accumulated visits which constitute the return of persons visiting the Exhibition.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO NATIONAL and other BUILDINGS, MUSEUMS, &c.

	Number of Visitors during a period of Six Months, ended about the 30th of September,	
	1850	1851
† Windsor Castle	31,228¶	129,400
* St. Paul's Cathedral:—The Floor . .	No account.	{ From 600 to 6000 Visitors per hour.
† „ „ „ The Galleries . .	..	110,250
* Westminster Abbey	..	About 6000 a-day.
* British Museum	720,643	2,230,242
* National and Vernon Galleries . .	519,745	1,109,364
* Hampton Court Palace	208,374	325,774
* Kew Botanic Gardens	163,828	184,248
* Kew Pleasure Gardens	35,218	127,517
† Armoury at the Tower	32,313	233,561
† Crown Jewels at the Tower	32,888	209,000
† Greenwich Hospital	66,054	364,680
* Arsenal at Woolwich	17,211	100,104
* Dockyard at Woolwich	10,744	165,421
* Dockyard at Deptford	3,313	4,465
† Dulwich Gallery	13,000	19,000
† Sir J. Soane's Museum	3,251	7,357
† United Service Museum	33,733	36,470
* East India Museum	18,623	37,490
† London Missionary Museum	No Account.	About Tenfold.
† City Museum	..	2,680 Parties.
* St. Stephen's Walbrook	Not Open.	137,500
* Temple Church, and Middle Temple Hall	..	450 per Day.
† Northumberland House	..	240,000
† Sion House	..	110,000
† Bridgewater Gallery	..	80,000
* Lord Ward's Collection	..	20,000

The inquiries, of which this return is one result, were not confined to mere questions of enumeration, but had reference also to the general behaviour of the visitors, in order that some judgment might be formed of the spirit in which the various concessions and facilities were received.

The Dean of St. Paul's states, with respect to the conduct of the visitors to the Cathedral, "In no one instance, or hardly one, were our attendants compelled to call in the assistance of the police;" and speaking of the number, he says "During the first week, an attempt was made to count the number of persons who entered the Church after eleven o'clock, when divine service ended. The average amounted to about 600 *an hour*. The numbers so increased as to baffle all calculation. The most intelligent of our attendants has no doubt, that at the fullest time it amounted to *ten times* that number per hour."

With respect to the British Museum, Sir Henry Ellis says, "In regard to the behaviour of the visitors, not a single instance occurred during the whole time in which, as chief officer of the Museum, I was called upon to interfere in regard to any irregularity."

Colonel Thwaites, Assistant-Keeper of the National Gallery, states, "No injury accrued to the pictures, and small as is our establishment, there was no occasion to call in additional aid, or any assistance of the Police Force in keeping order."

The Earl of Ellesmere, speaking of the general admission of visitors by ticket to his Gallery at Bridgewater House, which is distinct from the other apartments, and to which there is a separate entrance, says, "My own experiment I consider quite satisfactory."

Mr. Williams, by whom the admissions to Northumberland House and Sion House were arranged, states "The conduct of all persons was most praiseworthy, and although on some of the days as many as 7000 persons were admitted in one day into Northumberland House between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, no damage whatever was done to the furniture or to the numerous articles of virtu and china on the various tables and cabinets in the state apartments; and at Sion not a flower was taken nor a shrub injured."

With reference to Lord Ward's Collection, exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, it is stated that "not a casualty or drawback of any kind occurred; but on the contrary, the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout, while the gratification expressed was unmingled."

These opinions will apply to all the Exhibitions; the same propriety of conduct was witnessed in all classes of the visitors.

* Admittance free. † Admittance by ticket easily procurable. ‡ Admittance by regulated fees.

¶ These are the numbers admitted in 1849. The state apartments having been closed in June 1850, for the remainder of the year.

The following RETURN of the NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who visited the undermentioned GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, will show to how great an extent the privilege conceded by the AUTHORITIES has been valued during the past Summer :—

COUNTRIES.	Woolwich Arsenal.	Woolwich Dockyard.	Portsmouth Dockyard.	Devonport Dockyard.	Deptford Dockyard.	Sheerness Dockyard.	Chatham Dockyard.	Pembroke Dockyard.	Total.
America	156	211	14	3	..	..	..	..	384
Belgium	720	1,122	8	1	4	..	..	..	1,855
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden .	45	148	18	16	..	14	..	..	241
France	1,154	3,648	44	23	6	..	4	4	4,833
Germany, including Austria . .	586	831	31	2	..	..	..	..	1,450
„ „ Bavaria	103	299	4	..	2	..	..	..	408
„ „ German States	211	225	19	2	..	..	1	..	458
„ „ Hanse Towns	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
„ „ Hanover	158	200	32	1	..	..	..	..	391
„ „ Hungary	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ Moravia	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
„ „ Prussia	2,007	2,523	58	3	..	..	..	..	4,591
„ „ Saxony	187	250	..	1	..	..	..	..	438
„ „ Dantzic	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total of Germany	3,252	4,408	144	9	8	..	1	..	7,822
Greece	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Holland	125	196	16	20	5	..	..	..	362
Italy, including Italy	582	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	648
„ „ Naples	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ „ Sardinia	..	360	4	19	4	..	..	..	387
„ „ Sicily	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
„ „ Tuscany	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	18
Total of Italy	582	444	24	20	4	..	..	..	1,074
Mexico, Texas, Peru, Brazils .	10	21	1	..	1	1	..	..	34
Portugal and Spain	117	142	12	6	2	..	..	..	279
Russia	32	84	13	9	1	3	..	..	142
Switzerland	264	277	18	3	..	1	..	..	563
Turkey	11	21	2	1	..	..	..	..	35
Total of all Nations	6,483	10,749	314	111	31	19	5	4	17,716

STATE OF CRIME.

An uninterrupted succession of arrivals of large numbers of all classes, both from the provinces and from abroad, the absence of experience as regarded their conduct under circumstances so new and unprecedented as those of the present year, and the impossibility of conjecturing the course which might be taken by unscrupulous agitators, led many most intelligent persons to anticipate these arrivals with anxiety and even with alarm; and although their fears have not been realized, yet there were many considerations pregnant with doubt, if not apprehension; the recent revolutionary movements on the Continent, the freedom of access to this country to men proscribed in their own, and the temptations to the increased activity of our own disorderly population, were matters which, at the time, required serious attention as affecting the public tranquillity.

These apprehensions were felt and expressed by public men, thus increasing rather than allaying the general fears, and it was announced from the Magisterial Bench, that the conviction of known offenders would be visited with sure and condign punishment. This determination probably had some effect, but so marked was the absence of that increase of crime which was anticipated, that the Recorder of the City, in charging the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, on the 16th of June and on the 15th September, while he acknowledged that he was one of those who had thought it would be impossible that large numbers of persons should be

collected together without causing a great increase in the labours of his court, remarked that there had been actually a considerable decrease in the number of cases brought before him, and that "although so many foreigners had assembled in this country from all parts of the world, some of whom it was to be feared had come here with objects of plunder, there was not the name of a single foreigner in the calendar charged with robbery."

The Recorder on those occasions spoke of the number of cases brought before his Court, no doubt a criterion of the general state of crime, but there is so large a proportion of cases which never come under the cognizance of a Court of Sessions, that his evidence does not show the actual condition of the Metropolis during the six months of the Exhibition, and I have therefore compared the number of persons brought before the magistrates of the thirteen Police Courts, and those taken into custody by the City Police, charged with any description of offence whatever, from that of the gravest to that of the lightest character, during the six months from the 1st of April to the 30th September of the present year, with the corresponding period of last year.

The following returns have been prepared from the monthly reports of the Police Magistrates to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and they represent the actual condition of the Metropolis in regard to crime, disorder, &c., with greater accuracy than the returns prepared by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the Police Courts is nearly co-equal with the limits of the Metropolis,* and extends to every description of charge which appears in the Metropolitan Police Returns, while a large proportion of cases are brought before the Police Courts by summons, &c., of which the police have no cognizance, amounting to more than 10,000 cases in the year.

The total number of persons included in the returns from the Police Courts, and from the City Police, for the period of six months from the 1st of April to the 30th of September was in

1850	1851
44,075	45,294

The presence of a large body of trained and efficient police, and the exercise with promptitude of the duties which have been required of them, would have tended to deter from the commission of many offences which a less numerous or active body of men would have been unequal to prevent; and when it is considered that a multitude of all classes and countries assembled in the Metropolis during the past summer, that a large addition had been made during that period to the strength of the police force, adding greatly to the means and opportunities of apprehending offenders, these figures are certainly not the least among the many gratifying incidents of the Exhibition.

But this satisfactory condition must not be attributed to the exertions of the police or to the judiciousness of the regulations they were instructed to enforce. It is to the mass of the people themselves that is due the chief praise for sobriety, good feeling, and propriety of conduct under the greater temptations in which they may have been placed during the present year.

In corroboration of this it is not sufficient to quote merely the total numbers, but to analyze the returns, and test the conduct of the people by a comparison of the nature of the offences committed.

The following is an abstract of the Returns, distinguishing those offences which are most prevalent, and dividing them into five heads, for the purpose of placing in a clear light the evidence afforded by the Returns.

NUMBER OF PERSONS brought before the THIRTEEN POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, and of those taken into CUSTODY by the CITY POLICE, (except cases under PRIVATE ACTS, &c., in which the COURT has power only to make an ORDER,) from the 1st of April, to the 30th of September 1850, and 1851.

NATURE OF CHARGE.	From the 1st of April, to the 30th of September,		Increase per Cent.
	1850	1851	
Drunkenness, or being Drunk and Disorderly	11,428	11,733	2·
Assaults, Assaulting, Resisting, or Obstructing Peace Officers, Breaches of the Peace, &c.	10,349	10,733	3·7
Picking Pockets, frequenting Public Places with intent to commit Felony, known Thieves, suspicious Characters, unlawfully possessing Goods, &c.	3,589	3,674	2·5
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	324	477	47·2
Offences under the Hackney and Metropolitan Carriages Act	2,215	2,472	11·6
All other Charges, not enumerated above	16,170	16,205	0·2
Total	44,075	45,294	2·7

* The jurisdiction of the Police Courts extends to a distance varying from 5 to 8 miles from Charing Cross; that of the Metropolitan Police to a distance of 15 miles, and it includes a large district, partaking of a rural character, and not influenced by circumstances which affect the population of a city.

Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—*continued*.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
				PAYING AT THE DOOR.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.	NUMBER.	TIME.
			£. s. d.				953,794		
June 9	Monday . .	1/	2,436 4 0	48,724	5,480	54,204		46,167	3 o'clock.
10	Tuesday . .	1/	2,272 4 0	45,444	4,253	49,697		46,159	3 "
11	Wednesday . .	1/	2,160 19 0	43,219	4,535	47,754		37,823	3 "
12	Thursday . .	1/	2,233 7 0	44,667	3,651	48,318		38,146	3 "
13	Friday . .	2/6	2,206 5 0	17,650	6,870	24,520		12,555	4 "
14	Saturday . .	5/	1,634 17 0	6,539	7,563	14,102		10,025	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	12,943 16 0	206,243	32,352	..	238,595		
							1,192,389		
16	Monday . .	1/	2,854 9 0	57,089	6,680	63,769		46,374	4 "
17	Tuesday . .	1/	3,191 2 0	63,822	4,333	68,155		54,422	3 "
18	Wednesday . .	1/	2,897 7 0	57,947	4,716	62,663		52,673	3 "
19	Thursday . .	1/	2,984 12 0	59,692	4,171	63,863		46,792	2 "
20	Friday . .	2/6	2,819 4 6	22,553	9,281	31,834		19,405	2 "
21	Saturday . .	5/	1,674 10 0	6,698	6,034	12,732		8,607	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,421 4 6	267,801	35,215	..	303,016		
							1,495,405		
23	Monday . .	1/	3,016 11 6	60,331	7,224	67,555		55,379	3 "
24	Tuesday . .	1/	3,186 12 0	63,732	4,662	68,394		54,097	2 "
25	Wednesday . .	1/	2,691 14 0	53,834	4,611	58,445		45,731	2 "
26	Thursday . .	1/	2,722 10 0	54,450	3,331	57,781		45,631	2 "
27	Friday . .	2/6	2,969 6 0	23,754	5,279	29,033		21,613	3 "
28	Saturday . .	5/	1,590 16 0	6,363	5,138	11,501		10,645	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,177 9 6	262,464	30,245	..	292,709		
							1,788,114		
July 30	Monday . .	1/	2,469 16 0	49,396	3,483	52,879		46,090	2 "
1	Tuesday . .	1/	2,429 10 0	48,590	2,479	51,069		42,717	2 "
2	Wednesday . .	1/	2,363 18 0	47,278	2,121	49,399		39,873	2 "
3	Thursday . .	1/	2,651 19 0	53,039	2,599	55,638		44,890	3 "
4	Friday . .	2/6	2,592 2 6	20,737	5,270	26,007		20,945	4 "
5	Saturday . .	5/	1,565 15 0	6,263	5,484	11,747		8,276	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	14,073 0 6	225,303	21,436	..	246,739		
							2,034,853		
7	Monday . .	1/	2,852 2 0	57,042	4,628	61,670		50,605	2 "
8	Tuesday . .	1/	3,169 5 0	63,385	2,577	65,962		54,016	3 "
9	Wednesday . .	1/	2,710 6 0	54,206	3,849	58,055		48,512	3 "
10	Thursday . .	1/	2,958 0 0	59,160	2,332	61,492		51,284	3 "
11	Friday . .	2/6	3,145 17 6	25,167	4,900	30,067		23,563	4 "
12	Saturday . .	5/	1,589 15 0	6,359	4,822	11,181		8,433	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,425 5 6	265,319	23,108	..	288,427		
							2,323,280		
14	Monday . .	1/	2,957 8 0	59,148	3,546	62,694		52,128	3 "
15	Tuesday . .	1/	3,502 1 0	70,041	4,081	74,122		61,640	3 "
16	Wednesday . .	1/	2,910 4 0	58,204	2,422	60,626		50,533	3 "
17	Thursday . .	1/	3,023 5 0	60,465	3,281	63,746		51,336	3 "
18	Friday . .	2/6	3,762 7 6	30,099	5,239	35,338		27,700	3 "
19	Saturday . .	5/	1,360 15 0	5,443	3,884	9,327		7,121	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	17,516 0 6	283,400	22,453	..	305,853		
							2,629,133		

RECEIPTS (DAILY).

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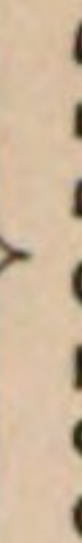
Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
					PAYING AT THE DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.		
			£.	s. d.					NUMBER.	TIME.
July 21	Monday . .	1/	3,338	7 0	66,767	3,873	70,640	2,629,133	58,541	2 o'clock.
22	Tuesday . .	1/	3,236	2 0	64,722	3,439	68,161		55,264	2 "
23	Wednesday . .	1/	2,438	14 0	48,774	1,825	50,599		42,390	3 "
24	Thursday . .	1/	2,286	1 0	45,721	1,737	47,458		40,881	3 "
25	Friday . .	2/6	2,984	0 0	23,872	3,010	26,882		21,325	4 "
26	Saturday . .	5/	1,478	0 0	5,912	4,487	10,399		7,946	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,761	4 0	255,768	18,371	..	274,139		
								2,903,272		
28	Monday . .	1/	3,194	13 0	63,893	3,277	67,170		54,933	2 "
29	Tuesday . .	1/	3,308	10 0	66,170	2,866	69,036		57,677	2 "
30	Wednesday . .	1/	2,835	6 0	56,706	1,676	58,382		47,499	2 "
31	Thursday . .	1/	2,800	16 0	56,016	1,293	57,309		46,315	3 "
Aug. 1	Friday . .	2/6	2,852	2 6	22,817	4,080	26,897		21,198	4 "
2	Saturday . .	5/	1,324	9 0	5,298	4,427	9,725		7,167	5 "
	Weekly Total	..	16,315	16 6	270,900	17,619	..	288,519		
								3,191,791		
4	Monday . .	1/	3,006	18 0	60,138	2,493	62,631		53,254	2 "
5	Tuesday . .	1/	3,236	9 0	64,729	3,340	68,069		56,931	2 "
6	Wednesday . .	1/	2,833	4 6	56,664	2,475	59,139		44,368	2 "
7	Thursday . .	1/	2,859	16 0	57,196	2,922	60,118		48,385	3 "
8	Friday . .	2/6	1,920	11 6	15,365	3,101	18,466		14,630	4 "
9	Saturday . .	2/6	1,584	15 0	12,678	5,670	18,348		14,792	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,441	14 0	266,770	20,001	..	286,771		
								3,478,562		
11	Monday . .	1/	2,829	19 0	56,599	2,035	58,634		49,038	2 "
12	Tuesday . .	1/	2,826	19 0	56,539	2,015	58,554		49,167	2 "
13	Wednesday . .	1/	2,264	10 6	45,290	2,527	47,817		39,343	2 "
14	Thursday . .	1/	2,386	0 0	47,720	1,732	49,452		39,589	3 "
15	Friday . .	2/6	2,151	7 0	17,211	3,650	20,861		16,623	4 "
16	Saturday . .	2/6	1,592	7 6	12,739	4,002	16,741		13,646	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	14,051	3 0	236,098	15,961	..	252,059		
								37,302,621		
18	Monday . .	1/	2,506	16 0	50,136	1,389	51,525		43,612	3 "
19	Tuesday . .	1/	2,773	16 6	55,476	1,603	57,079		47,695	2 "
20	Wednesday . .	1/	2,217	8 0	44,348	219	44,567		35,499	3 "
21	Thursday . .	1/	2,470	2 6	49,402	1,080	50,482		41,633	2 "
22	Friday . .	2/6	1,957	12 6	15,661	2,317	17,978		13,927	3 "
23	Saturday . .	2/6	1,434	17 6	11,479	3,429	14,908		11,607	3 "
	Weekly Total	..	13,360	13 0	226,502	10,037	..	236,539		
								3,967,160		
25	Monday . .	1/	2,436	14 0	48,734	287	49,021		41,414	2 "
26	Tuesday . .	1/	2,493	10 0	49,870	1,441	51,311		44,190	3 "
27	Wednesday . .	1/	1,896	1 0	37,921	307	38,228		31,618	3 "
28	Thursday . .	1/	2,167	11 0	43,351	894	44,245		37,412	2 "
29	Friday . .	2/6	1,559	17 6	12,479	3,111	15,590		12,771	4 "
30	Saturday . .	2/6	1,306	15 0	10,454	2,598	13,052		10,855	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	11,860	8 6	202,809	8,638	..	211,447		
								4,178,607		

Return showing the Amount of Receipts, the Number of Visitors, and the largest Number in the Building at any one Time, &c.—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	ENTRANCE FEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE DOORS.	NUMBER OF VISITORS DURING THE HOURS THE BUILDING WAS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.				LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS IN THE BUILDING AT ANY ONE TIME.	
				PAYING AT THE DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL EACH DAY.	TOTAL TO THE END OF EACH WEEK.	NUMBER.	TIME.
Sept. 1	Monday . .	1/	£. s. d. 2,465 10 0	49,310	924	50,234	4,178,607	43,170	2 o'clock.
	2 Tuesday . .	1/	2,407 15 0	48,155	1,711	49,866		42,115	3 "
	3 Wednesday . .	1/	2,080 12 0	41,612	305	41,917		36,005	3 "
	4 Thursday . .	1/	2,137 18 0	42,758	1,451	44,209		37,209	3 "
	5 Friday . .	2/6	1,593 7 6	12,747	2,979	15,726		12,753	4 "
	6 Saturday . .	2/6	1,198 15 0	9,590	3,082	12,672		10,857	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	11,883 17 6	204,172	10,452	..	214,624		
8	Monday . .	1/	2,767 17 0	55,357	1,495	56,852	4,393,231	48,843	3 "
	9 Tuesday . .	1/	2,795 1 0	55,901	2,114	58,015		50,651	2 "
	10 Wednesday . .	1/	2,395 5 6	47,905	2,201	50,106		41,774	2 "
	11 Thursday . .	1/	2,637 19 6	52,759	2,068	54,827		46,050	2 "
	12 Friday . .	2/6	1,890 0 0	15,120	2,839	17,959		14,528	3 "
	13 Saturday . .	2/6	1,451 15 0	11,614	4,659	16,273		14,002	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	13,937 18 0	238,656	15,376	..	254,032		
15	Monday . .	1/	2,933 10 6	58,670	1,827	60,497	4,647,263	52,268	2 "
	16 Tuesday . .	1/	3,008 9 0	60,169	2,453	62,622		54,127	2 "
	17 Wednesday . .	1/	2,551 1 0	51,021	2,736	53,757		44,427	2 "
	18 Thursday . .	1/	2,810 1 6	56,201	2,399	58,600		49,555	2 "
	19 Friday . .	2/6	2,227 2 0	17,817	3,671	21,488		18,205	4 "
	20 Saturday . .	2/6	1,604 13 0	12,837	4,529	17,366		14,802	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,134 17 0	256,715	17,615	..	274,330		
22	Monday . .	1/	2,863 6 0	57,266	2,098	59,364	4,921,593	50,108	2 "
	23 Tuesday . .	1/	2,859 7 0	57,187	3,195	60,382		50,246	2 "
	24 Wednesday . .	1/	2,572 12 0	51,452	3,088	54,540		46,662	3 "
	25 Thursday . .	1/	2,725 14 0	54,514	2,647	57,161		48,007	2 "
	26 Friday . .	2/6	2,415 15 0	19,326	4,368	23,694		20,034	3 "
	27 Saturday . .	2/6	1,852 2 6	14,817	5,419	20,236		16,541	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	15,288 16 6	254,562	20,815	..	275,377		
29	Monday . .	1/	3,295 15 0	65,915	2,627	68,542	5,196,970	59,089	2 "
	30 Tuesday . .	1/	3,303 4 0	66,064	3,282	69,346		60,039	2 "
	Oct. 1 Wednesday . .	1/	2,830 11 0	56,611	2,460	59,071		51,570	2 "
	2 Thursday . .	1/	3,080 12 6	61,612	2,686	64,298		55,379	2 "
	3 Friday . .	2/6	3,354 3 0	26,833	5,218	32,051		27,626	3 "
	4 Saturday . .	2/6	2,862 14 0	22,902	7,738	30,640		26,074	3 "
	Weekly Total	..	18,726 19 6	299,937	24,011	..	323,948		
6	Monday . .	1/	5,175 16 0	103,516	4,299	107,815	5,520,918	89,242	2 "
	7 Tuesday . .	1/	5,231 10 0	104,630	5,285	109,915		93,224	2 "
	8 Wednesday . .	1/	5,283 3 0	105,663	4,097	109,760		87,275	2 "
	9 Thursday . .	1/	4,344 7 6	86,887	3,926	90,813		72,344	2 "
	10 Friday . .	2/6	4,914 1 6	39,312	7,601	46,913		39,767	3 "
	11 Saturday . .	2/6	4,845 13 6	38,765	14,296	53,061		45,067	4 "
	Weekly Total	..	29,794 11 6	478,773	39,504	..	518,277		
							6,039,195		

JAMES J. WADE.



DAY & SON LITH^{rs} TO THE QUEEN.

RECEIPTS (WEEKLY).

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APPENDIX No. XVII.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of VISITORS and RECEIPTS on the same DAYS of each successive WEEK.

MONDAYS.							TUESDAYS.						
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.		
				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.					PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
		£.	s. d.						£.	s. d.			
May 5	5/	1,362	19 0	5,452	14,500	19,952	May 6	5/	1,458	10 0	5,834	14,500	20,334
12	5/*	1,597	10 0	6,390	14,500	20,890	13	5/	2,229	10 0	8,918	14,500	23,418
19	5/*	2,345	0 0	9,380	14,500	23,880	20	5/	3,360	15 0	13,443	14,500	27,943
26	1/	920	2 0	18,402	5,000	23,402	27	1/	1,347	17 0	26,957	5,000	31,957
June 2	1/	2,129	1 0	42,581	4,000	46,581	June 3	1/	2,415	2 0	48,302	4,000	52,302
9	1/*	2,436	4 0	48,724	5,480	54,204	10	1/*	2,272	4 0	45,444	4,253	49,697
16	1/	2,854	9 0	57,089	6,680	63,769	17	1/	3,191	2 0	63,822	4,333	68,155
23	1/	3,016	11 0	60,331	7,224	67,555	24	1/	3,186	12 0	63,732	4,662	68,394
30	1/	2,469	16 0	49,396	3,483	52,879	July 1	1/*	2,429	10 0	48,590	2,479	51,069
July 7	1/	2,852	2 0	57,042	4,628	61,670	8	1/*	3,169	5 0	63,385	2,577	65,962
14	1/*	2,957	8 0	59,148	3,546	62,694	15	1/	3,502	1 0	70,041	4,081	74,122
21	1/	3,338	7 0	66,767	3,873	70,640	22	1/	3,236	2 0	64,722	3,439	68,161
28	1/*	3,194	13 0	63,893	3,277	67,170	29	1/	3,308	10 0	66,170	2,866	69,036
Aug. 4	1/	3,006	18 0	60,138	2,493	62,631	Aug. 5	1/	3,236	9 0	64,729	3,340	68,069
11	1/	2,829	19 0	56,599	2,035	58,634	12	1/	2,826	19 0	56,539	2,015	58,554
18	1/	2,506	16 0	50,136	1,389	51,525	19	1/	2,773	16 6	55,476	1,603	57,079
25	1/	2,436	14 0	48,734	287	49,021	26	1/*	2,493	10 0	49,870	1,441	51,311
Sept. 1	1/	2,465	10 0	49,310	924	50,234	Sept. 2	1/*	2,407	15 0	48,155	1,711	49,866
8	1/	2,767	17 0	55,357	1,495	56,852	9	1/	2,795	1 0	55,901	2,114	58,015
15	1/	2,933	10 6	58,670	1,827	60,497	16	1/	3,008	9 0	60,169	2,453	62,622
22	1/	2,863	6 0	57,266	2,098	59,364	23	1/	2,859	7 0	57,187	3,195	60,382
29	1/	3,295	15 0	65,915	2,627	68,542	30	1/*	3,303	4 0	66,064	3,282	69,346
Oct. 6	1/	5,175	16 0	103,516	4,299	107,815	Oct. 7	1/	5,231	10 0	104,630	5,285	109,915
		61,756	3 6	1,150,236	110,165	1,260,401			66,043	0 6	1,208,080	107,629	1,315,709

WEDNESDAYS.							THURSDAYS.						
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.		
				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.					PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
		£.	s. d.						£.	s. d.			
May 7	5/	1,790	15 0	7,163	14,050	21,663	May 1	—	—	—	25,000		25,000
14	5/	2,064	15 0	8,259	14,500	22,759	8	5/	2,018	0 0	8,072	14,500	22,572
21	5/†	3,512	5 0	14,049	14,500	28,549	15	5/	2,426	0 0	9,704	14,500	24,204
28	1/	1,869	4 0	37,384	5,000	42,384	22	5/	3,797	11 0	15,190	14,500	29,690
June 4	1/	2,500	16 0	50,016	4,000	54,016	29	1/	2,375	18 0	47,518	5,000	52,518
11	1/	2,160	19 0	43,219	4,535	47,754	June 5	1/*	2,566	17 0	51,337	4,000	55,337
18	1/	2,897	7 0	57,947	4,716	62,663	12	1/*	2,233	7 0	44,667	3,651	48,318
25	1/	2,691	14 0	53,834	4,611	58,445	19	1/	2,984	12 0	59,692	4,171	63,863
July 2	1/	2,363	18 0	47,278	2,121	49,399	26	1/	2,722	10 0	54,450	3,331	57,781
9	1/	2,710	6 0	54,206	3,849	58,055	July 3	1/	2,651	19 0	53,039	2,599	55,638
16	1/	2,910	4 0	58,204	2,422	60,626	10	1/	2,958	0 0	59,160	2,332	61,492
23	1/*	2,438	14 0	48,774	1,825	50,599	17	1/	3,023	5 0	60,465	3,281	63,746
30	1/	2,835	6 0	56,706	1,676	58,382	24	1/*	2,286	1 0	45,721	1,737	47,458
Aug. 6	1/	2,833	4 6	56,664	2,475	59,139	31	1/	2,800	16 0	56,016	1,293	57,309
13	1/	2,264	10 6	45,290	2,527	47,817	Aug. 7	1/	2,859	16 0	57,196	2,922	60,118
20	1/	2,217	8 0	44,348	219	44,567	14	1/	2,386	0 0	47,720	1,732	49,452
27	1/	1,896	1 0	37,921	307	38,228	21	1/	2,470	2 6	49,402	1,080	50,482
Sept. 3	1/	2,080	12 0	41,612	305	41,917	28	1/	2,167	11 0	43,351	894	44,245
10	1/	2,395	5 6	47,905	2,201	50,106	Sept. 4	1/	2,137	18 0	42,758	1,451	44,209
17	1/	2,551	1 0	51,021	2,736	53,757	11	1/	2,637	19 6	52,759	2,068	54,827
24	1/	2,572	12 0	51,452	3,088	54,540	18	1/	2,810	1 6	56,201	2,399	58,600
Oct. 1	1/*	2,830	11 0	56,611	2,460	59,071	25	1/	2,725	14 0	54,514	2,647	57,161
8	1/	5,283	3 0	105,663	4,097	109,760	Oct. 2	1/*	3,080	12 6	61,612	2,686	64,298
							9	1/*	4,344	7 6	86,887	3,926	90,813
		59,670	11 6	1,075,526	98,670	1,174,196			62,464	18 6	1,117,431	121,700	1,239,131

* Wet.

† Derby day.

Return showing the Number of Visitors and Receipts on the same Days of each successive Week—*contd.*

FRIDAYS.							SATURDAYS.								
DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.			DATE.	ENTRANCE FEE, AND REMARKS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AT DOORS.		NUMBER OF VISITORS.				
				PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.					PAYING AT DOORS.	WITH SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.				
May 2	£1	560	0	0	560	16,000	16,560	May 3	£1	482	0	0	482	16,000	16,482
9	5/	1,824	10	0	7,298	14,500	21,798	10	5/	1,843	15	0	7,375	14,500	21,875
16	5/	2,556	10	0	10,226	14,500	24,726	17	5/	2,472	5	0	9,889	14,500	24,389
23	5/†	4,095	10	0	16,383	14,500	30,882	24	5/	5,078	0	0	20,312	14,500	34,812
30	2/6	2,839	9	0	22,716	12,000	34,716	31	5/	1,770	15	0	7,083	12,000	19,083
June 6	2/6	2,558	11	0	20,468	5,666	26,134	June 7	5/	1,523	15	0	6,095	6,891	12,986
13	2/6	2,206	5	0	17,650	6,870	24,520	14	5/	1,634	17	0	6,539	7,563	14,102
20	2/6	2,819	4	6	22,553	9,281	31,834	21	5/	1,674	10	0	6,698	6,034	12,732
27	2/6	2,969	6	0	23,754	5,279	29,033	28	5/	1,590	16	0	6,363	5,138	11,501
July 4	2/6	2,592	2	6	20,737	5,270	26,007	July 5	5/	1,565	15	0	6,263	5,484	11,747
11	2/6	3,145	17	6	25,167	4,900	30,067	12	5/	1,589	15	0	6,359	4,822	11,181
18	2/6	3,762	7	6	30,099	5,239	35,338	19	5/*	1,360	15	0	5,443	3,884	9,327
25	2/6	2,984	0	0	23,872	3,010	26,882	26	5/	1,478	0	0	5,912	4,487	10,399
Aug. 1	2/6	2,852	2	6	22,817	4,080	26,897	Aug. 2	5/	1,324	9	0	5,298	4,427	9,725
8	2/6†	1,920	11	6	15,365	3,101	18,466	9	2/6	1,584	15	0	12,678	5,670	18,348
15	2/6	2,151	7	0	17,211	3,650	20,861	16	2/6	1,592	7	6	12,739	4,002	16,741
22	2/6	1,957	12	6	15,661	2,317	17,978	23	2/6	1,434	17	6	11,479	3,429	14,908
29	2/6*	1,559	17	6	12,479	3,111	15,590	30	2/6	1,306	15	0	10,454	2,598	13,052
Sept. 5	2/6	1,593	7	6	12,747	2,979	15,726	Sept. 6	2/6	1,198	15	0	9,590	3,082	12,672
12	2/6	1,890	0	0	15,120	2,839	17,959	13	2/6	1,451	15	0	11,614	4,659	16,273
19	2/6	2,227	2	0	17,817	3,671	21,488	20	2/6	1,604	13	0	12,837	4,529	17,366
26	2/6	2,415	15	0	19,326	4,368	23,694	27	2/6	1,852	2	6	14,817	5,419	20,236
Oct. 3	2/6	3,354	3	0	26,833	5,218	32,051	Oct. 4	2/6	2,862	14	0	22,902	7,738	30,640
10	2/6	4,914	1	6	39,312	7,601	46,913	11	2/6	4,845	13	6	38,765	14,296	53,061
		61,749	13	0	456,170	159,950	616,120			45,123	15	0	257,986	175,652	433,638

* Wet.

† Oaks day.

‡ Parliament prorogued.

JAMES J. WADE.

REMARKS.

To understand the amount of reliance which can be placed upon the above return, it will be well to explain the nature of the data upon which it is formed.

The amount received at the doors, and therefore the number of persons paying, on each day, may be taken as perfectly accurate, as every precaution was necessarily taken in checking it by means explained elsewhere.

After the 5th June, the increasing number of visitors having become a subject of considerable public interest, the Executive Committee requested the Police to take measures to count the number of persons coming in and going out. Deducting the number of persons paying each day from the total number entering, the residue gives a fair approximation to the number of people who made use of Season Tickets. It is true that this mode of estimating includes with Season Ticket-holders, some of the staff, jurors, press, exhibitors, attendants, &c., who had free admission; but the greater number of these came in before the doors were open to the public, and were not counted by the Police; and in general, if known to have business in the building, they were not counted, at whatever hour they came in.

From the opening until the 5th June, the number of visits with Season Tickets is only conjectural and the total number of visitors on each day must therefore be considered in the same light.

Comparing together the visits on different days of the week with equal payments, it appears that during the days on which the entrance was five shillings:—

On three Mondays	the number of visitors was	64,722,	average	21,574
On three Tuesdays	„	71,695	„	23,898
On three Wednesdays	„	72,971	„	24,323
On three Thursdays	„	76,466	„	25,488
On three Fridays	„	77,406	„	25,802
On three Saturdays	„	81,076	„	27,025

RECEIPTS (WEEKLY).

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This proportion is, however, not much to be depended upon, as the apprehension of the public acting in different directions rendered the number of visitors in the early part of the first week unnaturally low, and that in the latter part of the third week unnaturally high. The number also of sums from which the average is struck is too small to get rid of these causes of error.

The comparison of the four shilling days of twenty successive weeks will give more reliable results:—

On twenty Mondays the number of visitors was	1,195,679, average	59,783
On twenty Tuesdays	1,244,014	62,200
On twenty Wednesdays	1,101,225	55,061
On twenty Thursdays	1,137,665	56,883

In comparing the receipts at different rates of payment, it appears that on—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2 days, at 1 <i>l.</i> , the sum received was	1,042	0	0, average	521	0	0
28 days, at 5 <i>s.</i>	61,347	7	0	2,191	0	0
30 days, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	72,447	11	0	2,414	17	0
80 days, at 1 <i>s.</i>	221,971	3	0	2,774	12	0
Total Receipts at doors	356,808	1	0			

In comparing the number of visits at the different rates it appears that—

During 141 days	773,766 entered with Season Tickets, average per day	5,473
2 "	1,042 paid 1 <i>l.</i>	521
28 "	245,389 paid 5 <i>s.</i>	8,763
30 "	579,579 paid 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	19,319
80 "	4,439,419 paid 1 <i>s.</i>	55,493
	6,039,195 total number entering the Building.	

The sale of Season Tickets commenced on the 26th February, and continued until the 31st July, at the original rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* for a gentleman's ticket and 2*l.* 2*s.* for a lady's. After the 31st July the rates were reduced to 1*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* respectively, though but few were sold. The following was the total number sold:—

	£.	s.	d.
13,359 tickets, at 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> , yielded	42,080	17	0
11,927 " at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	25,046	14	0
135 " at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	202	10	0
184 " at 1 <i>l.</i>	184	0	0
25,605	67,514	1	0

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

RETURN of SCHOOLS reported to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE as having entered the Building.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
No record of date.	St. Paul's, Covent Garden -	National - - -	300	4,093
	Mortlake - - - -	" - - - -	40	
	Charlton - - - -	" - - - -	60	
	Eltham - - - -	" - - - -	70	
	Harrow-on-the-Hill - -	" - - - -	40	
	Spitalfields - - - -	Jews' Infant - - -	150	
	- - - -	Foundling Hospital -	80	
	St. Michael's, Stockwell -	- - - -	70	
	Greenwich - - - -	Royal Naval - - -	457	
	Argyll, Bath and Bristol -	Mr. Jay's - - - -	150	
	Westminster and Highgate -	Infant - - - -	600	
	Christ's Hospital - - -	- - - -	900	
	St. Olave's - - - -	- - - -	315	
	Strand-on-the-Green - -	- - - -	60	
	Maidenhead - - - -	- - - -	152	
	Trinity St. Giles - - -	- - - -	40	
	Chiswick - - - -	National - - - -	52	
	Reading - - - -	- - - -	67	
	Parker Street, Drury Lane -	- - - -	40	
	- - - -	Jewish Orphan Asylum.	150	
	- - - -	St. Ann's - - - -	300	
	Hastings - - - -	National - - - -	*	
July 9	Harpندن - - - -	British - - - -	16	144
"	St. Andrew's, Somersetshire	- - - -	*	
"	Bancroft - - - -	- - - -	128	
10	St. Olave's - - - -	- - - -	230	408
"	St. Mary's, Strand - -	- - - -	115	
"	Bloomsbury - - - -	French - - - -	20	
"	Chiswick - - - -	- - - -	43	
14	- - - -	Duke of York's - -	380	450
"	St. Martin's - - - -	- - - -	50	
"	Hackney - - - -	Dr. Smith's Sunday -	20	
15	Tooting - - - -	- - - -	34	232
"	- - - -	Foundling - - - -	69	
"	Soho - - - -	Jews' Infant - - -	19	
"	Clumping - - - -	- - - -	28	
"	Quebec Chapel - - - -	- - - -	18	
"	Havering - - - -	National - - - -	27	
"	Beddington, Surrey - -	- - - -	37	
16	- - - -	Welch - - - -	193	
"	Hampstead - - - -	- - - -	12	1,390
"	Farringdon Within - -	- - - -	8	
"	St. James', Worship Street -	- - - -	13	
"	Clerkenwell - - - -	Charity - - - -	203	
"	Greenwich - - - -	Union - - - -	180	
"	- - - -	Licensed Victuallers'	130	
"	St. Andrew, Holborn - -	- - - -	183	
"	Sevenoaks, Kent - - -	- - - -	25	
"	Farnham - - - -	- - - -	32	
"	Haver Hill - - - -	Orphan - - - -	183	
"	Farnham † - - - -	- - - -	100	
"	Aldersgate Ward, City ‡	- - - -	114	
"	St. Michael's, Strand - -	- - - -	14	

* Number uncertain

† By Bishop of Winchester.

‡ By Sir John Cass.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
July 17	Romford - - - -	British - - -	131	385
"	Brentford - - - -	" - - -	134	
"	Old Alresford, Hampshire -	" - - -	32	
"	- - - -	Life Guards' - -	25	
"	Edgeware - - - -	- - -	15	
"	Crayford† - - - -	- - -	28	
"	Hoxton - - - -	- - -	20	113
18	- - -	Caledonian - -	-	
21	Kew - - - -	Her Majesty's - -	50	
"	- - - -	Ragged - - -	36	168
"	Springfield, Essex - -	- - -	82	
"	- - -	Duke of York's Training.	*	
22	- - -	Foundling Orphan -	90	169
"	Christ Church - - -	- - -	54	
"	Essex - - - -	- - -	25	
23	Hampstead - - - -	Ashler - - -	20	456
"	Colnbrook - - - -	Charity - - -	54	
"	Dartford - - - -	Union - - -	54	
"	Cripplegate-within - -	- - -	102	
"	Croydon - - - -	National - - -	103	
"	Longstock, Hampshire -	- - -	25	
"	Kensington - - - -	British - - -	98	
24	Richmond - - - -	National - - -	154	780
"	Croydon - - - -	British - - -	38	
"	Christ Church - - -	- - -	27	
"	Kingston - - - -	Union† - - -	50	
"	- - - -	Sailors' Orphan -	17	
"	Wimbledon - - - -	National - - -	109	
"	Hornsey - - - -	" - - -	130	
"	Kensington - - - -	St. Mary Abbot's -	194	
"	Uxbridge - - - -	- - -	28	
"	St. John's - - - -	National - - -	33	
28	Windsor Park - - - -	Queen's - - -	45	132
"	Wells Street - - - -	National - - -	40	
"	- - - -	Coloured Orphan -	26	
"	Hackney - - - -	Sunday - - -	21	
29	Hanwell - - - -	National - - -	64	234
"	Richmond - - - -	Sunday - - -	*	
"	Aldersgate - - - -	- - -	110	
"	Battersea - - - -	- - -	31	
"	St. Margaret's Hospital -	- - -	29	
30	St. Sepulchre Church - -	- - -	41	1,123
"	Whitechurch, Oxfordshire -	Charity - - -	33	
"	Oakham - - - -	- - -	22	
"	All Saints, St. John's Wood	Sunday - - -	45	
"	Great Marlow - - - -	- - -	116	
"	Banstead, Surrey - - -	- - -	48	
"	St. Paul's, Wilton Place -	- - -	25	
"	- - - -	Commercial Travellers'	122	
"	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields -	- - -	286	
"	Chelmsford - - - -	- - -	240	
"	Newmarket - - - -	- - -	57	
"	Walton-on-Thames - - -	- - -	26	
"	Denham - - - -	- - -	30	
"	- - - -	Royal Military Asylum	32	

* Number uncertain.

† By Rev. Mr. Creighton.

‡ Inmates.

S 2

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
July 31	Kensington - - - -	British - - -	50	81
"	Norwood - - - -	Convent - - -	31	
"	St. Mary's, Hammersmith -	- - -	*	
"	St. George's-in-the-East -	- - -	*	
Aug. 1	Marylebone† - - -	- - -	-	128
4	Christ Church, St. Pancras	- - -	60	103
"	Tunbridge Wells - - -	Sunday - - -	43	
5	Sunbridge - - - -	" - - -	21	
"	Wolverton, Bucks‡ - -	- - -	170	
"	Croydon - - - -	British - - -	36	387
"	All Saints - - - -	- - -	160	
6	Windsor - - - -	National - - -	45	
"	Windsor§ - - - -	Free - - -	70	
"	Clewer, near Windsor -	- - -	50	643
"	Slough¶ - - - -	Charity - - -	69	
"	Kensington†† - - -	British - - -	43	
"	Burlington - - - -	- - -	23	
"	Abbotts Langley - - -	- - -	61	589
"	Putney - - - -	- - -	33	
"	Ickleford, Herts - - -	- - -	53	
"	Putney - - - -	Watermen's - -	26	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - -	- - -	30	213
"	Slough - - - -	National - - -	30	
"	Waltham, Essex - - -	- - -	35	
"	Richmond - - - -	Free - - -	12	
"	North Crag, Kent - -	- - -	*	510
"	Horton, Huntingdon - -	- - -	*	
"	Peterborough - - -	- - -	20	
"	Putney - - - -	St Martin's Charity	26	
"	Richmond - - - -	Charity - - -	17	589
7	Palestine Place - - -	Hebrew - - -	20	
"	Westminster - - -	Rev. James Parkins'	19	
"	St. James's - - -	National - - -	18	
"	Deptford Creek - - -	- - -	55	213
"	St. George's, Middlesex -	- - -	105	
"	Bromley - - - -	- - -	30	
"	Haverstock Hill - - -	Orphan Working -	250	
"	Langbourne - - - -	- - -	60	589
"	Reading, near Chelmsford -	- - -	32	
11	Aylesbury - - - -	Charity - - -	32	
"	Henley - - - -	- - -	53	
"	Broadstairs - - - -	- - -	58	213
"	Bread Street Ward - - -	- - -	70	
12	Kentish Town - - -	National - - -	67	
"	Pentonville - - - -	" - - -	42	510
"	Handley - - - -	" - - -	72	
"	Cheame - - - -	" - - -	91	
"	Hackney - - - -	Union - - -	72	
"	Deptford - - - -	- - -	75	510
"	Isleworth - - - -	British - - -	78	
"	Great Greenford - - -	Charity - - -	13	

* Number uncertain.
† By Mr. M'Connell.
|| By Mr. Carter.
.†† By J. Davis, Esq.

† By Sir B. Hall.
§ By Mr. Stevenson.
¶ By Mr. Tooke.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Aug. 13	Camberwell - - - -	British - - - -	121	428
"	North London - - - -	" - - - -	46	
"	Stamford Street - - - -	Benevolent Society - -	66	
"	Kensington - - - -	British - - - -	82	
"	Ewell, Surrey - - - -	National - - - -	57	
"	Kensington - - - -	St. Mary Abbots - -	56	
14	Carshalton - - - -	National - - - -	63	
"	Croydon - - - -	Friends' - - - -	188	
"	Teddington - - - -	- - - -	133	
"	Tottenham - - - -	- - - -	72	
"	St. James's - - - -	- - - -	72	781
"	St. Thomas's - - - -	Charter House - -	40	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - - - -	- - - -	18	
"	Stratford - - - -	National - - - -	104	
"	Billingsgate Ward - - - -	- - - -	57	
"	Stepney - - - -	Union - - - -	34	
18	Hampstead - - - -	- - - -	24	
"	Vintry Ward - - - -	- - - -	84	
"	West Clandon, Guildford - - - -	- - - -	39	
"	Goodman's Fields - - - -	German and English - -	33	
19	Spitalfields - - - -	National & Parochial - -	104	180
"	Sussex - - - -	Charles's Sunday - -	29	
20	Upper Tooting - - - -	National - - - -	64	133
"	St. Peter's, Stepney - - - -	Sunday - - - -	31	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square - - - -	- - - -	246	404
"	Clapham Rise - - - -	British Orphan - -	63	
21	- - - -	Jews' Free - - - -	55	
"	Aldgate Ward - - - -	Charity - - - -	78	
"	Harp Alley - - - -	British - - - -	15	
"	Sloane Street, Chelsea - - - -	National - - - -	50	
"	Clapham Rise - - - -	British Orphan - -	39	
"	Hammersmith - - - -	Charity - - - -	150	
"	Putney - - - -	National - - - -	40	
"	- - - -	Benevolent Society's - -	70	
"	Woolwich - - - -	- - - -	1,555	2,052
25	- - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	-	
26	St. Peter's - - - -	- - - -	160	30
"	Hurstperpoint, Sussex - - - -	- - - -	13	
27	St. George's, Hanover Square - - - -	- - - -	24	173
"	Battersea - - - -	British - - - -	29	
"	Fish Street Hill - - - -	" - - - -	35	
"	Kentish Town - - - -	" - - - -	41	
"	Cannon Street East - - - -	Commercial - - - -	36	
"	Gravel Pit - - - -	- - - -	26	
28	- - - -	Hebrew - - - -	27	191
"	Deptford - - - -	- - - -	51	
"	All Saints, Oxford Street - - - -	- - - -	55	
"	Castle Baynard Ward - - - -	- - - -	30	
"	Hampton - - - -	Free - - - -	51	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	- - - -	102	
"	Kent Road - - - -	Deaf and Dumb - -	20	
"	Red Cross Street, Cripplegate - - - -	Lady Hallis' - - -	157	
"	Bishopsgate Ward - - - -	Green Coat - - -	71	
"	Hendon, Middlesex - - - -	Charity - - - -	100	
"	Greenwich - - - -	Roan's Charity - -	179	
"	" - - - -	Trinity - - - -	60	
"	" - - - -	Blue Coat - - -	27	
"	" - - - -	National - - - -	100	
"	Guildford Street, Russell Sq. - - - -	- - - -	25	
				1,055

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 1	Chelsea Hospital - - -	- - -	36	156
"	Burlington - - -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Ramsgate -	- - -	85	
2	Hillingdon - - -	National - - -	103	254
"	Cirencester - - -	Blue and Yellow Charity.	122	
"	Road House, Stroud - -	Mr. Horne's - - -	19	
"	East Keswick, Yorkshire -	Lawrence - - -	10	789
3	St. John's Wood - - -	Private - - -	15	
"	Fleet Street - - -	Neal's Foundation -	12	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	25	
"	Wandsworth - - -	British - - -	95	
"	Lamb's Conduit Street -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	National - - -	100	
"	Homerton - - -	Sunday - - -	19	
"	North Cray, Kent - - -	Charity - - -	52	
"	Arundel - - -	Duke of Norfolk's -	55	
"	Abbey - - -	British - - -	390	
"	Craven Chapel - - -	,, - - -	7	
4	Hind Street - - -	,, - - -	71	508
"	Christ Church, Bloomsbury	National - - -	21	
"	Woolwich - - -	Trinity Episcopal -	122	
"	Kilburn - - -	National - - -	54	
"	Kensington - - -	,, - - -	113	
"	Isleworth - - -	Union - - -	13	
"	Weybridge - - -	National - - -	38	
"	Norwood - - -	Free - - -	33	
"	Walworth - - -	National - - -	43	
5	- - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	
8	Brighton - - -	British - - -	-	
9	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	36	
"	Chelsea Hospital - - -	Normal - - -	36	
"	Elstree, Edgeware - - -	- - -	23	
"	Bristol - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	39	
"	Clapham - - -	Mr. Noulson's -	10	144
10	Curzon Street, Mayfair -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Southwark -	Catholic - - -	53	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	22	
"	Wilton, near Salisbury, Wilts	Free - - -	19	
"	Ealing Grove - - -	Charity - - -	60	
"	Chelsea - - -	Trinity - - -	55	
"	St. Mary's, Newington -	Parochial - - -	52	
"	Harrow - - -	Sunday - - -	9	
"	Carlton House - - -	- - -	16	
"	Vauxhall Square - - -	Charity - - -	16	
"	Brixton - - -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	38	
11	London - - -	St. Ann's Society -	61	394
"	City of London - - -	National - - -	47	
"	Rochester - - -	Union - - -	79	
"	Watford - - -	Charity - - -	63	
"	Great Stanmore - - -	National - - -	49	
"	Lambeth - - -	Parochial - - -	46	
"	Hors - - -	,, - - -	56	
"	Woodford, Essex - - -	National - - -	56	
"	St. Ann's, Soho - - -	- - -	*	
"	St. Mary's, Barnes - - -	- - -	66	
"	Charter Lane - - -	- - -	56	
"	St. Saviour's Parish - -	Lady Newcom -	26	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - -	216	
				821

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 15	Bedminster - - - -	National - - - -	12	223
"	St. James's, Holloway - -	- - - -	61	
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	- - - -	60	
"	Hertford - - - -	Mr. Pearson's - - -	15	
"	Cirencester, Gloucester -	British - - - -	60	
"	Wormwood Street, City -	- - - -	15	
16	St. George's, Bloomsbury -	- - - -	292	587
"	Christ Church - - - -	Ramsgate - - - -	24	
"	Kingston - - - -	Charity - - - -	32	
"	Clapham - - - -	National - - - -	206	
"	Kingston - - - -	Public - - - -	33	
17	Cripplegate Chapel - -	Domestic Mission -	42	1,239
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	" " " -	13	
"	Albany Street, Regent's Park	British " " -	61	
"	Woolwich - - - -	Royal Artillery -	218	
"	- - - -	Female Orphan -	163	
"	Epsom - - - -	National - - - -	26	
"	Twickenham - - - -	" " " -	107	
"	Christ Church, Surrey -	Parochial - - - -	68	
"	Crown Court, Covent Garden	- - - -	397	
"	Blackfriars Road - - -	Christ Church - -	144	
18	Deptford - - - -	Dean Stanhope's -	73	
"	Lambeth - - - -	Union - - - -	58	
"	Brixton - - - -	British - - - -	46	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - - -	196	
"	Villa Real - - - -	Jewish - - - -	24	
"	Wandsworth - - - -	National - - - -	155	
"	Albany Place - - - -	- - - -	64	
"	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields -	- - - -	25	
"	Hampton Wick - - - -	Dr. Lynn - - - -	74	
"	Westminster - - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	106	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Union - - - -	131	
"	City of London - - - -	National - - - -	101	
"	Colchester - - - -	British " " -	99	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Tabernacle - - -	122	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Parish - - - -	95	
"	Frome, Somerset - - -	Private - - - -	19	
"	Hayes - - - -	National - - - -	43	
"	Trowbridge, Somerset -	Wesleyan and Baptist Sunday.	1,000	
"	Bradford, Somerset - -	Charity - - - -	53	2,989 30
"	Wortley, Somerset - -	" " " -	45	
"	Nancy, Somerset - - -	" " " -	28	
"	Frome, Somerset - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	25	
"	West Ashton, Somerset -	National - - - -	195	
"	Charles St., Westminster Rd.	New Jerusalem -	46	
"	Romsey, Hants - - - -	Nowes' Charity -	34	
"	Elstree, Herts - - - -	National - - - -	20	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Heralds' - - - -	12	
"	Spitalfields - - - -	Domestic Mission -	30	
"	St. Paul's, Covent Garden -	- - - -	15	
"	Clapham Park - - - -	Mr. Long's - - -	12	
"	Cuckfield, Sussex - - -	National - - - -	10	
"	Blackfriars Road - - -	Christchurch - - -	10	
"	Lisson Grove - - - -	St. Paul's - - - -	23	
19	- - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	301
22	Willesden - - - -	- - - -	113	
"	St. Dunstan's - - - -	- - - -	68	
"	Brighton - - - -	- - - -	41	
"	- - - -	Ashton's Charity -	30	
"	Ebeley, Gloucester - - -	- - - -	26	
"	Shenley, Herts - - - -	National - - - -	23	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 23	Denmark Hill - - -	St. Matthew's - -	39	339
"	Stockwell - - -	National - - -	73	
"	Cromer Street - - -	British - - -	24	
"	Harlow, Essex - - -	- - -	26	
"	- - -	Barnard and Smoberts	87	
"	Kensall Green - - -	National - - -	22	
"	New Ormond St., Queen Sq.	St. John's Servant -	22	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	
"	Southampton - - -	National - - -	22	
24	St. Pancras - - -	Parochial - - -	46	1,386
"	Brook Street - - -	Ragged & Industrial	57	
"	Hertshaw - - -	Free Grammar and National.	411	
"	Queenhithe Ward, Thames St.	- - -	37	
"	Hounslow - - -	National - - -	102	
"	Southwark - - -	Wesleyan - - -	119	
"	Bristol - - -	Blue Coat - - -	92	
"	Croydon Street, Marylebone	Industrial - - -	10	
"	Chapel Street, Cripplegate -	Domestic Mission	46	
"	St. John's - - -	Female Servant -	74	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	1,386
"	St. Barnabas - - -	Pimlico - - -	16	
"	Greenwich - - -	Royal Naval - - -	352	
25	Christ's Church, Chelsea -	National - - -	66	
"	- - -	Brewers' - - -	57	
"	Wandsworth - - -	Industry - - -	36	
"	Crayford, Kent - - -	National - - -	20	
"	Battersea - - -	British - - -	16	
"	Wandsworth - - -	National - - -	35	
"	Bow Road - - -	St. George's - - -	122	
"	Trent Church, East Barnet	- - -	18	
"	Little Guildford Street -	National - - -	82	
"	Bermondsey - - -	Parochial - - -	67	87
"	Romford - - -	National - - -	162	
"	Stepney, Ratcliffe, and Mile End Old Town.	- - -	178	
"	St. Mark's, Windsor - - -	- - -	18	
"	Barnet - - -	National - - -	98	
"	Grafton Street, Fitzroy Sq.	- - -	12	
"	Windsor - - -	British - - -	104	
"	St. Bride's, Fleet Street -	- - -	35	
"	Notting Hill - - -	National - - -	197	
"	Paddington - - -	Ragged - - -	63	266
29	- - -	- - -	8	
"	- - -	Sailors' Orphan -	32	
"	Homerton Chapel - - -	- - -	35	
"	Hackney - - -	Industry - - -	12	
30	Amersham - - -	British - - -	50	
"	Marylebone Street - - -	Catholic - - -	21	
"	Hoddesden, Herts - - -	British - - -	32	
"	Henley - - -	National - - -	59	
"	St. Laurence, Ramsgate -	- - -	28	
"	Hackney - - -	Pembury - - -	62	266
"	Hever, Kent - - -	- - -	14	
Oct. 1	St. Pancras - - -	- - -	122	
"	St. Clement Danes - - -	- - -	112	
"	St. George's, Chelsea - -	- - -	78	
"	Dalston - - -	Industry - - -	12	
"	Edmonton - - -	Latimer's - - -	42	
"	St. Leonard's, Bromley -	National - - -	73	
"	West Hackney - - -	- - -	43	
"	Long Lane - - -	Mr. Baylis's - - -	20	
"	Woodhill, Hatfield, Herts -	- - -	12	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 1	St. John's Wood - - -	Miss Hurst's - - -	10	524
2	Westminster Chapel - - -	- - -	423	
"	St. Matthew's, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell.	- - -	31	1,549 58
"	Wilts - - - - -	Colonel Buckley's - -	10	
"	Field Lane - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	43	
"	East Greenwich - - -	" - - - - -	24	
"	Barnes Workhouse - - -	" - - - - -	25	
"	Tottenham - - - - -	Free - - - - -	43	
"	Dalston - - - - -	Industry - - - - -	12	
"	Stoke Newington - - -	Parochial - - - - -	60	
"	East Ham - - - - -	National - - - - -	37	
"	Merton, Surrey - - -	" - - - - -	36	
"	St. Luke's Workhouse - -	- - - - -	59	
"	Foot's Cray, Kent - - -	Sunday and National	73	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	Wesleyan - - - - -	106	
"	Twickenham Church - - -	- - - - -	106	
"	Ealing - - - - -	National - - - - -	21	
"	Bayswater Chapel - - -	Sunday - - - - -	20	
"	Christ Church, Maida Hill -	Ragged - - - - -	20	
"	Langley, Middlesex - - -	National - - - - -	23	
"	Warminster, Wilts - - -	British - - - - -	21	
"	Bradford, Wilts - - - -	" - - - - -	15	
"	Huntsworth Mews - - -	Ragged - - - - -	32	
"	George St., Lisson Grove -	" - - - - -	32	
"	Grotto Passage - - - - -	" - - - - -	14	
"	Foster Street, City - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Westminster Refuge - - -	" - - - - -	35	
"	New Cut - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Dolphin Court - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Union Mews - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Portland Town - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Harp Alley - - - - -	British - - - - -	10	
"	Bristol - - - - -	Mr. Phiblipart's - -	20	
"	Polygon, Clarendon Square	- - - - -	124	
"	Bletchingley † - - - -	- - - - -	18	
4	Blackheath - - - - -	National - - - - -	-	323
6	Hammersmith - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	10	
"	Denham, Bucks - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	Headbourne Worthy, Hants	Charity - - - - -	24	
"	Edward's Mews - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	17	
"	Turk's-Head Yard - - - -	" - - - - -	19	
"	Gray's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	11	
"	Spicer Street - - - - -	" - - - - -	18	
"	Palestine Place - - - -	Hebrew - - - - -	51	
"	Gravel Pit, Homerton - -	- - - - -	13	
"	Hampshire - - - - -	Union - - - - -	50	
"	Devonport Dock-Yard - -	Orphan - - - - -	12	
"	Norwood - - - - -	Convent - - - - -	28	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	37	
"	St. John's, Waterloo - -	- - - - -	13	
7	Ipswich - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	143	499
"	Broad Hill - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	30	
"	Cornhill Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	100	
"	Red Hill - - - - -	- - - - -	56	
"	Hanwell - - - - -	Free - - - - -	10	
"	Bloomsbury - - - - -	" - - - - -	52	
"	Harrow Hill - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	St. Mark's, North Audley Street.	- - - - -	76	
"	Westminster Workhouse -	- - - - -	12	

† Party of 18 aged people, whose united ages amount to 1,141 years. By Rector and Gentlemen of Bletchingley.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 8	Fulham - - - - -	Union - - - - -	101	
"	Runslip, Middlesex - - -	National - - - - -	22	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	" - - - - -	21	
"	All Saints, Spitalfields - -	Sunday - - - - -	69	
"	Kensington - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	13	
"	Meal's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	26	
"	Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Road.	" - - - - -	24	
"	Camden Town - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	35	
"	St. John's - - - - -	Servants' - - - - -	16	
"	Christ's Hospital, Ipswich -	" - - - - -	24	
"	Abingdon, Berks - - - - -	British and Foreign -	165	
"	Nottingham - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	18	
"	St. Luke's, Lambeth - - -	Ragged - - - - -	25	
"	St. John's - - - - -	" - - - - -	20	
"	Chelsea - - - - -	National - - - - -	30	
"	Brompton - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Marylebone Workhouse - -	" - - - - -	258	
"	Fulham Workhouse - - - -	" - - - - -	101	
"	Charterhouse - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	14	
"	Chester - - - - -	Training College - -	77	
"	Adelphi Chapel - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	28	
"	" - - - - -	King William's Ragged	28	
"	Enfield - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	30	
"	Lambeth - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	52	
"	Hornsey - - - - -	" - - - - -	54	
"	Old Kent Road - - - - -	British - - - - -	42	
"	All Saints, Stepney - - -	" - - - - -	157	
"	Harrow-on-the-Hill - - -	Charity - - - - -	35	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	" - - - - -	32	
				1,527
9	Pentonville - - - - -	National - - - - -	43	
"	Westbourne Green - - - -	" - - - - -	42	
"	South Hackney - - - - -	Parochial - - - - -	53	
				138
	Total 493 Schools - - - - -	- - - - -	-	34,910
	Nine schools marked (*), numbers not recorded, probable number - - - - -	- - - - -	-	630
	Total number of children in schools - - -	- - -	-	35,540

W. MURRAY, *Superintendent of Doorkeepers.*

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT of VISCOUNT CANNING on presenting the AWARDS of the JURIES to the ROYAL COMMISSION, and the REPLY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HAVING had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners the Reports of the several Juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the Principle upon which, by the authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Juries were constituted.

The various Subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into Thirty Classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for Single Juries, and were therefore divided into Sub-Juries. This increased the number of Acting Juries to Thirty-four.

Each of these Thirty-four Juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of Foreigners. The British Jurors were selected by Her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign Jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

In the event of a Jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of Associates. These Associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the Jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as Jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any Jury.

Each Jury was superintended by a Chairman, chosen from its number by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Deputy-Chairman and the Reporter were elected by the Jurors themselves.

Such was the constitution of the Thirty-four Juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six Groups, each Group consisting of such Juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a Jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled Group of which that Jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was that none of the many Foreign Nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular Jury.

Each Group of Juries received the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and of a Special Commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the Juries composing the Group.

It was further determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners that the Chairmen of the Juries, consisting of British subjects and of Foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a Council; and that the duties of the Council should be, to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, the different Prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the Juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the Jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual Exhibitors. They had also decided that the Prizes should consist in three Medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three Medals by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to Her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the Medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets and other elements of merit being

taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this Medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the Groups.

In regard to the other and larger Medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent: and they further suggested that this Medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen upon the recommendation of a Jury, supported by its Group.

The principle thus described met the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a Minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the Foreign Jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two Medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the Council Medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for Exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the Prize Medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council Medal; without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council Medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its Class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council Medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize Medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended, and more important, than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the List of Awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the Juries have succeeded in doing justice to the Exhibitors of every Nation and Class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the Juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the Prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the Exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognizing no distinction of Nation.

It is gratifying to add that the Jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the Juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of Prize Medals awarded is 2,918. The number of Council Medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one Medal of either denomination has been allotted to one Exhibitor in the same Class, although he may have contributed to that Class more than one article deserving of reward.

The Juries have found it just, in framing their Reports, to make Honourable Mention of certain Exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a Medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the Exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the Jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of Exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the Catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one Jury; whilst in other cases towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single Exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the Juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue.

In these circumstances the Juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my Colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us ; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO LORD CANNING'S REPORT, &c.
MY LORD,

THE Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the Juries entrusted with the award of the Prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time, and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure, that they have noticed in the list of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputations in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts ; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the vast undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the Jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task ; and, from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

But although the high character of the Jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the Prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might, at first sight, appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the Juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public, had the Commissioners instructed the Juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the Exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant Medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the Exhibitors ; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the Exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a Prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same Medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or "Council" Medal in the cases to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public ; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

The grant of the Council Medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given, it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher

place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as Associates or Experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commission are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the Jurors and Associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a Special Medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the Juries have awarded Prizes, but also the valuable Reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the Juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those Jurors who have accepted the laborious office of Reporters to the Juries; and they doubt not that their Reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from Foreign Countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

To the Society of Arts, which by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

And finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty good will and assistance of the whole body of Exhibitors, both Foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The Commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for the general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of Jurors and Associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, Members and Secretaries of Local and Sectional Committees, Members of the Society of Arts, and Exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependance upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good will among the various races of mankind.

APPENDIX No. XX.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH GOODS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of EXHIBITORS of the UNITED KINGDOM and COLONIES (exclusive of India), whose Goods were removed from the Building during the first three days after the closing; and in each subsequent week until the 14th November 1851, including those placed in the Collection of the Royal Commissioners.

PERIOD.	Number of Exhibitors whose goods were entirely removed.	REMARKS.
First three days, 16th to 18th October	2,360	Removed by hand. No packing-cases admitted.
Week ending 25th October - - -	2,957	
„ 1st November - - -	1,147	
„ 8th November - - -	490	
„ 14th November - - -	114	
Total removed to 14th November	7,068	{ Of these, some were afterwards found to have presented their goods to the Royal Commissioners or abandoned them.
Number in course of removal at the same date - - - - -	79	
Exhibitors who had removed nothing	235	
Total Number of Exhibitors of the United Kingdom and Colonies, exclusive of India - - - - -	7,382	Viz.:—United Kingdom - - - - 6,861 Colonies, not including India 521

The above return has been compiled from reports made daily by the District Superintendents. It was not found possible to carry out the same system upon the Foreign side; but it may be stated that the removal of the whole of the Foreign goods was not completed until the 15th January 1852.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

INSTRUCTIONS from the COUNCIL of CHAIRMEN to the JURIES.

1. IN accordance with the decisions of the Royal Commissioners, the Council of Chairmen have met and agreed to the following Instructions as a guide to the Juries.

2. *Working of Juries.*—In regard to the working of the Juries, the Council of Chairmen think it advisable to leave much to the discretion and gradual experience of each Jury; but upon the following points the decisions of the Royal Commissioners are precise, and it will be desirable that the practice of the Juries should be uniform.

3. The Juries will, at their first meeting on Monday, consider the course to be followed in the examination of the subjects confided to them, and arrange generally the time and places for their respective meetings.

4. *Deputy Chairmen.*—The first duty of each Jury will be to elect a Deputy Chairman, who will assist the Chairman, and fill his place in the Jury, or at the Council, in his absence.

5. *Reporters.*—A member of the Jury will be appointed to draw up a Report upon the class of subjects submitted to it. It will be advisable that this appointment should be made as soon as the eligibility and willingness of some member to undertake that duty can be ascertained. As the Reports will probably be published, they should be drawn up with the care necessary to describe the State of Industry of all Nations, as shown in this Exhibition, and in such a manner as may best form a permanent record of the Exhibition itself.

6. *Sub-Committees.*—The Royal Commissioners have given their sanction to Juries acting in matters of detail by Sub-Committees. How far it may be convenient in each case to adopt this system, and to depute to a Sub-Committee, or to individual members, the investigation of particular objects, is left to the judgment of each Jury, but it must be borne in mind that no Award can be made but by a majority of the Jury.

7. *Evidence and Associates.*—When a Jury may wish to call in the aid of persons of technical knowledge to aid their judgment, they may do so in conformity with the 29th Article of the General Decision.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
July 31	Kensington - - - -	British - - - -	50	81
"	Norwood - - - -	Convent - - - -	31	
"	St. Mary's, Hammersmith -	- - - -	*	
"	St. George's-in-the-East -	- - - -	*	
Aug. 1	Marylebone† - - - -	- - - -	-	128
4	Christ Church, St. Pancras	- - - -	60	103
"	Tunbridge Wells - - - -	Sunday - - - -	43	
5	Sunbridge - - - -	" - - - -	21	
"	Wolverton, Bucks‡ - - -	- - - -	170	
"	Croydon - - - -	British - - - -	36	387
"	All Saints - - - -	- - - -	160	
6	Windsor - - - -	National - - - -	45	
"	Windsor§ - - - -	Free - - - -	70	
"	Clewer, near Windsor -	- - - -	50	643
"	Slough¶ - - - -	Charity - - - -	69	
"	Kensington†† - - - -	British - - - -	43	
"	Burlington - - - -	- - - -	23	
"	Abbotts Langley - - - -	- - - -	61	589
"	Putney - - - -	- - - -	33	
"	Ickleford, Herts - - - -	- - - -	53	
"	Putney - - - -	Watermen's - - -	26	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - - -	- - - -	30	213
"	Slough - - - -	National - - - -	30	
"	Waltham, Essex - - - -	- - - -	35	
"	Richmond - - - -	Free - - - -	12	
"	North Crag, Kent - - - -	- - - -	*	510
"	Horton, Huntingdon - - -	- - - -	*	
"	Peterborough - - - -	- - - -	20	
"	Putney - - - -	St Martin's Charity	26	
"	Richmond - - - -	Charity - - - -	17	589
7	Palestine Place - - - -	Hebrew - - - -	20	
"	Westminster - - - -	Rev. James Parkins'	19	
"	St. James's - - - -	National - - - -	18	
"	Deptford Creek - - - -	- - - -	55	213
"	St. George's, Middlesex -	- - - -	105	
"	Bromley - - - -	- - - -	30	
"	Haverstock Hill - - - -	Orphan Working -	250	
"	Langbourne - - - -	- - - -	60	510
"	Reading, near Chelmsford -	- - - -	32	
11	Aylesbury - - - -	Charity - - - -	32	
"	Henley - - - -	- - - -	53	
"	Broadstairs - - - -	- - - -	58	213
"	Bread Street Ward - - -	- - - -	70	
12	Kentish Town - - - -	National - - - -	67	
"	Pentonville - - - -	" - - - -	42	
"	Handley - - - -	" - - - -	72	510
"	Cheame - - - -	" - - - -	91	
"	Hackney - - - -	Union - - - -	72	
"	Deptford - - - -	- - - -	75	
"	Isleworth - - - -	British - - - -	78	510
"	Great Greenford - - - -	Charity - - - -	13	

* Number uncertain.
† By Mr. M'Connell.
‡ By Mr. Carter.
†† By J. Davis, Esq.

† By Sir B. Hall.
§ By Mr. Stevenson.
¶ By Mr. Tooke.

SCHOOLS.

95

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Aug. 13	Camberwell - - - -	British - - - -	121	428
"	North London - - - -	" - - - -	46	
"	Stamford Street - - - -	Benevolent Society - -	66	
"	Kensington - - - -	British - - - -	82	
"	Ewell, Surrey - - - -	National - - - -	57	
"	Kensington - - - -	St. Mary Abbots - -	56	
14	Carshalton - - - -	National - - - -	63	
"	Croydon - - - -	Friends' - - - -	188	
"	Teddington - - - -	- - - -	133	
"	Tottenham - - - -	- - - -	72	
"	St. James's - - - -	- - - -	72	781
"	St. Thomas's - - - -	Charter House - -	40	
"	Hackney Gravel Pit - -	- - - -	18	
"	Stratford - - - -	National - - - -	104	
"	Billingsgate Ward - -	- - - -	57	
"	Stepney - - - -	Union - - - -	34	
18	Hampstead - - - -	- - - -	24	
"	Vintry Ward - - - -	- - - -	84	
"	West Clandon, Guildford -	- - - -	39	
"	Goodman's Fields - -	German and English	33	
19	Spitalfields - - - -	National & Parochial	104	180
"	Sussex - - - -	Charles's Sunday - -	29	
20	Upper Tooting - - - -	National - - - -	64	133
"	St. Peter's, Stepney - -	Sunday - - - -	31	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - - -	246	404
"	Clapham Rise - - - -	British Orphan - -	63	
21	- - - -	Jews' Free - - - -	55	
"	Aldgate Ward - - - -	Charity - - - -	78	
"	Harp Alley - - - -	British - - - -	15	
"	Sloane Street, Chelsea - -	National - - - -	50	
"	Clapham Rise - - - -	British Orphan - -	39	
"	Hammersmith - - - -	Charity - - - -	150	
"	Putney - - - -	National - - - -	40	
"	- - - -	Benevolent Society's	70	
"	Woolwich - - - -	- - - -	1,555	2,052
25	- - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	-	
26	St. Peter's - - - -	- - - -	160	30
"	Hurstpierpoint, Sussex -	- - - -	13	
27	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - - -	24	173
"	Battersea - - - -	British - - - -	29	
"	Fish Street Hill - - - -	" - - - -	35	
"	Kentish Town - - - -	" - - - -	41	
"	Cannon Street East - -	Commercial - - - -	36	
"	Gravel Pit - - - -	- - - -	26	
28	- - - -	Hebrew - - - -	27	191
"	Deptford - - - -	- - - -	51	
"	All Saints, Oxford Street -	- - - -	55	
"	Castle Baynard Ward - -	- - - -	30	
"	Hampton - - - -	Free - - - -	51	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	- - - -	102	
"	Kent Road - - - -	Deaf and Dumb - -	20	
"	Red Cross Street, Cripplegate	Lady Hallis' - -	157	
"	Bishopsgate Ward - -	Green Coat - - - -	71	
"	Hendon, Middlesex - -	Charity - - - -	100	
"	Greenwich - - - -	Roan's Charity - -	179	
"	" - - - -	Trinity - - - -	60	
"	" - - - -	Blue Coat - - - -	27	
"	" - - - -	National - - - -	100	
"	Guildford Street, Russell Sq.	- - - -	25	
				1,055

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 1	Chelsea Hospital - - -	- - -	36	156
"	Burlington - - -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Ramsgate -	- - -	85	
2	Hillingdon - - -	National - - -	103	254
"	Cirencester - - -	Blue and Yellow Charity.	122	
"	Road House, Stroud - -	Mr. Horne's - - -	19	
"	East Keswick, Yorkshire -	Lawrence - - -	10	789
3	St. John's Wood - - -	Private - - -	15	
"	Fleet Street - - -	Neal's Foundation -	12	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	25	
"	Wandsworth - - -	British - - -	95	
"	Lamb's Conduit Street -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	National - - -	100	
"	Homerton - - -	Sunday - - -	19	
"	North Cray, Kent - - -	Charity - - -	52	
"	Arundel - - -	Duke of Norfolk's -	55	
"	Abbey - - -	British - - -	390	
"	Craven Chapel - - -	,, - - -	7	
4	Hind Street - - -	,, - - -	71	508
"	Christ Church, Bloomsbury	National - - -	21	
"	Woolwich - - -	Trinity Episcopal -	122	
"	Kilburn - - -	National - - -	54	
"	Kensington - - -	,, - - -	113	
"	Isleworth - - -	Union - - -	13	
"	Weybridge - - -	National - - -	38	
"	Norwood - - -	Free - - -	33	
"	Walworth - - -	National - - -	43	
5	- - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	23
8	Brighton - - -	British - - -	-	42
9	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	36	144
"	Chelsea Hospital - - -	Normal - - -	36	
"	Elstree, Edgeware - - -	- - -	23	
"	Bristol - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	39	
"	Clapham - - -	Mr. Noulson's - -	10	
10	Curzon Street, Mayfair -	- - -	35	
"	St. George's, Southwark -	Catholic - - -	53	
"	St. George's, Hanover Square	- - -	22	
"	Wilton, near Salisbury, Wilts	Free - - -	19	
"	Ealing Grove - - -	Charity - - -	60	
"	Chelsea - - -	Trinity - - -	55	394
"	St. Mary's, Newington -	Parochial - - -	52	
"	Harrow - - -	Sunday - - -	9	
"	Carlton House - - -	- - -	16	
"	Vauxhall Square - - -	Charity - - -	16	
"	Brixton - - -	Industry - - -	19	
"	Richmond - - -	Union - - -	38	
11	London - - -	St. Ann's Society -	61	
"	City of London - - -	National - - -	47	
"	Rochester - - -	Union - - -	79	
"	Watford - - -	Charity - - -	63	
"	Great Stanmore - - -	National - - -	49	
"	Lambeth - - -	Parochial - - -	46	
"	Hors - - -	,, - - -	56	
"	Woodford, Essex - - -	National - - -	56	
"	St. Ann's, Soho - - -	- - -	*	
"	St. Mary's, Barnes - - -	- - -	66	821
"	Charter Lane - - -	- - -	56	
"	St. Saviour's Parish - -	Lady Newcom - -	26	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - -	216	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 15	Bedminster - - - -	National - - -	12	223
"	St. James's, Holloway -	- - -	61	
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	- - -	60	
"	Hertford - - - -	Mr. Pearson's - -	15	
"	Cirencester, Gloucester -	British - - -	60	
"	Wormwood Street, City -	- - -	15	587
16	St. George's, Bloomsbury -	- - -	292	
"	Christ Church - - -	Ramsgate - - -	24	
"	Kingston - - - -	Charity - - -	32	
"	Clapham - - - -	National - - -	206	
"	Kingston - - - -	Public - - -	33	1,239
17	Cripplegate Chapel - -	Domestic Mission -	42	
"	Spicer Street, Spitalfields -	" " - - -	13	
"	Albany Street, Regent's Park	British - - -	61	
"	Woolwich - - - -	Royal Artillery -	218	
"	- - - -	Female Orphan -	163	
"	Epsom - - - -	National - - -	26	
"	Twickenham - - -	" - - -	107	
"	Christ Church, Surrey -	Parochial - - -	68	
"	Crown Court, Covent Garden	- - -	397	
"	Blackfriars Road - - -	Christ Church - -	144	
18	Deptford - - - -	Dean Stanhope's -	73	2,989 30
"	Lambeth - - - -	Union - - -	58	
"	Brixton - - - -	British - - -	46	
"	St. Saviour's, Southwark -	- - -	196	
"	Villa Real - - - -	Jewish - - -	24	
"	Wandsworth - - - -	National - - -	155	
"	Albany Place - - -	- - -	64	
"	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields -	- - -	25	
"	Hampton Wick - - -	Dr. Lynn - - -	74	
"	Westminster - - - -	Blue Coat - - -	106	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Union - - -	131	
"	City of London - - - -	National - - -	101	
"	Colchester - - - -	British - - -	99	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Tabernacle - - -	122	
"	Trowbridge - - - -	Parish - - -	95	
"	Frome, Somerset - - -	Private - - -	19	
"	Hayes - - - -	National - - -	43	
"	Trowbridge, Somerset -	Wesleyan and Baptist Sunday.	1,000	
"	Bradford, Somerset - -	Charity - - -	53	
"	Wortley, Somerset - -	" - - -	45	
"	Nancy, Somerset - - -	" - - -	28	
"	Frome, Somerset - - -	Blue Coat - - -	25	
"	West Ashton, Somerset -	National - - -	195	
"	Charles St., Westminster Rd.	New Jerusalem -	46	
"	Romsey, Hants - - -	Nowes' Charity -	34	
"	Elstree, Herts - - -	National - - -	20	
"	Bermondsey - - - -	Heralds' - - -	12	
"	Spitalfields - - - -	Domestic Mission -	30	
"	St. Paul's, Covent Garden -	- - -	15	
"	Clapham Park - - -	Mr. Long's - - -	12	
"	Cuckfield, Sussex - - -	National - - -	10	
"	Blackfriars Road - - -	Christchurch - -	10	
"	Lisson Grove - - - -	St. Paul's - - -	23	301
19	- - - -	Deaf and Dumb -	-	
22	Willesden - - - -	- - -	113	
"	St. Dunstan's - - - -	- - -	68	
"	Brighton - - - -	- - -	41	
"	- - - -	Ashton's Charity -	30	301
"	Ebeley, Gloucester - - -	- - -	26	
"	Shenley, Herts - - - -	National - - -	23	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—continued.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Sept. 23	Denmark Hill - - -	St. Matthew's - - -	39	339
"	Stockwell - - -	National - - -	73	
"	Cromer Street - - -	British - - -	24	
"	Harlow, Essex - - -	- - -	26	
"	- - -	Barnard and Smoberts - - -	87	
"	Kensall Green - - -	National - - -	22	
"	New Ormond St., Queen Sq. - - -	St. John's Servant - - -	22	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	
"	Southampton - - -	National - - -	22	
24	St. Pancras - - -	Parochial - - -	46	1,386
"	Brook Street - - -	Ragged & Industrial - - -	57	
"	Hertshaw - - -	Free Grammar and National. - - -	411	
"	Queenhithe Ward, Thames St. - - -	- - -	37	
"	Hounslow - - -	National - - -	102	
"	Southwark - - -	Wesleyan - - -	119	
"	Bristol - - -	Blue Coat - - -	92	
"	Croydon Street, Marylebone - - -	Industrial - - -	10	
"	Chapel Street, Cripplegate - - -	Domestic Mission - - -	46	
"	St. John's - - -	Female Servant - - -	74	
"	St. John's Wood - - -	Catholic - - -	24	
"	St. Barnabas - - -	Pimlico - - -	16	
"	Greenwich - - -	Royal Naval - - -	352	
25	Christ's Church, Chelsea - - -	National - - -	66	
"	- - -	Brewers' - - -	57	
"	Wandsworth - - -	Industry - - -	36	
"	Crayford, Kent - - -	National - - -	20	
"	Battersea - - -	British - - -	16	
"	Wandsworth - - -	National - - -	35	
"	Bow Road - - -	St. George's - - -	122	
"	Trent Church, East Barnet - - -	- - -	18	
"	Little Guildford Street - - -	National - - -	82	
"	Bermondsey - - -	Parochial - - -	67	
"	Romford - - -	National - - -	162	
"	Stepney, Ratcliffe, and Mile End Old Town. - - -	- - -	178	
"	St. Mark's, Windsor - - -	- - -	18	1,386
"	Barnet - - -	National - - -	98	
"	Grafton Street, Fitzroy Sq. - - -	- - -	12	
"	Windsor - - -	British - - -	104	
"	St. Bride's, Fleet Street - - -	- - -	35	
"	Notting Hill - - -	National - - -	197	
"	Paddington - - -	Ragged - - -	63	
29	- - -	- - -	8	
"	- - -	Sailors' Orphan - - -	32	
"	Homerton Chapel - - -	- - -	35	87
"	Hackney - - -	Industry - - -	12	
30	Amersham - - -	British - - -	50	
"	Marylebone Street - - -	Catholic - - -	21	
"	Hoddesden, Herts - - -	British - - -	32	
"	Henley - - -	National - - -	59	
"	St. Laurence, Ramsgate - - -	- - -	28	
"	Hackney - - -	Pembury - - -	62	
"	Hever, Kent - - -	- - -	14	266
Oct. 1	St. Pancras - - -	- - -	122	
"	St. Clement Danes - - -	- - -	112	
"	St. George's, Chelsea - - -	- - -	78	
"	Dalston - - -	Industry - - -	12	
"	Edmonton - - -	Latimer's - - -	42	
"	St. Leonard's, Bromley - - -	National - - -	73	
"	West Hackney - - -	- - -	43	
"	Long Lane - - -	Mr. Baylis's - - -	20	
"	Woodhill, Hatfield, Herts - - -	- - -	12	

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 1	St. John's Wood - - -	Miss Hurst's - - -	10	524
2	Westminster Chapel - - -	- - -	423	
"	St. Matthew's, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell.	- - -	31	
"	Wilts - - - - -	Colonel Buckley's - - -	10	
"	Field Lane - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	43	
"	East Greenwich - - - - -	" - - - - -	24	
"	Barnes Workhouse - - - - -	" - - - - -	25	
"	Tottenham - - - - -	Free - - - - -	43	
"	Dalston - - - - -	Industry - - - - -	12	
"	Stoke Newington - - - - -	Parochial - - - - -	60	
"	East Ham - - - - -	National - - - - -	37	
"	Merton, Surrey - - - - -	" - - - - -	36	
"	St. Luke's Workhouse - - - - -	- - - - -	59	
"	Foot's Cray, Kent - - - - -	Sunday and National - - - - -	73	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	Wesleyan - - - - -	106	
"	Twickenham Church - - - - -	- - - - -	106	
"	Ealing - - - - -	National - - - - -	21	
"	Bayswater Chapel - - - - -	Sunday - - - - -	20	
"	Christ Church, Maida Hill - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	20	
"	Langley, Middlesex - - - - -	National - - - - -	23	
"	Warminster, Wilts - - - - -	British - - - - -	21	
"	Bradford, Wilts - - - - -	" - - - - -	15	
"	Huntsworth Mews - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	32	
"	George St., Lisson Grove - - - - -	" - - - - -	32	
"	Grotto Passage - - - - -	" - - - - -	14	
"	Foster Street, City - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Westminster Refuge - - - - -	" - - - - -	35	
"	New Cut - - - - -	" - - - - -	10	
"	Dolphin Court - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Union Mews - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Portland Town - - - - -	" - - - - -	12	
"	Harp Alley - - - - -	British - - - - -	10	
"	Bristol - - - - -	Mr. Phiblipart's - - - - -	20	
"	Polygon, Clarendon Square - - - - -	- - - - -	124	
"	Bletchingley † - - - - -	- - - - -	18	
4	Blackheath - - - - -	National - - - - -	-	1,549 58
6	Hammersmith - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	10	
"	Denham, Bucks - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	Headbourne Worthy, Hants - - - - -	Charity - - - - -	24	
"	Edward's Mews - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	17	
"	Turk's-Head Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	19	
"	Gray's Yard - - - - -	" - - - - -	11	
"	Spicer Street - - - - -	" - - - - -	18	
"	Palestine Place - - - - -	Hebrew - - - - -	51	
"	Gravel Pit, Homerton - - - - -	- - - - -	13	
"	Hampshire - - - - -	Union - - - - -	50	
"	Devonport Dock-Yard - - - - -	Orphan - - - - -	12	
"	Norwood - - - - -	Convent - - - - -	28	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	37	
"	St. John's, Waterloo - - - - -	- - - - -	13	
7	Ipswich - - - - -	Blue Coat - - - - -	143	323
"	Broad Hill - - - - -	Ragged - - - - -	30	
"	Cornhill Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	100	
"	Red Hill - - - - -	- - - - -	56	
"	Hanwell - - - - -	Free - - - - -	10	
"	Bloomsbury - - - - -	" - - - - -	52	
"	Harrow Hill - - - - -	National - - - - -	20	
"	St. Mark's, North Audley Street.	- - - - -	76	
"	Westminster Workhouse - - - - -	- - - - -	12	499

† Party of 18 aged people, whose united ages amount to 1,141 years. By Rector and Gentlemen of Bletchingley.

Return of Schools reported to the Executive Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	From what Locality.	Name of School.	No. of Children in each School.	Total each day.
Oct. 8	Fulham - - - - -	Union - - -	101	
"	Runslip, Middlesex - - -	National - - -	22	
"	Hammersmith - - - - -	" - - -	21	
"	All Saints, Spitalfields - - -	Sunday - - -	69	
"	Kensington - - - - -	Ragged - - -	13	
"	Meal's Yard - - - - -	" - - -	26	
"	Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Road. - - -	" - - -	24	
"	Camden Town - - - - -	Ragged - - -	35	
"	St. John's - - - - -	Servants' - - -	16	
"	Christ's Hospital, Ipswich - - -	- - -	24	
"	Abingdon, Berks - - - - -	British and Foreign - - -	165	
"	Nottingham - - - - -	Blue Coat - - -	18	
"	St. Luke's, Lambeth - - - - -	Ragged - - -	25	
"	St. John's - - - - -	" - - -	20	
"	Chelsea - - - - -	National - - -	30	
"	Brompton - - - - -	" - - -	10	
"	Marylebone Workhouse - - -	- - -	258	
"	Fulham Workhouse - - - - -	- - -	101	
"	Charterhouse - - - - -	Charity - - -	14	
"	Chester - - - - -	Training College - - -	77	
"	Adelphi Chapel - - - - -	Ragged - - -	28	
"	- - - - -	King William's Ragged - - -	28	
"	Enfield - - - - -	Charity - - -	30	
"	Lambeth - - - - -	Ragged - - -	52	
"	Hornsey - - - - -	" - - -	54	
"	Old Kent Road - - - - -	British - - -	42	
"	All Saints, Stepney - - - - -	- - -	157	
"	Harrow-on-the-Hill - - - - -	Charity - - -	35	
"	Tower Ward - - - - -	- - -	32	
				1,527
9	Pentonville - - - - -	National - - -	43	
"	Westbourne Green - - - - -	- - -	42	
"	South Hackney - - - - -	Parochial - - -	53	
				138
	Total 493 Schools - - - - -	- - -	-	34,910
	Nine schools marked (*), numbers not recorded, probable number - - - - -	- - -	-	630
	Total number of children in schools - - -	- - -	-	35,540

W. MURRAY, *Superintendent of Doorkeepers.*

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT of VISCOUNT CANNING on presenting the AWARDS of the JURIES to the ROYAL COMMISSION, and the REPLY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HAVING had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners the Reports of the several Juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the Principle upon which, by the authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Juries were constituted.

The various Subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into Thirty Classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for Single Juries, and were therefore divided into Sub-Juries. This increased the number of Acting Juries to Thirty-four.

Each of these Thirty-four Juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of Foreigners. The British Jurors were selected by Her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign Jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

In the event of a Jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of Associates. These Associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the Jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as Jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any Jury.

Each Jury was superintended by a Chairman, chosen from its number by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Deputy-Chairman and the Reporter were elected by the Jurors themselves.

Such was the constitution of the Thirty-four Juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six Groups, each Group consisting of such Juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a Jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled Group of which that Jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was that none of the many Foreign Nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular Jury.

Each Group of Juries received the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and of a Special Commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the Juries composing the Group.

It was further determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners that the Chairmen of the Juries, consisting of British subjects and of Foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a Council; and that the duties of the Council should be, to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, the different Prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the Juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the Jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual Exhibitors. They had also decided that the Prizes should consist in three Medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three Medals by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to Her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the Medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets and other elements of merit being

taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this Medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the Groups.

In regard to the other and larger Medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent: and they further suggested that this Medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen upon the recommendation of a Jury, supported by its Group.

The principle thus described met the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a Minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the Foreign Jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two Medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the Council Medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for Exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the Prize Medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council Medal; without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council Medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its Class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council Medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize Medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended, and more important, than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the List of Awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the Juries have succeeded in doing justice to the Exhibitors of every Nation and Class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the Juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the Prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the Exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognizing no distinction of Nation.

It is gratifying to add that the Jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the Juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of Prize Medals awarded is 2,918. The number of Council Medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one Medal of either denomination has been allotted to one Exhibitor in the same Class, although he may have contributed to that Class more than one article deserving of reward.

The Juries have found it just, in framing their Reports, to make Honourable Mention of certain Exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a Medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the Exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the Jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of Exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the Catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one Jury; whilst in other cases towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single Exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the Juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue.

In these circumstances the Juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my Colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us ; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO LORD CANNING'S REPORT, &c.

MY LORD,

THE Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the Juries entrusted with the award of the Prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time, and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure, that they have noticed in the list of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputations in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts ; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the vast undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the Jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task ; and, from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

But although the high character of the Jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the Prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might, at first sight, appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the Juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public, had the Commissioners instructed the Juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the Exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant Medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the Exhibitors ; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the Exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a Prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same Medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or "Council" Medal in the cases to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public ; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

The grant of the Council Medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given, it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher

place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as Associates or Experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commission are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the Jurors and Associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a Special Medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the Juries have awarded Prizes, but also the valuable Reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the Juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those Jurors who have accepted the laborious office of Reporters to the Juries; and they doubt not that their Reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from Foreign Countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

To the Society of Arts, which by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

And finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty good will and assistance of the whole body of Exhibitors, both Foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The Commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for the general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of Jurors and Associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, Members and Secretaries of Local and Sectional Committees, Members of the Society of Arts, and Exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependance upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good will among the various races of mankind.

APPENDIX No. XX.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH GOODS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of EXHIBITORS of the UNITED KINGDOM and COLONIES (exclusive of India), whose Goods were removed from the Building during the first three days after the closing; and in each subsequent week until the 14th November 1851, including those placed in the Collection of the Royal Commissioners.

PERIOD.	Number of Exhibitors whose goods were entirely removed.	REMARKS.
First three days, 16th to 18th October	2,360	Removed by hand. No packing-cases admitted.
Week ending 25th October - - -	2,957	
" 1st November - - -	1,147	
" 8th November - - -	490	
" 14th November - - -	114	
Total removed to 14th November	7,068	{ Of these, some were afterwards found to have presented their goods to the Royal Commissioners or abandoned them.
Number in course of removal at the same date - - - - -	79	
Exhibitors who had removed nothing	235	
Total Number of Exhibitors of the United Kingdom and Colonies, exclusive of India - - - -	7,382	Viz.:—United Kingdom - - - 6,861 Colonies, not including India 521

The above return has been compiled from reports made daily by the District Superintendents. It was not found possible to carry out the same system upon the Foreign side; but it may be stated that the removal of the whole of the Foreign goods was not completed until the 15th January 1852.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

INSTRUCTIONS from the COUNCIL of CHAIRMEN to the JURIES.

1. IN accordance with the decisions of the Royal Commissioners, the Council of Chairmen have met and agreed to the following Instructions as a guide to the Juries.

2. *Working of Juries.*—In regard to the working of the Juries, the Council of Chairmen think it advisable to leave much to the discretion and gradual experience of each Jury; but upon the following points the decisions of the Royal Commissioners are precise, and it will be desirable that the practice of the Juries should be uniform.

3. The Juries will, at their first meeting on Monday, consider the course to be followed in the examination of the subjects confided to them, and arrange generally the time and places for their respective meetings.

4. *Deputy Chairmen.*—The first duty of each Jury will be to elect a Deputy Chairman, who will assist the Chairman, and fill his place in the Jury, or at the Council, in his absence.

5. *Reporters.*—A member of the Jury will be appointed to draw up a Report upon the class of subjects submitted to it. It will be advisable that this appointment should be made as soon as the eligibility and willingness of some member to undertake that duty can be ascertained. As the Reports will probably be published, they should be drawn up with the care necessary to describe the State of Industry of all Nations, as shown in this Exhibition, and in such a manner as may best form a permanent record of the Exhibition itself.

6. *Sub-Committees.*—The Royal Commissioners have given their sanction to Juries acting in matters of detail by Sub-Committees. How far it may be convenient in each case to adopt this system, and to depute to a Sub-Committee, or to individual members, the investigation of particular objects, is left to the judgment of each Jury, but it must be borne in mind that no Award can be made but by a majority of the Jury.

7. *Evidence and Associates.*—When a Jury may wish to call in the aid of persons of technical knowledge to aid their judgment, they may do so in conformity with the 29th Article of the General Decision.

8. Jurors of another Class, when knowledge of that Class is required to guide the Jury, may be called in if a majority of the Jury should decide to do so.

9. In both the above cases, however, the persons to be consulted do not possess Votes, and only remain associated with the Jury as long as the special occasion for which they were called requires their presence.

10. *Juries to carry on their Investigations without delay.*—The Juries are expected to carry on their investigation with as little intermission, and to come to their decision with as little delay as possible.

11. *Mode of making Awards.*—When a Jury has decided upon its Awards, those Awards will be submitted to a Meeting of all the Juries of the same group for confirmation, and for the investigation of any Decision that may be disputed.

12. The Awards will then be submitted to the Council of Chairmen, to secure uniformity of action, and a compliance with the Rules now laid down, or which may hereafter be sanctioned by the Council.

13. The Awards will become final as soon as the Council of Chairmen shall have reported that they are in conformity to those Rules.

14. *Secrecy.*—All the Considerations, Discussions, and Decisions of *each* Jury and of the Council of Chairmen are to be considered as strictly confidential, and on no account to be divulged until the Award has become final.

15. *Medals to be awarded without reference to Nationality.*—The Medals will be awarded for excellence only, without reference to countries, the Exhibition being considered as a whole, and not as consisting of the products of different nations.

16. *Individual competition to be avoided.*—In making the Awards the Juries will bear in mind that the Royal Commissioners desire that the different Medals should indicate different kinds of merit, and not degrees in the same kind of merit.

17. *Two Medals only to be awarded.*—The Juries will only have to award the medium size and large Medal. The small Medal will not be given by the Juries, the Commission having withdrawn it as a Prize Medal, at the request of the Council of Chairmen.

18. *Conditions for the award of the Medals.*—The medium size (or as it is proposed to be called the "Prize Medal,") will be awarded by the Juries in conformity with the decisions laid down in the paper issued by the Royal Commissioners, with the general indications contained in these directions.

19. The great Medal can be finally awarded only by the Council of Chairmen, upon recommendations made to that body by the allied Juries referred to in Decision 9.

20. Each Jury must obtain the sanction of its own group of Juries to its recommendation of the great Medal, before the Council of Chairmen can take the award into consideration. The grounds, on which this recommendation is made must be fully stated. The great Medal will only be given for very pre-eminent and indisputable merit. It is impossible, until the Juries have acquired a knowledge of the articles exhibited, to define the proportion of the Great to the Prize Medal; but the Council of Chairmen have to announce their intention of making the proportion a very small one.

21. The Chairmen of the groups of Juries have had under their consideration the various conditions which it will be advisable to adopt in the award of Prizes in the various classes into which the Exhibition is divided. They do not intend that these conditions should be compulsory on the Juries, as it is probable that they may require modification in particular cases, but they may be useful as indications to show the general grounds on which awards may be made.

GROUP A.—RAW MATERIALS.

Medals are to be awarded for novelty in the mode of obtaining, applying, and adapting Raw Materials and Produce, skill and excellence in known modes of obtaining, applying, or adapting them; comparative excellence in the quality obtained, combined with utility. The value of the instructiveness of any Series exhibited.

GROUP B.—MACHINERY.

The Sub-Committee of the Chairmen of this Group, for certain reasons set forth in their Report, strongly urge that if novelty of invention (as far as regards Machinery) be not altogether excluded, the greatest caution should be used, and the most jealous scrutiny employed by Jurors before any Prize whatever be awarded under such claims for merit.

CLASS V.—Machines for Direct Use.

Fitness of the work for the object sought to be obtained (which combines almost every merit of Machinery), economy in first cost, durability, economy of maintenance, excellency of workmanship.

CLASS VA.—Carriages.

Successful application of any new Material, with elegance of design and excellence of workmanship, strength and lightness, reasonable cheapness.

Note.—These qualities will apply almost exclusively to Carriages of luxury.

For the Public Service.

Lightness, sufficient solidity for safety, durability, cheapness.

CLASS VI.—*Manufacturing Machines and Tools.*

Fitness of the Machinery for the objects sought, economy in the first cost, durability, and excellence of workmanship; economy in production, and perfection in articles manufactured; saving in time, and quantity produced; economy of maintenance.

CLASS VII.—*Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.*

Science and skill in Design to obtain the object sought with the greatest economy; fitness in the application of Materials, success in the work in which the Model or Drawing is exhibited; perfection of workmanship in the Model or Drawing exhibited.

CLASS VIII.—*Naval Architecture, and Military Engineering, Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements.*

Merits of combination in the Models or Drawings relating to Military or Naval Engineering; advantages obtained by experiments in carrying out the means proposed either by Models or Drawings. Improvements in Arms, Apparatus, or any articles belonging to Military and Naval Service or Architecture, to Rigging or other branches of Seamanship, to Accoutrements or Equipments of Troops, their fitness and efficacy; economy in production.

CLASS IX.—*Agricultural Implements, &c.*

In this Class actual trial has been found generally necessary for the safe award of Prizes; Field Instruments being tried on the land, and Yard Implements being also set to work, and the results exhibited in Numerical Tables.

CLASS X.—*Philosophical Instruments.*

Novelty of inventions, or novelty in the whole or part of the instruments; ingenuity of construction; new application of old principles; application of new principles; improved beauty of form; increased durability, and more extensive application.

CLASS XA.—*Musical Instruments.*

Novelty of invention, novel application of old inventions, improvement of mechanical action. Tone, perfection of workmanship, beauty of design combined with general excellence, increased facility of action, cheapness combined with durability.

CLASS XB.—*Horology.*

Ascertained or probable accuracy and certainty of performance, whether time-keeping, discharging of striking parts, or registering; stability, strength and durability, simplicity and economy of construction, goodness of execution. High finish to be considered subordinate to the scientific objects.

CLASS XC.—*Surgical Instruments.*

For instruments which possess novelty of a useful character, and giving evidence of originality and inventive power, ingenuity in the application, extension, or modification of principles already known, or for new combinations, mechanical skill, including cheapness, finish, and other qualities of mechanical execution.

GROUP C.—MANUFACTURES. TEXTILE FABRICS.

In this, other articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list, namely, increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.; superior quality, or superior skill in workmanship; new use of known materials; use of new materials; new combinations of materials; beauty of design in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility; cheapness relatively to excellence of production.

GROUP D.—METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURE.

Important inventions and discoveries, or regularity combined with excellence of design; novel application of known discoveries; great utility combined with economy and beauty; excellence of workmanship and quality.

GROUP E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Novelty of material in application, excellence of design, material, workmanship, and cheapness.

GROUP F.—FINE ARTS.

Originality and excellence of design and importance of the work, combined with great merit of execution; merit in execution, combined with application to useful purposes.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

STATEMENT of the OPERATION of the "DESIGNS ACT 1850," and "PROTECTION of INVENTIONS ACT 1851," as far as they concerned the EXHIBITION.

THE "Designs Act 1850" (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 104) enabled ornamental designs and designs for shape and configuration as relating to some purpose of utility to be provisionally registered for one year, with a further extension of six months at the discretion of the Board of Trade. The same Act contained clauses empowering the Government to remit the fees for articles placed in the Great Exhibition.

It was arranged that before the 1st February 1851, such designs as were registered should be subject to the fees, which should be returned as soon as the articles were placed in the Exhibition. After the 1st February, registration was granted without fee as soon as the design was deposited in the Exhibition.

The Royal Commissioners appointed Captain Ibbetson to watch this department. His duty was to ascertain whether the design intended to be registered was actually in the Building, and whether the specification agreed with the article itself. He then granted a certificate on the part of the Royal Commission that these conditions had been complied with, upon which certificate the provisional registration was made gratuitously at the Designs Office at Somerset House.

In working the "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," to prevent unnecessary labour being gone through by the gentlemen appointed by the Attorney-General for this purpose, it was necessary that a certificate should be furnished that the article was actually in the Building, and also after the Exhibition opened, that it had not then been exhibited, otherwise any patent would thereby become void.

Certificates to this effect were granted by Captain Ibbetson, and the number of certificates applied for under this and the Designs Act is given below. Further particulars as to the working of the "Protection of Inventions Act" will be found in Appendix No. XXIII.

TABLE showing the Number of APPLICATIONS for Registration under these Acts.

COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.	COUNTRY.	Designs Act 1850.	Protection of Inventions Act 1851.
United Kingdom:—			United Kingdom— <i>continued.</i>		
Class I. - - - -	-	1	Brought forward - -	204	407
Class II. - - - -	-	2	Class XXVI. - - - -	11	15
Class III. - - - -	-	3	Class XXVII. - - - -	-	5
Class IV. - - - -	-	3	Class XXVIII. - - - -	2	8
Class V. - - - -	18	55	Class XXIX. - - - -	3	13
Class VI. - - - -	6	19	Class XXX. - - - -	2	2
Class VII. - - - -	9	43	Jersey and Guernsey - - -	2	3
Class VIII. - - - -	9	51			
Class IX. - - - -	13	29	Total for United Kingdom	224	453
Class X. - - - -	26	85	United States - - - - -	-	46
Class XI. - - - -	-	-	Austria - - - - -	-	7
Class XII. & XV. - - -	-	-	Belgium - - - - -	-	2
Class XIII. - - - -	-	1	Denmark - - - - -	-	4
Class XIV. - - - -	-	1	France - - - - -	32	80
Class XVI. - - - -	26	18	Zollverein - - - - -	3	2
Class XVII. - - - -	3	10	Hamburgh - - - - -	-	1
Class XVIII. - - - -	-	-	Netherlands - - - - -	-	2
Class XIX. - - - -	8	8	Russia - - - - -	-	1
Class XX. - - - -	9	9	Sardinia - - - - -	-	3
Class XXI. - - - -	3	-	Sweden and Norway - - -	-	2
Class XXII. - - - -	62	61	Switzerland - - - - -	-	1
Class XXIII. - - - -	9	2	Tuscany - - - - -	-	1
Class XXIV. - - - -	1	6	Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	86
Class XXV. - - - -	2	-			
Carried forward - -	204	407	Total - - - - -	259	691

L. L. BOSCAWEN IBBETSON.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

REPORT from Mr. PETER LE NEVE FOSTER upon the working of the "PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS ACT 1851."

THE "Protection of Inventions Act 1851," was passed to remedy an evil arising out of the patent laws which was very early pressed upon the attention of the promoters of the Great Exhibition. At the various public meetings which were held all over the country it was a constant question by artizans and others how, under the existing patent laws, they could exhibit their inventions without forfeiting protection to the fruit of their talent and skill. The patent laws were inexorable on the point; and the expense, difficulties, risk, and delay in the system rendered it impossible for a large class, and more particularly the poorer class, to protect themselves by letters patent previous to exhibiting. They would thus be practically excluded from the benefits of the Exhibition; and the public would be injured by the loss of the knowledge which would otherwise be added to the common stock. The Act, though not without some difficulty and opposition, was passed early in the Session, and received the Royal assent on the 11th of April 1851. On the 14th I had the honour of being appointed by the Attorney-General to carry out the provisions of the Act of Parliament, having for my colleagues Mr. Thomas Webster, Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Dr. Lyon Playfair. We at once turned our attention to render the Act available with as little delay as possible. The practical working of it fell principally into the hands of Mr. Webster and me; the other two gentlemen, from their varied and numerous engagements, being prevented giving constant attention to it. I am glad, however, to have an opportunity of recording the valuable assistance their great knowledge and skill afforded us whenever they were called upon to act.

By the Act of Parliament the Attorney-General, or such persons as he should appoint to issue certificates, on being furnished with a description in writing, signed by, or on behalf of, the person claiming to be the true and first inventor, and on being satisfied that it sufficiently described the nature of the invention, were directed to grant a certificate for provisional registration. This certificate was then registered with the Registrar of Designs at the Designs Office, Somerset House; and from that date the party obtained the protection of the Act, which enabled him to exhibit his invention in the Building, and publish accounts of its details in newspapers, catalogues, and otherwise, without prejudice to the validity of any letters patent he might obtain within one twelvemonth from the date of the registration of the certificate. He had power to sell his invention, though not the article invented. By this means he could enlist in his behalf the aid of the capitalist who might deem the invention worthy of being carried out. He also had the opportunity of ascertaining the novelty and merits of his invention, by seeing the inventions of others, and learning the opinions of those skilled in the various branches of art and manufacture—a most valuable privilege, and one which has been turned to great account by a large number of inventors. This principle is so valuable, that I trust it will not be lost sight of in any scheme of patent law reform; indeed it formed part of the Bill for that purpose as passed by the House of Lords in the last Session of Parliament.

It is, indeed, specially worthy of remark how large a number of persons availed themselves of the provisions of this Act of Parliament, far beyond anything that had been anticipated by its authors, and how mistaken in their views were those who, in their evidence before the House of Lords Committee on the Bill, ignored the necessity of such an Act, in the belief that scarcely a dozen persons would be found to make application under it. The result showed that between the 14th of April and the 1st of May 1851, somewhere about 300 applications for protection were made and certificates granted; and during the whole period that the Exhibition remained open further applications were continually being made. In the whole there were 691 applications, in respect of which 620 certificates were granted, and of these it appears that 615 only were registered. Thus about 70 were dropped, either from insufficiency of their specifications, or by the applicants becoming satisfied on our advice that any further proceedings would be useless for want of novelty or otherwise. It must be remembered, too, that we had no power to refuse a certificate, so long as the conditions required by the Act of Parliament were complied with. All we could do was to see that the specification deposited was sufficient to fix the individual with his invention as specified and exhibited, so that in any subsequently acquired letters patent he should get no protection for anything beyond the exhibited invention. That few persons have, up to the present time, proceeded to complete their protection by obtaining letters patent is no argument against the beneficial working of the Act. A very large number of the inventions for which certificates were granted have, by the publication and exhibition of them, been ascertained to possess neither novelty, practicability, nor commercial value, and have been at once abandoned by their inventors without further waste of time, and without that expenditure of money which, if the Act had not been passed, must have been squandered in obtaining letters patent which the information thus afforded demonstrates would have turned out to be invalid. In the next place the unfortunate delay in carrying a comprehensive system of patent law reform, confidently expected to have passed the

Legislature last Session, has left inventors a prey to extortionate and oppressive fees for letters patent, which practically prevent them from obtaining that protection for their labour, thought, and skill which society is bound to afford them in return for the benefit of receiving a disclosure of their inventions. The protection given by the Act will expire, as to some parties, on the 22nd of April, and as to about 300 on the 1st of May, and as to the remainder at various dates, from the 1st of May to the 13th of October 1852.

It is a matter worthy of consideration whether some short Act of Parliament should not be passed at once before the 22nd of April 1852, extending the term of protection for some further definite period, or at least to the end of the present Session of Parliament, in the hope that some cheaper and more simple system of patent law may in the meantime be established. Unless something of this kind be done, a great injustice is committed towards the applicants under this Act. They exhibited their inventions; they disclosed them to the public in the confident hope (I might almost say under a pledge) that before their protection expired they would be enabled easily and cheaply to perfect their rights under a new and improved system of patent law, and without which many would never have risked the disclosure. Indeed, if this be not done this Act of Parliament will become to many, and from the nature of the case to the most meritorious, inventors, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

The experience of the working of the Act shows how gladly inventors availed themselves of the privilege afforded them; and leads me to believe that, if this principle of provisional protection form, as I trust it will, a part of any new patent law, some arrangements should be made for establishing a permanent public place of deposit for the exhibition of inventions as a kind of Museum of Invention, a true "Inventors' Mart," as suggested by M. D. Hill, Esq., Q. C., in his Letter of 4th November 1850 to the Mayor of Birmingham. It would bring the inventor more readily into communication with the capitalist, and at the same time afford a more extended means of arriving at a just estimate of his invention. It would, coupled with a complete system of indices and publication of specifications, render essential service to inventors in checking that prevalent vice of the present system, the creation of invalid legal rights, in placing the inventor less at the mercy of the capitalist, and in protecting the uneducated inventor from the evils of his own ignorance; whilst the public would be benefited by the stimulus to inventive genius, such an Exhibition cannot fail to exert, and by the saving that time, thought, labour, and money, which now, owing to the secrecy unavoidable under the present system, is so often fruitlessly spent in retracing and reinventing the results of previous ingenuity.

Whether such an Exhibition, arising out of a new patent law system, should be under the superintendence of Government or otherwise, is a matter for consideration; but in any case I am satisfied that inventors would readily pay for the privilege of depositing their inventions in some building for that purpose, and that such an institution would be self-supporting. It is no doubt true that all inventions might not be capable of being so deposited, might not be sufficiently matured for that purpose, and for other reasons; but still this affords no sufficient argument against the establishment of such an institution, nor is it a valid argument against the system of provisional protection to say it is only practically applicable to such articles as are sufficiently matured to exhibit. In the case of what I may call an immature invention, it would only render the examination of the provisional specification a work of greater responsibility and requiring greater care. The protection afforded would be the same, and the benefit to the inventor and the public equally extensive; and, in my opinion, if such a system had a tendency to limit the number of immature inventions, for which letters patent are at present too readily obtained by those who are rich enough to pay the fees, the property in inventions would be rather benefited than not, and the honest and painstaking inventor would reap his reward against him who now obtains protection for a crude and immature notion, which he is incapable of bringing to practical completion, and which while protected is an injury to the public by standing in the way of, and checking, the further progress of invention.

PETER LE NEVE FOSTER.

92, Chancery Lane, 23rd February 1852.

*To Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of the
Works of Industry of all Nations 1851.*

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

REPORT OF MR. ALEXANDER REDGRAVE ON THE VISITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR PROMOTING THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

SIR,

41, York Terrace, Regent's Park, 9th December 1851.

HAVING been appointed on the 6th of July 1850, "to co-operate with Sir William Reid, "in obtaining the information and in making the necessary arrangements for enabling the "Working Classes to visit the Exhibition of 1851, and in communicating on this subject with "the proper authorities in London, with the Railway Companies, and with the Local Com- "mittees," my immediate attention was directed by the nature of these duties to the number of persons likely to arrive in London, to the extent of suitable accommodation, to other considerations immediately connected with the subject, and, generally, to the state of the Metropolis. On the close of the Exhibition, it appeared to be desirable that some trustworthy statements should be obtained of the number of visitors, of the employment of their time while in town, with any other collateral facts which might be traced as some of the results of the Great Exhibition upon the social condition of the Metropolis.

The experience of a few weeks after the Exhibition had been opened, dissipated the apprehensions, which, in the absence of all precedent, prevailed at the commencement of the year; the most remarkable quietude and good order prevailed, the social condition of the Metropolis remained unaltered, and the conduct of the visitors, foreign and provincial, was entitled to the highest commendation. These are acknowledged truths, they hardly require proof, so abundant has been the evidence, so general the estimation of them. The investigation of some of the facts, and of the circumstances which attended them, will, however, exhibit most gratifying characteristics which it appears to be important to record; and with the object of bringing together under one view, the more prominent facts which present themselves, I have, by the desire and with the sanction of your Royal Highness, and of the Commissioners, obtained all the official documents and authentic returns within my reach, which would aid me in preparing a plain and truthful statement.

In considering the nature of the information, and of the details to be obtained, it appeared most desirable, in order not only to give greater value to the returns themselves, but to keep the inquiry within certain well-defined limits, that application should be made either to Public Departments or to Public Institutions, and that such authentic and trustworthy information only should be used, as could be procured from such sources; the object being to collect in one report those facts which are found to exist by reference to public documents, rather than to seek for and exhibit those only which may be the most striking.

The returns in general refer to a period between the 1st of April and the 30th of September of each year, being six months, and a convenient term for comparison; and although the Exhibition was not open during the whole of that period, it was the great object of attraction for weeks anterior to the 1st of May.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The first point to be ascertained is the number of visitors whose journey to London must be attributed to the Exhibition. The returns published by the Executive Committee show the number of persons who entered the building to have amounted on the 11th of October to 6,063,986, but of this number it was impossible for their officers to ascertain what proportion were resident in London and what proportion were non-residents or foreigners; these points are fairly brought out by the aid of the returns of traffic which have been furnished by the principal Railway and Steam Packet Companies.

The general facilities for travelling, and the cheapness of some routes to and from the Continent which had existed for a considerable time, rendered less pressing the organization of arrangements specially for the Exhibition; but one remarkable enterprize must not be overlooked. On the 1st of May, the South Eastern Railway Company with the co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France, started one tidal service per day, each way, between this country and France, bringing Paris within an eleven hours' continuous journey of London, and on the 1st of August this service was doubled. This is the most important combination that has been effectively carried out during the present year, and was doubtless the offspring of suggestions, to which the Exhibition gave rise in the promotion of international communication; the successful co-operation of the Northern Railway Company of France and the evident soundness of the scheme have since that period gained the adhesion of other lines of Railway in France to the principle; by which the communication between this country and the Mediterranean has been reduced to a journey of two days; a traveller from Marseilles being able to reach London in 46 hours at an expense, for a first-class ticket, of only £6.

The Railway Companies, from which Returns of Traffic have been obtained, are:—

The Great Western.	The South Eastern.
North Western.	Brighton.
Great Northern.	South Western
Eastern Counties.	

The Greenwich and Blackwall, though each a distinct railway, having independent traffic, are of so limited an extent and so entirely metropolitan in their traffic, that they may be considered as merely facilitating local communication between London and its suburbs, and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

Returns of passengers who arrived by steam-packet, have also been obtained from *every* Company possessing Steam Vessels for the conveyance of passengers from the ports of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent, to the Thames.

The returns from the above sources give the total number of persons who arrived in London as follows:—

From the 1st of April to the 30th September 1850	. 2,791,753
From the 1st of April to the 30th September 1851	. 4,237,240

but the increase in the latter over the former period is not to be considered as altogether caused by the attraction of the Exhibition. The Report of the Commissioners of Railways for the year ended 30th June 1850 (the last report printed), shows that the increase of traffic for that year on all the Railways of England and Wales, compared with the previous year, was 14·37 per cent., it will therefore be necessary to add that rate of increase before the excess of passengers in 1851 is compared with the number in 1850. This reduces the increase to 1,035,100, or at the rate of 32·3 per cent. above the usual annual increase.

From inquiries I have made as to the duration of the visits of the Working Classes, I am led to believe that, with the exception of the “day excursionists,” it was seldom less than three days and frequently nearly a week. The visits of the middling classes certainly lasted a week, and were generally extended to the limits of their ticket (the ticket varied on different lines, from one to three weeks being allowed according to circumstances). If the arrivals were spread over the whole period of six months, they would amount to 23,540 per day, but they were much more numerous during the last three months, and if the whole of the increase were thrown upon these three months, the arrivals would average 29,290 per day: assuming this latter calculation to be nearly correct, and that each passenger of the extra number who arrived in town (1,035,100) spent on the average one week in London, the permanent addition of visitors to the population of the Metropolis, during the whole of these three months (the *ordinary* arrivals being equalized by the departures) would amount to 80,000.

To those who were in the habit of travelling by railway during the existence of the excursion trains, it must be very evident that unless the means of arrival and departure are increased, London can never be suddenly flooded by such an increase of travellers as to make the slightest perceptible impression. The hindrances and delay caused by the increase of traffic of which the details are here, clearly demonstrate that the railways of the Metropolis bringing to their termini an average of 18,000 passengers daily have sufficient traffic for the regular and punctual performance of their engagements.

The number of visits paid to the Exhibition amounting to upwards of 6,000,000, while the additional number of travellers to London amounted to 1,035,100, is a most gratifying proof that the inspection of the Exhibition was not a cursory one; if it be calculated that of those who entered the building, 1,000,000 were residents in London, each person must, on the average, have paid three visits to the Exhibition.

A curious fact is shown in the proportion of the different classes (first, second, and third) by which the visitors travelled to the Exhibition as compared with the proportion of ordinary years. It is, however, caused in some measure by the low charge (the effect of competition) of a journey from Yorkshire to London during the latter months of the Exhibition; the charge for an excursion ticket from Leeds with three weeks leave in town was respectively for a first-class ticket 15s.; for a second-class ticket 10s.; and for a third-class ticket 5s. From the class of persons who travelled by these trains, it was evident that ordinary third-class passengers were found with second, and very frequently with first-class tickets, and although the proportions vary in so extraordinary a degree, the class of travellers has not varied in like proportion. The proportions for the year 1850 are extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of Railways before quoted: those for the six months ended the 30th of September last are calculated upon data furnished by two of the Railway Companies which distinguished the classes in their returns of traffic.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTION.

	In the Year ended 30th June,		In the Six Months ended 30th September,	
	1850		1851	
First Class	.	12·306	.	25·258
Second Class	.	38·078	.	53·200
Third Class	.	49·616	.	21·542

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS.

There were few subjects upon which it was so difficult to form even an approximate estimate, as the question of what would be the probable number of Foreigners who would visit the Exhibition, and upon no one point perhaps, has public expectation been so much at fault. On the one hand, the excitement which existed for months on the Continent amongst those

classes who might be expected to visit the Exhibition, was calculated to mislead the most cautious inquirer, and on the other hand, no data were attainable of the visits of Foreigners in former years, nor of the number who were resident in London. With such imperfect knowledge, therefore, no estimate could be formed which should not be liable to exaggeration or miscalculation.

The only source whence any information can be obtained, is the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and having had access, with the permission of Sir George Grey, to the Lists of Aliens kept there, I have been enabled, with every probability of accuracy, to prepare a statement of arrivals during the last three years. These lists are prepared under the provisions of the Alien Act, which require the Commander of every ship having Foreigners on board, to deliver, under a penalty of 20*l.*, to the Officer of Customs on the arrival of the vessel at an English Port, a list of all such Foreigners; and lists are regularly transmitted to the Office of the Home Secretary, by the Customs' Officers of all the principal Ports, except Liverpool, at which place the only important arrivals are from the United States; but as American citizens are not subjected to any restrictions on leaving their own, and are not required to produce a passport in this country, and are moreover little marked in their difference from English, the Alien Act is enforced with less facility against them, than against others. The number of Americans who have arrived in this country, however, has been supplied by the Secretary to the American Legation, and thus a very satisfactory statement can be prepared of the number of Foreign visitors, inasmuch as the returns quoted are official documents collected under ordinary regulations, and bearing the impress of exactitude.

The grounds upon which I am induced to believe the Home Office Lists of Aliens to be substantially correct, are, that such lists are forwarded with great punctuality from the Custom House in London, and from the officer of Customs at Dover, Folkestone, Southampton, Brighton, and Hull, those being the only Ports whence Packets regularly ply for the Continent, and that a Foreigner is so habituated in his own, and other countries, to submit to the strict regulations which prevail on the Continent, that, unless he is a frequent visitor to this country, he answers mechanically to the simple inquiries put to him, when the Lists of Aliens are prepared by the Officer of the Packet. It must, however, be remarked, that during the past season, the regulations of Foreign States have been construed with great liberality, and it follows, that in the months of July, August, and September, there was less punctuality in observing the requirements of the English Alien Act, but the omissions cannot be of great amount, for I am assured, on enquiry, that the accuracy of the lists is generally to be depended upon.

From these lists it appears that the number of Foreigners who landed in this country, including the Americans, according to the returns from the American Legation, were—

In 1848, 19,340; 1849, 21,588; 1850, 23,801.

In the six months, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September of the last year, the arrivals were 15,514; in the corresponding period of the present year they were 58,427, or an excess over last year of 42,913. This is much below the expectation, but the expense of a journey from any part of the Continent, except the out-ports of France, Holland, and Belgium, were not lessened during the season, no great schemes of excursion trips were organized, as that by which a body of the Parisian National Guard visited London in 1849, and exaggerated statements were prevalent of the increased expense of the season.

The number of Foreign visitors during the six months ended 30th of September last, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, shows an increase of 276 per cent., and this rate of increase would hardly be affected, even if the lists are imperfect, and the actual number of arrivals could be ascertained, as the comparison would be made in each case upon data bearing the same relative proportion the one to the other.

So much misapprehension has existed on this subject, that it seems desirable to trace any circumstances which may appear to govern the arrival of Foreigners in this country, and whether on consideration any cause can be assigned why these numbers should not be so large as they are popularly supposed to be.

Many French, Belgians, and Dutch, are in the habit of visiting this country; their regulations in regard to passports are less strict than those of other Continental States; the journey is one of a few hours, and of a moderate expense; but in all other States of the Continent, the ordinary inducements of travel are satisfied with infinite less difficulty, social and political, than by a journey to England. Another reason for the apparently low numbers, is that the proportion of the middle class of Foreigners, who are in the habit of making holiday trips, is small when compared with the number of the same class of English, who visit the Continent, while the proverbial expense of a London season must, in many instances, be a serious impediment against frequent visits.

The case of an English subject is in every respect the very reverse of that of the Foreigner, and it would be interesting to compare accurate statistics of English, with Foreign travelling. Here, however, only an approximate estimate can be formed, for it is impossible to obtain the number who visit America, or the Colonies, and the only data are of those who visit the Continent. From authentic returns which have been obtained, it would appear that 37,142 British subjects are known to have left this country for the Continent, between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1851. There are many, however, who travel without passports, or obtain them only when obliged, so that no record can be obtained of them in this country; but even making allowance for these, and bearing in mind the obstacles which impede

the Foreigner, and the facilities which tempt the Englishman, the number of Foreigners annually arriving in this country, as recorded in the Alien Lists, will not appear to be so small as the first impression the figures might indicate.

The general accuracy of the Official Lists of Aliens, may also be inferred from an examination of the Returns of Passenger Traffic. During the six months ended the 30th of September last, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, there arrived by Steam-packet, direct to London from Foreign Stations, an *excess* of 21,278 passengers; of course, a large proportion of these were English. During the same period, the *excess* of passengers who arrived at the London Station of the South Eastern Railway, was 80,974. Thus, while the *excess* of Foreigners who arrived in this country was 42,913, the *excess* of passengers, English and Foreign, by the two principal routes from the Continent, was 102,252, and the number of Foreigners certainly appears to bear a fair proportion to the total number of travellers.

Annexed, is an abstract of the Alien Lists, showing the number of Foreigners who arrived in London during the six months ended the 30th of September last, distinguishing their country, with a statement of the population of the several countries, and the proportion of arrivals to the population.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who arrived in ENGLAND, between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1851.

COUNTRY.	Number of Arrivals.	Population.	Proportion of Arrivals to 10,000 Inhabitants.
Holland	2,952	3,128,841	9.43
Belgium	3,796	4,335,319	8.75
France	27,236	35,400,486	7.69
*Germany	10,440	15,813,022	6.60
Switzerland	734	2,113,248	3.47
United States	5,048	23,138,454	2.18
Spain and Portugal	1,774	15,699,441	1.13
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	648	6,650,938	0.97
Prussia	1,489	16,171,564	0.92
Italy (including Lombardy)	1,489	22,740,344	0.65
Austria	672	32,862,770	0.20
Russia and Poland	854	60,362,315	0.14
Turkey and Egypt	86		
Greece	94		
China	8		
Not ascertained	1,107		
Total	58,427		

* There is considerable difficulty in distinguishing the Countries of Central Europe. The comprehensive term "German" is so frequently inserted in the Alien Lists, that it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the description of the countries. Thus, under the head of "Germany," are included Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, &c., and many Austrians and Prussians are calculated here as Germans.

PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER, &c.

The peace and general good order of the Metropolis have rarely been disturbed, except by some short-lived political or social outbreak, which the Government has been able to suppress without resorting to extraordinary powers, or requiring permanent additions to the existing institutions for repressing crime and maintaining tranquillity. The network of Railways which now intersect the country, and the immediate connexion of all the principal towns of Great Britain with the Metropolis through the successful adoption of the electric telegraph, have doubtless strengthened the hands of Government in case of emergency; but even before the existence of these facilities the military force in and within a day's journey of London was singularly small when compared with the garrisons maintained in the capitals of the Continent, and even less in proportion to the dense population their services are required to protect.

The ordinary military force in the Metropolis has consisted of two regiments of Life Guards, and six battalions of Foot Guards in London; and in the vicinity, a regiment of Light Dragoons, a force of Military Pensioners, the head-quarters of the Artillery at Woolwich, the Sappers, the Marines, and some few detachments from regiments of the line there and at Deptford, in all not exceeding 13,500 men. This force has been found sufficient for all ordinary purposes; but on the occasion of the Exhibition, additional regiments were quartered in and near London, and others so disposed as to facilitate the concentration, if necessary, of a large body of troops in the Metropolis. But although a considerable additional force had thus been drawn in upon the Metropolis, amply sufficient, in the opinion of the authorities, to prevent, in conjunction with the usual amount of troops and the police, any disturbance that might have occurred, yet from the judicious manner in which the troops were disposed, the

public would have been ignorant, but from rumour, that the ordinary force had been augmented even by a single regiment.

With regard to the Police, it was well known that a large addition had been made to the strength of that body.

The Police of London consists of two distinct bodies, the Metropolitan and the City Police. The additional and arduous duties, which must of necessity devolve upon the police force during the summer, required the hands of those responsible for the peace of the Metropolis to be strengthened, and consequently a considerable addition was made to these forces previous to the 1st of May.

The comparative strength on the 1st of January and on the 1st of May, was as follows :—

	1st Jan.	1st May.
The Metropolitan Police	5,525	6,620
The City Police	567	677

Besides these precautions it was thought advisable effectually to provide against the depredations from the probable influx of provincial and foreign thieves, and bad characters during the Exhibition. Two of the most intelligent of the police from each of the twelve principal towns in the kingdom were transferred temporarily to London, where their knowledge of the local offenders was expected to prove serviceable, and for the same reason a few members (in all 34) of the police of Paris, Brussels, New York, and ten other cities, were brought to this country, and organized by an officer specially appointed for the purpose; and interpreters were assigned to the several Police Courts, that there might be no delay or failure of justice in cases in which foreigners were the interested parties.

Among the minor details of police arrangements, the regulations for the preservation of order in the streets were very successful, and though most frequenters of the streets are from observation aware of the benefit of the services of the police, it may not be out of place to record here some evidence which shows in a marked degree the effect of those regulations.

A continued crowd of vehicles and pedestrians filled the leading thoroughfares from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; most of the former were public conveyances hurrying to and from the Exhibition, many of the latter strangers, ignorant of town, but guided by the stream. It would seem almost impossible but that numerous accidents must have occurred from this crowded state of the streets; on several occasions above 100,000 persons traversed the same roads leading to the Exhibition, twice in one day, in addition to the ordinary traffic, but the returns from the Hospitals of cases admitted show that instead of an increase there has been a diminution of 12 per cent. in the number of accidents. A Hospital is generally the first place to which a person injured in the streets is taken, and the number of cases brought into the six Hospitals situated in the immediate neighbourhood of crowded thoroughfares is the best evidence that can be obtained on the subject. The following is a comparative statement for the six months ended 30th September last, and for the corresponding six months of 1850, and it places in a most striking view the immunity of all the leading thoroughfares from accidents, except that one where accidents would seem to have been inevitable to a much greater extent than have occurred :—

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS admitted from 1st of April to 30th of September,

	1850	1851
St. George's Hospital	289	449
Charing Cross "	489	150
Westminster "	121	131
King's College "	60	48
Middlesex "	207	227
University College Hospital	98	99
	1264	1104

LODGING, FOOD, CONVEYANCE, &c.

There are no materials from which it can be ascertained how far the usual accommodation existing in the Metropolis for visitors of all classes was augmented during the period of the Exhibition, and there are no means of obtaining such information as would give any useful results. The number of houses assessed to the poor rates, or the amount of assessment at certain periods in the different parishes, are, perhaps, the only attainable data, but they do not represent any facts strictly confined to this point, because the continued migration of the metropolitan population westward will account for the increase of occupied houses, while the consequent increased value of property will account for the increased assessment. After making some inquiries on this subject, I was not encouraged by the probable results to pursue it further, being satisfied that if a positive increase had taken place it would have been known from other sources, and then the investigation might have been attended with utility.

The question of facilitating the accommodation of the working classes who would probably visit the Exhibition, in respectable and reasonable lodgings, having been a subject which engaged at one time the consideration of the Royal Commission, it is most satisfactory to record that there appears to have been no want of ample accommodation.

The necessity of some organization was one with which many people were impressed, and I have been favoured with a communication from Archdeacon Sinclair, showing the strong feeling with which he and other zealous clergymen viewed the importance of this subject, which I am permitted to quote :—

“It occurred to me, that much good might be effected if the clergy of the parishes in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition could be prevailed upon to assist in finding lodgings for the working classes who might be expected to visit the Metropolis this year. I was apprehensive that if large numbers, of either sex and of all ages, should arrive from every quarter without having previously secured accommodation, the result both to their health and their morals might be most disastrous. The arrangements by which I hoped to lessen or prevent these evils were,—that Committees in the country should, through the medium of the London clergy, secure respectable lodgings in town at a cheap rate by taking them at once for six months : that the lodgings for single men and women should be separate ; and that the artizans should be sent up in relays, each remaining a few days or perhaps a week. A hundred beds for twenty weeks would thus afford accommodation for at least 2000 visitors. All parties, it appeared to me, would be gainers by the plan. The visitors, instead of wandering about in search of lodgings, would bring billets with them and be directed where to go ; they would not be cheated nor plundered, and at the same time they would feel that they were not isolated strangers who had no character to maintain, but were connected with each other, and had the credit of their town or parish to uphold. On the other hand, the lodging keepers would be assured of a fair rent for a long period, and would not be under the necessity of admitting into their houses strangers whom they had never heard of, and who brought with them no other recommendation than a portmanteau, but visitors for whose good conduct a Committee of gentlemen in the country was responsible.

“I communicated my plan to a number of the neighbouring clergy, and, notwithstanding all the trouble and anxiety in which it would have obviously involved them, I had the gratification to receive from them assurances of support. But on consulting my friends in the manufacturing and mining districts, I was informed, to my regret and disappointment, that the artizans were jealous of interference, and would prefer at all hazards to choose their own time and mode of visiting the Metropolis.”

The establishment called the “Mechanics’ Home,” which was conducted with great propriety and liberality, seemed to offer to the working classes many advantages, but the abundance and moderate charge of private lodgings prevented the appreciation of its utility, for although arranged with beds for 1000 visitors, there were rarely more than a quarter occupied.

There are some sources from which the statistics of food can be obtained, but these still are general, and there is some difficulty in applying them to the exigencies created by the Exhibition ; for instance, the quantities of tea, of wine, spirits, tobacco, entered for home consumption would appear to show the extra quantities consumed, but in fact there are many other circumstances which govern the taking of goods out of bond, and these quantities therefore do not prove increase of consumption at a particular date. A statement is annexed of the quantities of certain imports from the Tables of Trade and Navigation ; in most there is an increase during the present year, in a few others a decrease, but as these returns are the best to be obtained on this subject, they are appended in this place.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned IMPORTS entered for HOME CONSUMPTION, during the following Periods.

NATURE OF IMPORT.	In the Eight Months, ended the 5th of September,		
	1849	1850	1851
Oxen, Cows, and Calves No.	30,301	32,750	40,507
Sheep and Lambs . . .	62,877	54,191	82,489
Swine	1,027	1,801	5,319
Corn Qrs.	2,398,892	2,371,944	3,078,975
Flour Cwts.	3,004,980	1,691,236	3,823,134
Butter	191,809	211,266	234,569
Cheese	237,143	206,961	198,498
Currants & Raisins . .	312,026	277,724	310,698
Tea lbs.	33,392,733	34,334,900	35,889,090
Cocoa	2,120,662	1,963,696	2,029,496
Coffee	23,387,101	20,967,150	21,789,263
Sugar Cwts.	3,966,097	4,253,660	4,446,208
Eggs No.	73,605,759	81,081,745	87,346,099
Brandy Galls.	1,316,043	1,198,582	1,175,747
Rum	1,880,590	1,839,954	1,779,685
Geneva	17,870	17,783	17,243
Wine	4,251,382	4,367,894	4,359,617
Tobacco and Snuff . lbs.	18,182,672	18,245,351	18,304,537

NOTE.—The Imports of Bacon, of fresh and salt Beef and Pork, and of Poultry, have decreased.

In the absence of fiscal or municipal charges upon the conveyance of articles of food into the Metropolis, it is difficult to obtain any data of the quantities consumed in London. The records of Billingsgate, Newgate, Leadenhall, and the green markets, show neither the quantities sold, nor the prices, the tolls not being charged according to quantity. The records of Smithfield Market, however, show accurately the quantities of cattle sold there, and the prevailing prices. Some comparisons of quantities conveyed into London by railway and water carriage have also been procured, and returns are annexed showing the fullest information that can be obtained within a limited time, of the consumption of articles of food in the Metropolis.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of BEASTS, SHEEP, and CALVES, SOLD in SMITHFIELD during the six months ended the 30th of September—

	1850	1851
Beasts	116,254	120,723
Sheep	954,550	960,360
Calves	20,144	22,563

An ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of FRUIT, VEGETABLES, EGGS, and FISH, conveyed to LONDON by two Railways, during the six months ended the 30th September—

	1850	1851
Fruit, Vegetables, &c. .	4,624	6,222 tons.
Eggs	1,747	3,128 „
Fish	4,931	9,219 „

The following Return has been prepared from documents in the Custom House; but as I have reason to believe that the quantities of fish which are conveyed by railway and water-carriage fluctuate very considerably, the Return cannot be relied upon as showing a precise comparison of the consumption of fish: it is, however, the only comparative statement that could be procured:—

An ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of SEA-BORNE FISH brought to LONDON during the six months ended the 30th September—

	1850	1851	
Cod	186,099	175,477	Number.
Skate	444	1,011	„
Mackerel	405,200	20,800	„
Whiting	478,736	667,240	„
Turbot	935	1,304	„
Thornbacks, Halibut } Ground Fish, Sturgeon }	4,660	1,509	„
Salmon	2,650	2,926	Boxes.
Plaice	77,214	49,418	Bushels.
Soles	113,636	92,330	„
Herrings	31,031	64,158	Barrels.
Smelts	2,313	2,600	Bushels.
Haddock	491	332	Barrels.
Eels	343	340	Tons.
Lobsters	103,100	264,500	Number.
Oysters	66,000	73,662	Bushels.
Crabs	2,035	2,132	„
Shrimps	463	404	„
Wilks, Cockles, Mussels	8,717	8,764	„

The number of public-houses is determined by the Justices in Petty Sessional Divisions, and is founded upon a representation of the wants of the neighbourhood. The number of public-houses within the area of the Metropolis, as defined in the Census Tables, was on the

1st of July 1850 . . .	5,200
1st of July 1851 . . .	5,231

But this increase was not granted to supply the anticipated requirements of the past summer, but from the growth of new neighbourhoods, and from local causes.

The number of licensed victuallers and of public-houses within the Bills of Mortality, was on the 1st March 1851, 4,346, and of beer-shops, 2,139. Compared with the population (as nearly as can be ascertained), the proportion of such houses was as follows:—

One public-house to	46 houses.
One beer-shop	„ 94 „
One public-house	„ 376 persons.
One beer-shop	756 „

The necessity of increased means of locomotion called into existence additional omnibuses and cabs. It is greatly to be regretted that the old system which prevailed on all the main lines of thoroughfare remained unimproved, no respect having been paid to the comfort or convenience of the public, either as regarded the description of vehicle or the rate of fares. The former were mostly old worn-out omnibuses, merely brought into use for the occasion, the latter subject to intricate and varying regulations of distances, at prices enhanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

The number of omnibuses were—

On the 1st of July 1850 . .	1,245
" " 1851 . .	1,454

and of the former, 273 altered their routes, as existing previous to the 1st of July last, to "Prince's Gate," near the Exhibition.

There were therefore 482 omnibuses specially plying to and from the Exhibition. Calculating that each omnibus made three journeys per day, and carried on the average ten passengers (in returning from the Exhibition in the morning, and in going there in the afternoon, they carried but few passengers, and were frequently empty), the above number of omnibuses would provide means of conveyance for, and probably did carry 28,000 persons per day. In addition to the above 482 omnibuses, the regular route of at least one-fourth of that number more brought them within short distances of the Exhibition, conveying passengers probably in like proportion.

The number of cabs were—

On the 1st of July 1850 . .	3,066
" " 1851 . .	3,429

I have not been able to ascertain whether the means of conveyance upon the river, which has within these last few years become one of the most bustling thoroughfares in the Metropolis, were augmented or not during the present year, but in September last there were six companies, possessing sixty steam-boats plying to or from Hungerford Bridge and London Bridge, which traversed that portion of the river lying between these two points sixty times every hour. None of these vessels are licensed to carry less than 300 passengers, but the same motive which induced the Directors to decline giving any information as to the number of journeys, applies to the question of passengers. The increase of traffic, however, of one of those companies, from the first April to 31st September 1851, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, was at the rate of 38 per cent. There are numerous steam-boats plying below London Bridge of greater capacity; those belonging to the Star Gravesend Company, conveyed, during five months of the present year, above 800,000 persons, in addition to the passengers possessing season and periodical tickets.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRICES.

The various grades and classes of society in the Metropolis are so closely united, and their mutual dependence is so interwoven, that the fluctuation of pauperism and of abundant or scanty employment is, with few exceptions, felt only in seasons of *general* prosperity or depression. So long as the price of provisions is moderate, so long will there be employment for the labouring classes in the Metropolis, and a consequent diminution of pauperism. In manufacturing towns and in purely agricultural districts, a sudden rise or fall in the price of the raw material, or of agricultural produce, at once affects the condition of the labouring poor; but in the Metropolis these sudden changes are rarely known. The modes of gaining a livelihood are so various, and the directions in which employment can be sought are so manifold, that it is very seldom a partial depression is felt. During the last two years the price of bread, meat, and clothing has continued moderate, and the supply has been abundant, especially in the Metropolis. The condition of the labouring man is therefore in many respects satisfactory, and no very marked difference will be found in the number of poor dependent for relief upon the metropolitan parishes.

The following is a statement of the number of paupers relieved in the Metropolitan Unions on the 1st of July 1850, and on the 1st of July 1851.

	1850	1851
In-door paupers . . .	14,362	14,588
Out-door	43,206	38,552
Total	57,568	53,140

The prices of the chief articles of consumption exhibit but little difference during the past summer, as compared with 1850. Bread remained at the same price during the two periods; meat has varied but little; of poultry or fish no record of price can be consulted. The following are returns of the average prices at Smithfield market, and of the contract price of the several kinds of provisions required in poor-houses of the Unions forming the Metropolitan District.

Average Price of the best descriptions of Meat in Smithfield market in

	1850	1851	
Beef . . .	3/6½	3/6	} per stone of 8 lbs.
Mutton . . .	4/0¼	4/0¾	
Veal . . .	3/8¼	3/9¼	

Average Prices of Provisions in 36 of the Metropolitan Unions.

	1850	1851	
Meat . . .	4/11¾	5/1	per stone of 14 lbs.
Bread . . .	10/2¾	10/0¾	per cwt.
Flour . . .	30/1¾	30/6½	per sack.
Milk . . .	1/3½	1/3	per gallon.
Cheese . . .	36/2¼	35/9¾	per cwt.
Potatoes . . .	86/11½	77/1¾	per ton.

STATE OF HEALTH.

The Weekly Returns published by the Registrar-General exhibit, as compared with the average of ten previous years, an increased rate of mortality in the months of February and March of the present year, which continued during the summer and the commencement of the autumn, but in a less marked degree. It would not be within the province of this report to enter into a critical examination of the causes of death, and of the accidents of temperature and climate which have produced that excess of mortality; it must, however, be observed, that the more prevalent diseases proving fatal in the spring and summer were attributable to the inclemency of the season, and that in the month of July, when the summer was more distinctly felt, although the number of visitors was rapidly increasing, and when they would have made an impression, if any could be traced to that cause, the mortality decreased, and the diseases which at that time proved most fatal were those incidental to children of tender years, and those generally prevalent at that season of the year.

The mortality of the twenty-six weeks ended 27th September, 1851, compared with the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, allowance being made in the calculation for the estimated increase of population, has been either equal to or below the average in nine, and has exceeded the average in seventeen weeks. The total number of deaths in the twenty-six weeks was 25,980, and the excess of deaths over the average 493, which occurred principally at the beginning of the period, the latter weeks being either below, or but slightly above the average.

Although the number of deaths is a sufficiently accurate index of the state of health generally, yet it was not improbable that during the past summer sickness might have increased in amount, though not in severity, and reference has been made to the Hospitals and Dispensaries in order to ascertain whether any material increase of sickness had been observed, or only such an increase as might have been expected from a slightly increased mortality. Returns have been obtained from the eleven Hospitals and from thirteen of the principal Dispensaries of the Metropolis, and a statement of the results is annexed:—

From 1st of April to 30th of September,

	1850	1851
In-patients	14,742	15,359
Out-patients	177,692	195,950
	192,434	211,309

The amount of sickness disclosed by these figures, although they do not include returns from all the Dispensaries, may be considered as a fair criterion of the comparative state of public health during six months of the two last years. There has been an increase of applications during the latter period at the rate of 9·8 per cent., but excluding the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the City, in Southwark, and Islington, the increase is at the rate of 2·9 per cent.

The foregoing numbers extend only over a period of six months, and if the condition of the public health continued the same for a year, there would be upwards of 400,000 persons dependent upon twenty-four Institutions for medical relief. There are many other Dispensaries, there are the Parish Infirmaries, and the Medical Officers of Poor Law Unions, from which sources returns have not been requested, and the number therefore just quoted does not represent the entire annual amount of sickness relieved by the Public Institutions of the Metropolis. This statement is the more deserving of attention from the admission made at several of the Dispensaries, that a large number of applications are from persons not suffering from organic or clearly defined disease, but from ill health produced by the want of wholesome and sufficient food and clothing, and residence in noxious abodes.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Although the Great Exhibition was the chief attraction in London during the past summer it was not the sole object that absorbed the public attention ; the various National Monuments of art and of historical interest, the Galleries of paintings, of sculpture, of scientific and popular collections, were visited with extraordinary eagerness and with untiring energy. Fortunately this popular feeling was in some measure anticipated, and the means of gratifying it were increased by facilitating admission to most of the national and public buildings.

With regard to Foreigners, arrangements were made by which the Ministers of Foreign Courts resident in London, were authorized to issue cards, admitting the bearers to inspect the following establishments without requiring them to produce the ticket of admission, which is required in some cases specially for Foreigners, and in others for Visitors in general: viz. :—

Windsor Castle.
House of Lords.
Woolwich Arsenal.
Woolwich Dockyard.
The other Dockyards.
Society of Arts.
Dulwich Gallery.
East India Company's Museum.
United Service Museum.
Sir John Soane's Museum.

And the regulations of admission to the undermentioned establishments, to which the number of Visitors must of necessity be limited, were so far relaxed, that the Foreign Ministers were enabled to procure admission with facility for Foreigners whom they recommended, viz. :—

The Royal Mint.
The Bank of England.
The Model Prison, Pentonville.
Millbank Penitentiary.
Newgate Gaol.
Bethlem Hospital.

The British Museum was open to the public five days in the week instead of the usual limit of three days, and the usual vacation was postponed until the close of the Exhibition.

The usual vacation at the National Gallery was also postponed.

The pleasure-grounds at Kew were opened every day instead of two days in the week.

The admission fee to the floor of St. Paul's was abolished, and the regulations at Westminster Abbey were adapted to the requirements of the season.

The museum bequeathed by Sir John Soane was free four days in the week, instead of the average of two days.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a well-known example of the talent and taste of Sir Christopher Wren, was for the first time opened gratuitously two days in the week.

The Societies of the Temple withdrew the restriction of admission by ticket to their Church, and to Middle Temple Hall.

These and some other concessions were made by the Government, by public officers or by public Institutions, and the gradual tendency of the age to encourage healthy and intellectual enjoyments would have led to the expectation from those bodies of the abolition during the past summer of some of the usual restrictions. Simultaneously with the announcement of these arrangements, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Lord Ward determined to risk the experiment of admitting to their mansions and galleries all willing to seek the opportunity. The success of these concessions must be sought in the proper demeanour of the visitors, and the amount of gratification which has been diffused: the effect, it is to be hoped, will be traced in the gradual development of a taste for amusements which tend to interest the mind, rather than merely to allay excitement.

The annexed tabular statement shows the number of visitors to every gallery and public building of which it has been possible to obtain returns, and great as the number of visits were to the Exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the visits enumerated in this Table are, with few exceptions probably, composed of but a single visit by each person, and not of accumulated visits which constitute the return of persons visiting the Exhibition.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO NATIONAL and other BUILDINGS, MUSEUMS, &c.

	Number of Visitors during a period of Six Months, ended about the 30th of September,	
	1850	1851
†Windsor Castle	31,228¶	129,400
*St. Paul's Cathedral:—The Floor . .	No account.	{ From 600 to 6000 Visitors per hour.
† „ „ „ The Galleries . .	..	110,250
*Westminster Abbey	..	About 6000 a-day.
*British Museum	720,643	2,230,242
*National and Vernon Galleries . .	519,745	1,109,364
*Hampton Court Palace	208,374	325,774
*Kew Botanic Gardens	163,828	184,248
*Kew Pleasure Gardens	35,218	127,517
†Armoury at the Tower	32,313	233,561
†Crown Jewels at the Tower	32,888	209,000
†Greenwich Hospital	66,054	364,680
*Arsenal at Woolwich	17,211	100,104
*Dockyard at Woolwich	10,744	165,421
*Dockyard at Deptford	3,313	4,465
†Dulwich Gallery	13,000	19,000
†Sir J. Soane's Museum	3,251	7,357
†United Service Museum	33,733	36,470
*East India Museum	18,623	37,490
†London Missionary Museum	No Account.	About Tenfold.
†City Museum	..	2,680 Parties.
*St. Stephen's Walbrook	Not Open.	137,500
*Temple Church, and Middle Temple Hall	..	450 per Day.
†Northumberland House	..	240,000
†Sion House	..	110,000
†Bridgewater Gallery	..	80,000
*Lord Ward's Collection	..	20,000

The inquiries, of which this return is one result, were not confined to mere questions of enumeration, but had reference also to the general behaviour of the visitors, in order that some judgment might be formed of the spirit in which the various concessions and facilities were received.

The Dean of St. Paul's states, with respect to the conduct of the visitors to the Cathedral, "In no one instance, or hardly one, were our attendants compelled to call in the assistance of the police;" and speaking of the number, he says "During the first week, an attempt was made to count the number of persons who entered the Church after eleven o'clock, when divine service ended. The average amounted to about 600 *an hour*. The numbers so increased as to baffle all calculation. The most intelligent of our attendants has no doubt, that at the fullest time it amounted to *ten times* that number per hour."

With respect to the British Museum, Sir Henry Ellis says, "In regard to the behaviour of the visitors, not a single instance occurred during the whole time in which, as chief officer of the Museum, I was called upon to interfere in regard to any irregularity."

Colonel Thwaites, Assistant-Keeper of the National Gallery, states, "No injury accrued to the pictures, and small as is our establishment, there was no occasion to call in additional aid, or any assistance of the Police Force in keeping order."

The Earl of Ellesmere, speaking of the general admission of visitors by ticket to his Gallery at Bridgewater House, which is distinct from the other apartments, and to which there is a separate entrance, says, "My own experiment I consider quite satisfactory."

Mr. Williams, by whom the admissions to Northumberland House and Sion House were arranged, states "The conduct of all persons was most praiseworthy, and although on some of the days as many as 7000 persons were admitted in one day into Northumberland House between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, no damage whatever was done to the furniture or to the numerous articles of virtu and china on the various tables and cabinets in the state apartments; and at Sion not a flower was taken nor a shrub injured."

With reference to Lord Ward's Collection, exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, it is stated that "not a casualty or drawback of any kind occurred; but on the contrary, the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout, while the gratification expressed was unmingled."

These opinions will apply to all the Exhibitions; the same propriety of conduct was witnessed in all classes of the visitors.

* Admittance free. † Admittance by ticket easily procurable. ‡ Admittance by regulated fees.

¶ These are the numbers admitted in 1849. The state apartments having been closed in June 1850, for the remainder of the year.

The following RETURN of the NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who visited the undermentioned GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, will show to how great an extent the privilege conceded by the AUTHORITIES has been valued during the past Summer :—

COUNTRIES.	Woolwich Arsenal.	Woolwich Dockyard.	Portsmouth Dockyard.	Devonport Dockyard.	Deptford Dockyard.	Sheerness Dockyard.	Chatham Dockyard.	Pembroke Dockyard.	Total.
America	156	211	14	3	..	..	..	..	384
Belgium	720	1,122	8	1	4	..	..	..	1,855
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden .	45	148	18	16	..	14	..	..	241
France	1,154	3,648	44	23	6	..	4	4	4,833
Germany, including Austria . .	586	831	31	2	..	..	..	..	1,450
„ „ Bavaria	103	299	4	..	2	..	..	..	408
„ „ German States	211	225	19	2	..	..	1	..	458
„ „ Hanse Towns	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
„ „ Hanover	158	200	32	1	..	..	..	..	391
„ „ Hungary	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ Moravia	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
„ „ Prussia	2,007	2,523	58	3	..	..	..	..	4,591
„ „ Saxony	187	250	..	1	..	..	..	..	438
„ „ Dantzic	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total of Germany	3,252	4,408	144	9	8	..	1	..	7,822
Greece	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Holland	125	196	16	20	5	..	..	..	362
Italy, including Italy	582	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	648
„ „ Naples	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ „ Sardinia	..	360	4	19	4	..	..	..	387
„ „ Sicily	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
„ „ Tuscany	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	18
Total of Italy	582	444	24	20	4	..	..	..	1,074
Mexico, Texas, Peru, Brazils .	10	21	1	..	1	1	..	..	34
Portugal and Spain	117	142	12	6	2	..	..	..	279
Russia	32	84	13	9	1	3	..	..	142
Switzerland	264	277	18	3	..	1	..	..	563
Turkey	11	21	2	1	..	..	..	..	35
Total of all Nations	6,483	10,749	314	111	31	19	5	4	17,716

STATE OF CRIME.

An uninterrupted succession of arrivals of large numbers of all classes, both from the provinces and from abroad, the absence of experience as regarded their conduct under circumstances so new and unprecedented as those of the present year, and the impossibility of conjecturing the course which might be taken by unscrupulous agitators, led many most intelligent persons to anticipate these arrivals with anxiety and even with alarm; and although their fears have not been realized, yet there were many considerations pregnant with doubt, if not apprehension; the recent revolutionary movements on the Continent, the freedom of access to this country to men proscribed in their own, and the temptations to the increased activity of our own disorderly population, were matters which, at the time, required serious attention as affecting the public tranquillity.

These apprehensions were felt and expressed by public men, thus increasing rather than allaying the general fears, and it was announced from the Magisterial Bench, that the conviction of known offenders would be visited with sure and condign punishment. This determination probably had some effect, but so marked was the absence of that increase of crime which was anticipated, that the Recorder of the City, in charging the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, on the 16th of June and on the 15th September, while he acknowledged that he was one of those who had thought it would be impossible that large numbers of persons should be

collected together without causing a great increase in the labours of his court, remarked that there had been actually a considerable decrease in the number of cases brought before him, and that "although so many foreigners had assembled in this country from all parts of the world, some of whom it was to be feared had come here with objects of plunder, there was not the name of a single foreigner in the calendar charged with robbery."

The Recorder on those occasions spoke of the number of cases brought before his Court, no doubt a criterion of the general state of crime, but there is so large a proportion of cases which never come under the cognizance of a Court of Sessions, that his evidence does not show the actual condition of the Metropolis during the six months of the Exhibition, and I have therefore compared the number of persons brought before the magistrates of the thirteen Police Courts, and those taken into custody by the City Police, charged with any description of offence whatever, from that of the gravest to that of the lightest character, during the six months from the 1st of April to the 30th September of the present year, with the corresponding period of last year.

The following returns have been prepared from the monthly reports of the Police Magistrates to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and they represent the actual condition of the Metropolis in regard to crime, disorder, &c., with greater accuracy than the returns prepared by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the Police Courts is nearly co-equal with the limits of the Metropolis,* and extends to every description of charge which appears in the Metropolitan Police Returns, while a large proportion of cases are brought before the Police Courts by summons, &c., of which the police have no cognizance, amounting to more than 10,000 cases in the year.

The total number of persons included in the returns from the Police Courts, and from the City Police, for the period of six months from the 1st of April to the 30th of September was in

1850	1851
44,075	45,294

The presence of a large body of trained and efficient police, and the exercise with promptitude of the duties which have been required of them, would have tended to deter from the commission of many offences which a less numerous or active body of men would have been unequal to prevent; and when it is considered that a multitude of all classes and countries assembled in the Metropolis during the past summer, that a large addition had been made during that period to the strength of the police force, adding greatly to the means and opportunities of apprehending offenders, these figures are certainly not the least among the many gratifying incidents of the Exhibition.

But this satisfactory condition must not be attributed to the exertions of the police or to the judiciousness of the regulations they were instructed to enforce. It is to the mass of the people themselves that is due the chief praise for sobriety, good feeling, and propriety of conduct under the greater temptations in which they may have been placed during the present year.

In corroboration of this it is not sufficient to quote merely the total numbers, but to analyze the returns, and test the conduct of the people by a comparison of the nature of the offences committed.

The following is an abstract of the Returns, distinguishing those offences which are most prevalent, and dividing them into five heads, for the purpose of placing in a clear light the evidence afforded by the Returns.

NUMBER OF PERSONS brought before the THIRTEEN POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, and of those taken into CUSTODY by the CITY POLICE, (except cases under PRIVATE ACTS, &c., in which the COURT has power only to make an ORDER,) from the 1st of April, to the 30th of September 1850, and 1851.

NATURE OF CHARGE.	From the 1st of April, to the 30th of September,		Increase per Cent.
	1850	1851	
Drunkenness, or being Drunk and Disorderly	11,428	11,733	2·
Assaults, Assaulting, Resisting, or Obstructing Peace Officers, Breaches of the Peace, &c.	10,349	10,733	3·7
Picking Pockets, frequenting Public Places with intent to commit Felony, known Thieves, suspicious Characters, unlawfully possessing Goods, &c.	3,589	3,674	2·5
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	324	477	47·2
Offences under the Hackney and Metropolitan Carriages Act	2,215	2,472	11·6
All other Charges, not enumerated above	16,170	16,205	0·2
Total	44,075	45,294	2·7

* The jurisdiction of the Police Courts extends to a distance varying from 5 to 8 miles from Charing Cross; that of the Metropolitan Police to a distance of 15 miles, and it includes a large district, partaking of a rural character, and not influenced by circumstances which affect the population of a city.

The two first heads comprise nearly one-half of the entire number of offenders, and exhibit the failings and offences into which the labouring classes are most prone to fall. In a season of rejoicing and excitement, the first-named vice has always prevailed, and it is the forerunner of those in the second head. It is seldom that drunkenness, or assaults, &c., are premeditated, their growth into an offence is not the result of art or design, which can be frustrated by a police officer, and the comparison of these charges becomes a strong proof of the morality or licence of the people.

The next head includes all those offenders, whose habits of depredation might have been expected to draw them to the Metropolis, and whose numbers would swell the Police Returns. They are the very class of depredators whom the presence of a numerous police force would awe, and the return shows how far they were controlled during the summer.

The fourth head is of persons charged with uttering Counterfeit Coin. The opportunities which the assemblage of so great a number of persons, and the excitement attending it, offered for the perpetration of this offence, will at once account for the large increase; but the mere uttering a single piece of base coin, or having but one piece in possession, does not constitute an offence, and a professed utterer is well acquainted with the loop-holes by which he can escape punishment, so that the figures probably do not show the full extent to which this offence was committed.

The fifth head is of offences against the Hackney and Metropolitan Carriages Act, and includes not only charges preferred against drivers and conductors, but those preferred by them for non-payment of fares, &c. Though there must have been numerous overcharges and frauds, which probably escaped punishment, either from disinclination to appear at a police court, or from want of time, yet the figures may be taken as some evidence that the police arrangements for protecting the public from imposition, were not without effect.

The remaining head includes all other charges and offences, by none of which is the question of the conduct of the visitors affected.

There are so many circumstances which may influence not only the increase or decrease of the number of persons charged at police courts, but the nature of the more prevalent charges, that it is necessary to refer back further than one year, to ascertain the real condition of those classes which constitute the bulk of offenders. Since 1845, the Police Returns show a great variation; the following being a comparative statement from that year to the present time.

In 1846, the increase over the preceding year, was at the rate of 6.2 per cent.	
In 1847, the decrease	1.3
In 1848, the increase	3.7
In 1849, "	9.5
In 1850, "	0.2

and in the six months ended the 30th of September of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of 1850, the increase was 2.7 per cent.

With respect to the nature of the charges, inasmuch as the different seasons of the year, and other causes, may increase or diminish the temptations to drunkenness, &c., I have ascertained the numbers charged between the 1st of April, and the 30th of September, of each year, from 1845 to the present time.

In Drunkenness the comparison is as follows:—

In 1846, the increase over the preceding year, was at the rate of 3.0 per cent.	
In 1847, the decrease	8.4
In 1848, "	7.2
In 1849, the increase	24.7
In 1850, "	18.4
In 1851, "	2.6

In Assaults, &c., the variations were somewhat similar:—

In 1846, the decrease over the preceding year, was at the rate of 3.1 per cent.	
In 1847, "	19.5
In 1848, "	3.4
In 1849, the increase	8.2
In 1850, "	11.8
In 1851, "	3.7

It is not important to continue this comparison with the other offences; the two first being the test of respectable and peaceful conduct, not of depredators, but of a large class of persons innocent of crime.

The preceding returns have been calculated for the uniform period of six months, which has been adopted in all the other comparisons in this Report; but when considering the state of the Metropolis with reference to crime, good order and obedience to law, it will not perhaps be irregular to deviate from that limitation. The influx of visitors was at the greatest height during the latter half of the period, the arrivals were at an increasing rate from the month of June to the close of the Exhibition, and the months of July, August, and September, were certainly those when it might have been feared that the duties of the Police and of the Magistrates would have been more arduous than at the commencement of the Exhibition. The

following Return has therefore been prepared in order to show the results of those three months; and it is a most gratifying fact that, while not only the total number of charges, but each separate class of offences had increased during the months of April, May, and June of 1851, as compared with 1850, that increase disappears on comparing the two periods of the succeeding three months, that drunkenness, &c., had decreased, and that the increase of assaults, &c., had materially diminished. As might have been expected known thieves, &c., and utterers of base coin appear in a larger proportion, but in every other instance the numbers have decreased.

NUMBER of PERSONS brought before the THIRTEEN POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, and of those taken into CUSTODY by the CITY POLICE, (except cases under PRIVATE ACTS, &c., in which the COURT has power only to make an ORDER,) during the months of July, August, and September of 1850 and 1851.

NATURE OF CHARGE.	From the 1st of July, to the 30th of September.		Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	1850	1851	
Drunkenness, or being Drunk and Disorderly	6,052	5,718	Decrease 5.5
Assaults, Assaulting, Resisting, or Obstructing Peace Officers, Breaches of the Peace, &c.	5,638	5,681	Increase 0.7
Picking Pockets, frequenting Public Places with intent to commit Felony, known Thieves, suspicious Characters, unlawfully possessing Goods, &c.	1,828	1,970	,, 7.7
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	139	232	,, 66.8
Offences under the Hackney and Metropolitan Carriages Act	1,512	1,274	Decrease 15.7
All other Charges, not enumerated above	8,723	8,203	,, 5.9
Total	23,892	23,078	Decrease 3.4

The returns do not contain a single case of sedition, of seditious conspiracy, or of unlawful riot, &c. Employment, regular wages, and abundant food, reduce to a shadow the duties of a police force, in regard to political offences. It may be said that the large addition to the police force, (amounting to nearly one-fourth,) tended to awe discontent. Those who live by agitation must labour in their calling, but they cannot excite a people enjoying those three conditions, which have more influence in allaying agitation than the most imposing array of repressive force.

The number of offences committed within the Exhibition were 23, of these 12 were of picking pockets, and 11, of stealing goods exposed in the Exhibition; and these latter are instances rather of a morbid desire of possessing an article from the Exhibition, than of a premeditated intention of theft.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE CLERGY, BY RELIGIOUS BODIES, &c.

It is an important feature of the Exhibition, that while it directly addressed itself to the improvement of habits and the diminution of wants, it was no less calculated to influence the mind and the better feelings; that whilst the inspection of its works of industry should tend to elevate taste and instruct in economizing time and labour, it should also impress enduring lessons of higher moment. Some time before the Exhibition opened, in order that such results might be more general and the effect of the Exhibition the more lasting, steps were taken by the Clergy of the Metropolis, presided over by the Bishop of London, by various Religious Societies of the Metropolis, and by special Committees, for providing extra religious services, both in places of worship of the Church of England, and in chapels of private denominations, for inviting foreign Protestant ministers to this country, and enabling them to celebrate religious services in their own language, and generally for diffusing the means and increasing the opportunities of religious instruction.

The established Societies which undertook special duties in connexion with the Exhibition, were—

The British and Foreign Bible Society.
The Religious Tract Society.
The Evangelical Alliance.
The London City Mission.
The Christian Instruction Society.

The Committees formed specially were—

The Extra Church Services Committee.
The Committee of the Foreign Aid Society.
The Foreign Conference Committee.
The Extra Sabbath Services Committee.

The Extra Church Services Committee provided,—

Services in six Chapels in French and German by Clergymen of the Church of England ;
A Series of weekly Lectures at St. Martin's Church ;
A Conversazione to introduce Foreign Pastors to the Clergy ;
A Reading-room for the use of Foreigners ;
Distribution of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.

The Foreign Conference Committee provided,—

Fourteen extra Services weekly in French, German, Swedish, and Dutch, by Foreign Protestant Ministers ;
Gratuitous accommodation for five Ministers at a time ;
Dinner for 200 during a fortnight at Freemason's Tavern ;
Twenty Missionaries ; some stationed at Folkestone, Southampton, Brighton, and Newhaven Railway Stations, and others at all places of resort in the Metropolis ; who sold 600 Bibles, lent to Hotel and Lodging-house keepers (especially for Foreigners) 1500 Bibles, and distributed 350,000 Tracts.

The Extra Sabbath Services Committee provided,—

Two Services for 22 Sundays in Exeter Hall, celebrated by ministers of different denominations. It is calculated that 130,000 persons attended these Services ; every sitting being free, and no collection being made.

The London City Mission and the Christian Instruction Society employed Missionaries, and distributed Tracts, Bibles, &c. ; the number of Missionaries expressly employed were 9, in addition to the number (250,) constantly employed by the London City Mission.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society, provided the preceding Societies and Committees with Bibles, &c., at reduced prices. The Bible Society distributed within the Exhibition altogether, 457,000 Tracts or specimens of their Bibles, each containing at least a portion of Scripture, and disposed of 382,971 Bibles and Testaments, being an increase over last year of 36,134 copies.

At Westminster Abbey an extra Service was celebrated every Sunday evening in the Nave, and the afternoon service at St. Paul's was also celebrated in the Nave, in order to accommodate the increased congregations.

The foregoing are the results of the investigation by which I have endeavoured to illustrate the social condition of the Metropolis during the Great Exhibition of 1851. An anxiety to place this statement in the hands of Your Royal Highness as soon as it could be prepared, may have occasioned the omission of some facts of lesser importance ; but sufficient are perhaps here recorded to assist Your Royal Highness in forming an opinion as to the bearing of the Exhibition upon some matters of deep interest.

I have, &c.,

ALEX^r. REDGRAVE.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

REPORT of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of POLICE on the Subject of the EXHIBITION.

It became my duty, as the time for the Great Exhibition of 1851 approached, to represent to the Secretary of State that a large augmentation of the Police force would be required for carrying on the Police arrangements immediately in connexion with the Exhibition, and for the general duties of Police in all parts of the metropolis.

The subject was officially submitted for the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey in my letter of Nov. 5, 1850; the principal heads were mentioned by which numerous additional duties and greatly increased responsibility would be imposed on the Police. It was stated that it must be expected from the unprecedented character of the Exhibition, and the invitation given to the whole world to take part in it, that a vastly greater number of persons would be induced to visit this metropolis than have ever been brought together on any former occasion, such an assemblage necessarily increasing in an immense degree the responsibility and the labours of the Police. Large and continuing demands on the Police would thus be made for measures of observation and precaution; provision must be made for the protection, by night and by day, of the Exhibition Building, the safety of the property of such enormous value deposited in it, and the protection of all visitors from theft, insult, &c.

Arrangements were required for the convenient access and egress of all, not only in the immediate approaches to the Exhibition, but likewise to keep the thoroughfares and streets from distant parts free from obstruction. The difficulties in making such arrangements were greatly aggravated by the nature of the locality. The streets leading to the Park, as well as the roads in the Park at that season, in ordinary years, are so thronged, that considerable numbers of Police are regularly employed merely to keep open the passage for carriages and persons on horseback, interruption at any points immediately causing a block for a long way into the town. Carriages, public and private, from all quarters, going to the Exhibition, must finally come upon the single line of road leading from Piccadilly towards Kensington; this road in several points is narrow, and barely sufficient for the usual traffic. Police regulations would have to be enforced as to the line to be kept by carriages going to the Exhibition, and returning from the places of waiting and drawing off. Increased protection by the Police must also be given to the inhabitants of streets in the neighbourhood of the Park, the crowds of people that would be brought there affording opportunities for the commission of crime, and causing offence and annoyance.

On the 8th Feb. 1851, I communicated to Sir George Grey that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition desired that the interior of the Building should be taken charge of by the Police on the 11th Feb., when the goods for the Exhibition were to be first received. I stated that I had been in communication with the Executive Committee on the subject; that the Building was in a very insecure state, wholly open at one end, and unfinished in many places; that upwards of 2,000 workmen were employed there; the goods were admitted in waggons accompanied by attendants, Custom-house officers, porters, the parties to whom goods belonged, and their assistants, going in and out; that it was impossible for me to say, under those circumstances, what number of Police would be required for the duty; that I should make an experiment for a few days with such number as I found necessary, and expected then to be able to form an opinion of the number wanted during this preparatory period. The Police for this duty were to be drawn from the ordinary reserves of the force, and I requested that an augmentation of 50 constables should be made to the preparatory class.

On the 10th February the following order was given for the Police to take charge of the Building:—Police Order. “Superintendent Pearce will take charge of the Exhibition Building to-morrow, and until further orders, with 3 inspectors, 5 serjeants, and 50 constables, and make such arrangements for the duties of the Police as will ensure the safety of the property of Exhibitors on its arrival at the Building; he will report to the Commissioners at any time when it is desirable that an augmentation of the Police should be made.”

The Police for the Exhibition was increased subsequently, on—

February	24th.	-	-	-	-	2 serjeants	-	-	20 constables.
„	29th.	-	-	-	-	3 ditto	-	-	30 ditto.
March	7th.	-	-	-	-	2 ditto	-	-	30 ditto.
„	18th.	-	-	-	-	3 ditto	-	-	20 ditto.
„	21st.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	20 ditto.
„	24th.	1 inspector	-	-	-	5 serjeants	-	-	30 ditto.
April	2nd.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	30 ditto.
„	13th.	-	-	-	-	2 serjeants	-	-	20 ditto.
„	15th.	-	-	-	-	3 ditto	-	-	—
„	17th.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	4 constables.
„	20th.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	20 ditto.
„	21st.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	30 ditto.
	23rd.	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	30 ditto.

And the whole number on the 30th April was 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 25 sergeants, and 334 constables.

For the arrangements of Police for the State ceremonial of the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st May by the Queen, I beg to refer to the orders (copies of which are transmitted). A memorandum of the Military arrangements in aid of the Police on that day is also transmitted.

I had much pleasure in acknowledging by my letter of May the 2nd to Secretary Sir George Grey the valuable assistance I received from Captain Owen, Royal Engineers, the other officers of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners doing duty at the Exhibition. I took that opportunity, also, to express my acknowledgments to Colonel, now Sir William, Reid, K.C.B., Chairman of the Executive Committee, for his able co-operation, which had been most valuable to me on all occasions since the charge of the Exhibition had been undertaken by the Police.

On the 26th May the Exhibition was open for the first time to visitors paying one shilling only, and it was stated in the order to the Police for that day—"As much larger numbers of visitors may be expected on the days when the price of admission is only a shilling, special arrangements of Police will be made for the safe and speedy admission of the visitors at each entrance, to prevent crushing, or the admission of more than the Building can properly receive, and to enable all admitted to move about within the Exhibition."

Regulations were issued as to the lines of movement of the visitors, and for various other cases, in the event of a more active interference by the Police becoming necessary to preserve order. Also for closing the entrances if the crowds within the Building should make such a step necessary. It never was found necessary, however, to close the entrances, and after a short time the regulations as to the lines of moving of the visitors were not strictly enforced, the Police interfering only at particular points where the crowding of visitors became dangerous, or caused obstruction.

The general arrangements of Police continued the same from this time until the closing of the Exhibition on the 15th October. The numbers of the Police on duty inside the Building were increased on each Monday and Tuesday, as on those days the visitors were usually much more numerous; and as the time for the closing the Exhibition drew near, the number of visitors increased so greatly that it was found necessary to increase the Police also. Returns are transmitted, showing the numbers of the Police employed at the several periods stated. The Police were finally withdrawn from the Exhibition Building on the 14th January, 1852, all the goods having been then removed.

Upon the closing of the Exhibition to visitors, measures were taken to reduce the augmentation of the Police force made on account of the Exhibition, and on the 17th October and 5th November, 1851, the orders, copies of which are transmitted, on this subject, were issued.

On the 3rd November, 1851, Secretary Sir George Grey transmitted to the Commissioners the copy of a letter from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, expressing their high sense of the admirable conduct of the Police force, and stating that they had awarded the sum of £2,710 to be distributed in gratuities to those of the Police who were employed in connexion with the Exhibition. I submitted, by my letter of 26th November, 1851, a scheme for the distribution of this sum, which was approved by Sir George Grey.

A very handsome silver tea-pot had been given, in the month of August, to Superintendent Pearce, by command of the Queen, as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the constant zeal, intelligence, and discretion shown by him when in attendance upon Her Majesty on the occasion of the Queen's frequent visits to the Exhibition; and a handsome gold watch to Inspector John Beckerson and Inspector Robert Lester, as a mark of approval of their attention in the discharge of their duties when in attendance upon Her Majesty and the Princesses on the occasion of their visiting the Exhibition. A handsome gold watch was presented to Inspector Nassau Smith O'Brien, from the Prince of Wales, as a token of appreciation of his great attention when in attendance upon His Royal Highness and the Prince Alfred at the Exhibition. Numerous presents were made by several of the Exhibitors to individuals of the Police in testimony of their services.

In reference to the organization of the Police force for the duties in connexion with the Exhibition, arrangements were made to obtain a certain number of the Police of foreign cities and of our own provincial towns from whence criminal characters might come here for the purpose of committing crime. It was considered that these Police officers would be very useful in pointing out such criminal characters to the Metropolitan Police in order that they might be kept under observation to prevent them committing crime. The foreign and provincial Police and interpreters were placed under the immediate directions of Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Paschal, who was well qualified for the duties, and by his knowledge of modern languages able to communicate with strangers of other countries. I transmit a return of the number of foreign and provincial Police and interpreters employed, and a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Paschal as to the satisfactory results of their employment.

A Police station was erected at the Prince's Gate in the Park; the Police duties at the Exhibition were carried on from this. The Police assembled there, the reserves remained in readiness, and cells for confinement of prisoners were provided; communication by the electric telegraph between the office of the Commissioners of Police and this station was constantly kept up.

There is no official registry kept in any office of the foreigners who come to this country, and with a view to ascertain as nearly as possible the numbers arriving here during the Exhibition, I made arrangements to procure daily returns from each of the principal ports of the number known to have landed. The whole number shown by these returns to have arrived between the latter end of June and the middle of October, is 66,620.

Returns are also annexed of the number of foreigners, distinguishing those of each nation, who visited the Royal Dockyard and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from May 1st to October 31st:—

Woolwich Dockyard	-	-	-	-	-	9,769
The Royal Arsenal	-	-	-	-	-	6,541

The following returns show the total numbers and the enormous increase of visitors in the year 1851 above those in 1850, at the following places:—

	1850	1851
Woolwich Dockyard	- - - 10,744	165,421
Deptford Dockyard	- - - 3,313	4,465
Woolwich Royal Arsenal	- - - 17,211	100,104
Greenwich Royal Hospital	- - - 66,054	364,680

At the British Museum:—

From 1st May to 1st October, 1850	- -	509,801
From 5th May to 10th October, 1851	- -	2,133,995

There were several additional places of public amusement opened:—

- 3 Panoramas.
- 1 Diorama.
- 1 Wyld's Globe.
- 2 Music and Dancing-rooms.
- 1 Batty's Hippodrome.
- 1 Gore House Pleasure-grounds.
- 1 Exhibition of Modern Paintings.

Total - 10

The demand for conveyance by public carriages was constantly much beyond what could be supplied, and the accounts from the Office of Inland Revenue show that there was an increase of 203 omnibuses and 363 hackney carriages licensed in the year 1851, the total number for each year being—

	1850	1851
Omnibuses	- - - 1,291	1,494
Hackney Carriages	- - - 3,066	3,429

There seems to have been no difficulty in obtaining lodgings by the visitors.

The Police returns show a remarkable and most pleasing absence of crime in any way connected with the Exhibition. The cases of every sort that occurred within the Exhibition Building in which parties were apprehended, were 21, and the value of property stolen £4 5s. 3d. and the amount recovered was £4 5s. 3d.

The general criminal tables for the Metropolitan Police district show that for the five months from 1st May to 30th September, there was an increase of 294 persons only taken into custody, and for the months of July, August, and September, there was an actual decrease as compared with the previous year. This is wonderful, and calls for the most grateful acknowledgment, considering the enormous accumulation of property of such value, and so greatly exposed in the Exhibition itself, the numerous facilities for the commission of crime whenever large numbers of persons are assembled, and the general state of the metropolis during that season, when a large increase of criminal offences might have been expected.

The extensive measures of precaution adopted, and the arrangements of Police so successfully carried out, all contributed to these results, without diminishing in any degree the praise so constantly admitted to be justly due to the millions who visited the metropolis on this ever-memorable occasion.

Whitehall Place, 7th February 1852.

(Signed)

RICHARD MAYNE.

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

REPORT relative to the MEASURES adopted by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851, for the security of the BUILDING and its Contents from risk by FIRE.

[Notwithstanding the incombustible nature of the materials of which the Building was mainly constructed, many of its contents were very much the reverse; for though gunpowder and other articles of an explosive nature were excluded, a large proportion of the goods exhibited were necessarily of a more or less inflammable nature.

The construction of the floor, admirable for getting rid of dust which dropped through the openings left between the boards, also unfortunately allowed the passage of shavings and other highly inflammable fragments, the unavoidable accumulation of which was a source of much anxiety.

Considering the frightful consequences of a fire, or even an alarm of fire, among the enormous crowd of visitors sometimes in the Building, it behoved the Executive Committee to spare neither pains nor expense in securing the public against such a calamity.

The following account of the precautions taken has been prepared by Captain Gibb, Royal Engineers, who under the immediate control of Sir William Reid, and with the advice of Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was in charge of this department during the whole time the Building and its contents were in the custody of the Royal Commissioners.]

CAPTAIN GIBB'S REPORT.

Royal Sappers
and Miners'
night picquet.

As early as January 1851, while the Building was still under the control of the Contractors, a party of four men of the Royal Sappers and Miners patrolled the Building and its workshops every evening after work, remaining until they had seen every fire and light properly extinguished, except those in the Offices, where the great press of work rendered it necessary to allow fires and lights to be kept up during the night. With the addition of a party of the London Fire Brigade, this arrangement remained in force until the opening of the Building, when a picquet of 24 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners was mounted in the Building at 8 P.M.; this party on arriving at the Exhibition was marched round it, to all the stations where the different fire-engines, fire-cocks, tanks, buckets, &c., were placed, thus every individual ascertained that all the stores were in the proper place and ready for use. The whole of the 200 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners had been drilled to the fire-engines and made acquainted with all the arrangements undertaken to provide for the immediate extinction of any fire. These 24 men slept in the Building every night, one man remaining on sentry to be in readiness to rouse the men in case of alarm, and a non-commissioned officer and two men patrolling the Building every two hours. They came off duty at 6 A.M., when another party of the Sappers came for the usual daily duty. This arrangement continued until the 4th November 1851. The number was then reduced to 12 men, on the 11th November to 2 men, who remained all night in the Building until it was again given over to the control of the Contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, in December 1851.

Two non-commissioned officers were selected, one for each side of the Building, Foreign and British, whose sole duty it was to take charge of the men who were told off for the fire party, and in conjunction with the men of the London Fire Brigade on duty at the Building they were held responsible for all the stores connected with the fire department, that everything was in its proper place and ready for immediate use; the water on, and the pressure not less than 60 feet, the regulated height. When the body of Royal Sappers and Miners was marched to work in the Building each day, a party of 12 or 15 men was allotted for each side of the Building, and placed under these non-commissioned officers, who distributed them among the various fire stations, shown in the accompanying plan, and visited them during the day to see that the men were in their places, and alert.

Royal Sappers
and Miners'
duty by day.

From February 27th 1851, three men of the London Fire Brigade attended daily at the Building. On the 6th March three more men were added to the number; and from this time four men remained on duty night and day in the Building. Shortly after the opening of the Building to the public, an acting engineer of the London Fire Brigade, was appointed, he remained on duty the whole day, taking especial charge of all the arrangements connected with the placing of the stores, the distribution of the men, &c., visiting the different stations during the day, and reporting immediately to the Officer of the Executive Committee anything irregular, or stores or fire-cocks damaged. A register of the pressure of the water was kept by the sub-engineer on duty every hour by night and every half-hour by day, taken from the pressure-gauge. Thus the exact amount of pressure in the pipes was seen at a glance at any time, and the certainty of the water being always turned on by night and by day ensured.

The London
Fire Brigade.

A party of boys, varying from 16 to 4 in number, were engaged and constantly employed in clearing away the shavings which had accumulated during the preparations under the floor boards. The use of oiled tow to clean the machinery being considered liable to spontaneous combustion, every Exhibitor of machinery was called upon to provide a metal box to hold it when not in use, and particular pains were taken to keep the under side of the floor clear.

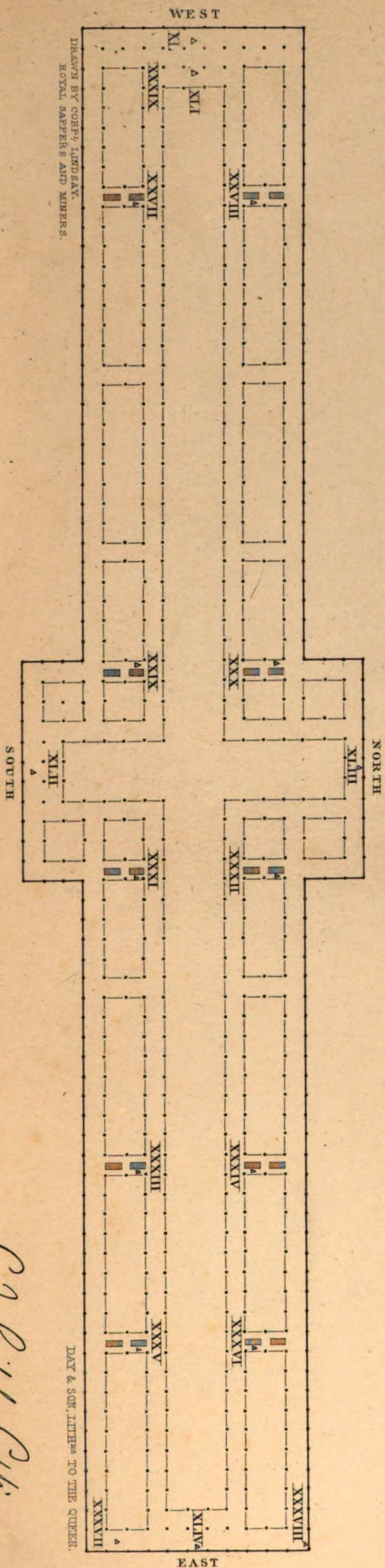
Smoking was not allowed under any circumstances, either during the Exhibition, or during the arrangements. The use of lucifer matches was forbidden. Gas was the only combustible allowed, and it was used to warm, as well as light, the offices, and to heat tea and coffee in the refreshment rooms. Besides the lamps fixed for Police purposes, and those just alluded to, the use of gas was only allowed in a few very exceptional cases, such, for instance, as in the lighthouses, where no danger could be apprehended.

It will be seen that although numerous engines and other mechanical appliances were provided, the greatest reliance was placed on the simplest possible arrangements. There were 40 cisterns kept constantly full, most of them fed by pipes, and round each cistern were ranged

The plan shows the symmetrical layout of the Palace of Versailles, oriented with North at the top, South at the bottom, East on the left, and West on the right. The central axis is marked by a series of streets and paths, with key features labeled along the way. On the left side (East), the central axis is labeled 'S. C.' (Soleil) and 'Fountain'. On the right side (West), the central axis is labeled 'S. C.' (Soleil) and 'Fountain'. The plan is divided into sections by a grid of streets and paths, with various rooms and courtyards labeled with Roman numerals and letters. The drawing is a black and white line drawing with some color highlights in red and blue.

Main in Road

PLAN OF THE GALLERIES.



DRAWN BY CORP^Y LINDSAY.
ROYAL SAFERS AND MINERS

DAY & SON, LITH^{rs} TO THE QUEEN.

Indicates the Water Pipes, *s.c.* the stop cocks.
▲ Indicates Fire stations.

▲ Indicates fire stations.

0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 Feet

C. J. Gilchrist
Royal Exch.
28th January 1852.

from 4 to 16 buckets, with which the water could be readily baled out; and to prevent in the first instance the loss of even the few seconds necessary for filling them, the buckets were kept constantly full. There were besides 10 stations at which 10 full buckets of water were constantly kept. At 16 of the first-named stations a hydrant, being a description of water-cock of large dimensions, was connected with the main water-pipes. To this a hose could be readily attached, either for the supply of an engine or to carry a stream of water direct on any point where it might be necessary, the pressure on the water-pipes being seldom less than 60 feet, and thus being sufficient to reach, even without engines, nearly every part of the Building.

The fire annihilators were introduced at the request of the Fire Annihilator Company. Fortunately no opportunity occurred of testing their efficiency in the Exhibition Building.

The position of the different fire-engines at each station, as also the arrangements connected with the water supply, are shown in the accompanying plan of the Building.

During the whole period of the Exhibition, from February to December 1851, including the preparatory arrangements, the time of its being opened to the public, and the removal of its contents, there was only one alarm of fire, on the 8th May, caused by a draft-pipe attached to a gas-stove in the office of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, igniting some papers in a box under an adjoining counter; it was instantly discovered and extinguished with a few buckets of water from the nearest fire-station.

The confidence given by these precautionary measures was very beneficial. Many Exhibitors were at first under apprehension for the safety of their goods, and intended to insure them at great expense from risk by fire, but considered it unnecessary, when they saw the precautions adopted by the Executive Committee for the safety of the Building and its contents. The rates of Insurance which were at first demanded being one per cent.

The abundant supply of filtered water was of great advantage to all connected with the Exhibition, but especially to the poorer class of visitors from the country, who came up bringing their dinner with them; a glass of water from the nearest fountain or water-tap (sometimes mixed with that which was forbidden in the Refreshment Courts), forming an indispensable auxiliary to their comfort during their long summer day's pleasure.

TABLE showing the IMPLEMENTS kept continually at each FIRE STATION.
The Roman Numerals and Letters in the first column refer to the accompanying plan.

No. of Station.	Engines with Stores complete.	No. of Cisterns.	Hydrants.	Spare Buckets.	Spare Hose.	Axes.	Hand Pumps.	Fire Annihilators.	No. of Station.	Engines with Stores complete.	Cisterns.	Hydrants.	Spare Buckets.	Spare Hose.	Axes.	Hand Pumps.	Fire Annihilators.
I.	1	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	Bro. for.	1	27	16	194	16	16	-	15
II.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	XXVIII.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
III.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	4	XXIX.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
IV.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	4	XXX.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
V.	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	3	XXXI.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
VI.	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	4	XXXII.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
VII.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	XXXIII.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
VIII.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	XXXIV.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
IX.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	XXXV.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
X.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	XXXVI.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
XI.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XXXVII.	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-
XII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XXXVIII.	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-
XIII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XXXIX.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
XIV.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XL.	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
XV.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XLI.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XLII.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XLIII.	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-
XVIII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	XLIV.	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-
XIX.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	b	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	c	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXI.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	d	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	e	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIII.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	f	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	g	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXV.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	n	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXVI.	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	*	-	5	-	60	-	-	-	-
XXVII.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Car. for.	1	27	16	194	16	16	-	15	Total	8	40	16	410	16	16	18	15

* Distributed through the machinery.

† Distributed through the Building.

28th January 1852.

C. J. GIBB,
Captain Royal Engineers.

Z

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

RETURN showing the Number of each description of CATALOGUE and other Works explanatory received for the same, as furnished by the Contractors,

Date.	Entrance Fee.	Number of Visitors.	NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.							
			SMALL OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.			SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS OF BUILDING.		POPULAR GUIDE. 2d.	PLANS.	
			English. 1s.	French. 2s. 6d.	German. 2s. 6d.	English. 6d.	French. 6d.		Litho-graphed in Colours. 6d.	Letter-press. 1d.
May 1	Season Tickets	25,000	5,684	-	-	165	-	-	233	-
2*	£1	16,560	2,561	-	-	289	-	-	267	-
3†	£1	16,482	1,779	-	-	237	-	-	142	-
5	5/	19,952	2,610	-	-	340	-	-	267	-
6	5/	20,334	2,431	-	-	351	-	-	188	-
7	5/	21,663	2,354	-	-	388	-	-	182	-
8	5/	22,572	2,210	-	-	539	-	-	170	-
9*	5/	21,798	1,785	-	-	515	-	-	137	-
10†	5/	21,875	1,460	-	-	547	-	-	117	-
12	5/	20,890	1,339	-	-	666	-	-	236	-
13	5/	23,418	1,496	-	-	790	-	-	288	-
14	5/	22,759	1,435	-	-	638	-	-	282	-
15	5/	24,204	1,529	-	-	837	-	-	284	-
16*	5/	24,726	1,427	-	-	893	-	-	311	-
17†	5/	24,389	1,063	-	-	581	-	-	308	-
19	5/	23,880	1,274	-	-	590	-	-	366	-
20	5/	27,943	1,772	-	-	577	-	-	389	-
21	5/	28,549	1,747	-	-	500	-	-	394	-
22	5/	29,690	1,656	-	-	1,061	-	-	342	-
23*	5/	30,882	1,981	-	-	863	-	-	347	-
24†	5/	34,812	2,126	-	-	891	-	-	262	-
26	1/	23,402	2,968	-	-	752	-	-	130	125
27	1/	31,957	3,222	-	-	1,031	-	-	138	86
28	1/	42,384	3,820	-	-	1,068	-	-	206	-
29	1/	52,518	4,535	-	-	1,486	-	-	142	-
30*	2/6	34,716	2,065	-	-	929	-	-	190	-
31†	5/	19,083	731	-	-	330	-	-	86	-
June 2	1/	46,581	3,630	-	-	733	-	227	130	37
3	1/	52,302	3,665	-	-	687	-	294	115	39
4	1/	54,016	3,619	-	-	674	-	438	140	50
5	1/	55,337	3,300	-	-	667	-	475	124	53
6*	2/6	26,134	1,583	-	-	485	-	433	151	56
7†	5/	12,986	538	-	-	220	9	180	93	13
9	1/	54,204	3,811	-	-	276	75	508	113	37
10	1/	49,697	3,209	-	-	267	73	343	66	30
11	1/	47,754	2,587	-	-	306	52	423	74	40
12	1/	48,318	2,889	-	-	482	57	457	55	76
13*	2/6	24,520	1,120	-	-	397	27	245	111	35
14†	5/	14,102	422	-	-	150	29	150	78	12
16	1/	62,769	3,153	-	-	589	67	414	138	31
17	1/	68,155	3,187	-	-	750	40	415	150	37
18	1/	62,663	2,785	-	-	700	56	455	137	39
19	1	63,863	2,573	-	-	789	35	385	130	70
20*	2 6	31,834	1,147	-	-	615	49	271	168	28
21†	5/	12,732	378	-	-	236	34	75	83	16
1,495,405			102,656	-	-	26,877	603	6,188	8,460	910

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays.

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

of the Exhibition, Sold in the BUILDING each Day of the Exhibition, as well as the Amount Messrs. SPICER BROTHERS and CLOWES and SONS.

NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.										Other Books, &c. (See end of Table.)	Total Number of Volumes, Plans, &c., Sold.	Amount Received.		
HUNT'S HANDBOOK.			ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.											
In Volumes.		In Parts, 10 in number. 6d. each.	In Volumes. £3 3s.	In Parts.										
Vol. I. 3s.	Vol. II. 3s.			I. 10s.	II. 10s.	III. 15s.	IV. 15s.	V. 15s.						
-	-	-	-	418	-	-	-	-	-	24	6,524	£.	s.	d.
-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	13	3,235	503	9	0
-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,211	194	12	3
-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	8	3,249	122	0	0
-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	15	3,016	157	15	6
-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,953	150	6	3
-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,941	144	0	3
-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,458	137	15	3
-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,140	114	2	0
-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,256	96	2	9
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,590	94	1	6
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	26	2,392	108	4	0
-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	42	2,702	100	11	6
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	23	2,665	110	0	0
-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	1,982	107	4	9
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	2,250	80	12	6
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	38	2,787	90	5	9
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	50	2,703	118	14	6
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	53	3,123	116	6	6
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	67	3,270	124	6	9
-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	125	3,414	137	17	3
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	4,029	145	8	9
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	72	4,556	172	17	8
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	88	5,185	196	7	11
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	95	6,262	227	5	9
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	93	3,278	272	17	9
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	131	1,280	135	2	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	4,907	52	16	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	4,993	211	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	5,050	212	16	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	4,730	209	11	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	2,789	193	3	4
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	55	1,111	102	11	4
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	4,889	40	7	7
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	86	4,078	210	2	9
-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	77	3,568	179	1	11
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	95	4,114	151	4	4
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	107	2,046	169	7	0
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	76	921	78	2	3
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	114	4,509	34	8	0
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	134	4,716	187	8	1
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	135	4,315	193	12	3
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	89	4,072	175	4	10
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	85	2,370	160	7	9
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	61	887	87	8	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	12	7
-	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	-	-	2,928	149,516	6,639	13	11

Return showing the Number of each description of Catalogue and other

Date.	Entrance Fee.	Number of Visitors.	NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.							
			SMALL OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.			SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS OF BUILDING.		POPULAR GUIDE. 2d.	PLANS.	
			English. 1s.	French. 2s. 6d.	German. 2s. 6d.	English. 6d.	French. 6d.		Litho- graphed in Colours. 6d.	Letter- press. 1d.
June 23	1/	67,555	2,915	-	-	799	48	373	155	50
24	1/	68,394	2,781	10	-	922	55	323	163	47
25	1/	58,445	2,153	204	-	907	119	299	141	55
26	1/	57,781	1,997	173	-	827	94	221	147	17
27*	2/6	29,033	961	92	-	581	65	193	145	26
28†	5/	11,501	270	77	-	155	35	60	59	1
July 30	1/	52,879	2,130	121	-	735	60	190	103	16
1	1/	51,069	2,083	126	-	620	67	278	116	17
2	1/	49,399	1,775	85	-	551	42	228	108	17
3	1/	55,638	1,939	99	-	648	44	211	142	14
4*	2/6	26,007	896	88	-	440	38	162	163	19
5†	5/	11,747	371	45	-	152	20	56	65	1
7	1/	61,670	2,339	139	-	686	65	263	152	20
8	1/	65,962	2,893	115	-	839	40	289	161	12
9	1/	58,055	2,189	105	-	707	34	250	85	44
10	1/	61,492	2,248	131	-	669	37	261	125	13
11*	2/6	30,067	1,258	101	-	605	40	172	205	18
12†	5/	11,181	349	58	-	185	24	39	55	2
14	1/	62,694	2,678	166	-	760	34	186	145	25
15	1/	74,122	3,325	130	-	893	35	292	204	6
16	1/	60,626	2,134	101	-	652	42	215	130	12
17	1/	63,746	2,489	122	-	815	26	230	158	14
18*	2/6	35,338	1,707	118	-	792	38	119	206	12
19†	5/	9,327	370	69	-	193	16	38	66	11
21	1/	70,640	2,423	138	175	767	46	194	169	25
22	1/	68,161	2,470	55	168	780	29	170	144	18
23	1/	50,599	2,152	129	103	650	34	151	171	11
24	1/	47,458	1,737	168	109	520	34	165	178	15
25*	2/6	26,882	1,131	69	73	489	20	133	188	12
26†	5/	10,399	295	63	28	149	18	44	79	2
28	1/	67,170	2,313	159	97	656	32	172	149	22
29	1/	69,036	2,292	116	88	617	47	200	138	25
30	1/	58,382	1,706	73	56	563	25	183	136	17
31	1/	57,309	1,720	110	69	499	31	127	132	17
Aug. 1*	2/6	26,897	1,033	71	54	502	21	109	153	15
2†	5/	9,725	238	43	25	143	23	48	65	2
4	1/	62,631	2,223	86	82	621	27	161	143	26
5	1/	68,069	2,705	96	70	552	23	199	126	43
6	1/	59,139	2,065	80	56	493	18	161	108	17
7	1/	60,118	2,107	90	57	733	23	170	116	21
8*	2/6	18,466	636	76	61	378	13	84	124	12
9†	2/6	18,348	643	74	45	432	22	72	156	12
11	1/	58,634	2,080	151	78	914	53	132	244	19
12	1/	58,554	1,964	138	76	889	28	134	271	8
13	1/	47,817	1,438	83	57	695	42	155	247	13
14	1/	49,452	1,426	91	66	653	48	133	147	14
15*	2/6	20,861	878	75	52	556	38	98	132	6
16†	2/6	16,741	517	69	51	359	31	51	128	5
18	1/	51,525	1,799	138	60	968	65	147	185	11
19	1/	57,079	2,306	151	59	988	59	172	290	13
20	1/	44,567	1,571	117	51	801	72	109	137	17
21	1/	50,482	1,584	129	50	797	52	148	125	15
22*	2/6	17,978	853	100	52	507	39	173	152	5
23†	2/6	14,908	525	83	44	169	24	81	111	8
3,967,160			193,736	5,496	2,112	59,850	2,758	15,212	16,303	1,825

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays.

Works explanatory of the Exhibition, Sold in the Building, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.										Other Books, &c. (See end of Table.)	Total Number of Volumes, Plans, &c., Sold.	Amount Received.		
HUNT'S HANDBOOK.			ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.											
In Volumes.		In Parts, 10 in number. 6d. each.	In Volumes. £3 3s.	In Parts.										
Vol. I. 3s.	Vol. II. 3s.			I. 10s.	II. 10s.	III. 15s.	IV. 15s.	V. 15s.						
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	109	4,454	£.	s.	d.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	93	4,396	181	7	7
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	59	3,939	176	15	6
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	96	3,574	168	3	2
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	79	2,145	155	0	3
-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	782	85	7	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	3	7
-	-	37	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	107	3,502	153	16	9
-	-	126	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	83	3,518	151	3	0
-	-	81	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	92	2,987	129	15	5
-	-	64	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	78	3,242	139	16	4
-	-	62	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	76	1,952	84	9	1
-	-	34	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	105	855	41	11	11
-	-	40	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	115	3,821	168	0	6
-	-	98	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	90	4,538	195	17	2
-	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	106	3,599	153	16	10
-	-	90	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	3,674	160	2	7
-	-	101	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	490	2,997	165	11	2
-	-	56	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	123	897	42	17	10
-	-	58	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	171	4,227	189	2	7
-	-	37	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	143	5,068	221	16	8
-	-	51	-	5	24	-	-	-	-	91	3,457	162	5	4
-	-	30	-	2	24	-	-	-	-	153	4,063	186	11	8
-	-	85	-	13	50	-	-	-	-	135	3,275	166	19	9
-	-	64	-	10	38	-	-	-	-	72	947	63	1	3
-	-	68	-	9	38	-	-	-	-	65	4,117	214	10	11
-	-	62	-	8	22	-	-	-	-	80	4,006	195	8	3
-	-	33	-	5	19	-	-	-	-	81	3,539	174	16	5
-	-	47	-	8	22	-	-	-	-	84	3,087	160	6	1
-	-	68	-	11	38	-	-	-	-	104	2,336	122	12	5
-	-	55	-	7	23	-	-	-	-	81	844	52	6	5
-	-	41	-	3	19	-	-	-	-	92	3,755	185	5	10
-	-	44	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	86	3,677	177	8	9
-	-	33	-	7	14	-	-	-	-	67	2,880	135	0	2
-	-	51	-	15	24	-	-	-	-	89	2,884	150	1	7
-	-	63	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	130	2,171	101	19	3
-	-	45	-	9	32	-	-	-	-	87	760	51	6	1
-	-	41	-	8	23	-	-	-	-	87	3,528	172	12	4
-	-	33	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	140	4,001	185	11	9
-	-	34	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	159	3,207	149	8	4
-	-	18	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	89	3,456	165	19	3
-	-	83	-	7	19	-	-	-	-	134	1,627	80	9	3
-	-	105	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	111	1,701	82	19	4
10	-	46	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	119	3,862	177	12	6
12	-	33	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	176	3,751	172	12	2
15	-	20	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	216	3,001	133	0	2
14	-	26	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	210	2,843	126	9	5
16	-	34	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	166	2,066	93	12	2
27	-	31	-	20	34	-	-	-	-	134	1,457	89	4	6
11	-	19	-	9	14	-	-	-	-	213	3,639	163	1	2
16	-	27	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	99	4,200	192	17	9
12	-	22	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	118	3,046	141	4	8
7	-	11	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	192	3,126	140	3	10
7	-	12	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	178	2,091	93	9	5
19	-	17	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	123	1,222	66	9	7
166	-	2,487	-	1,206	699	-	-	-	-	9,455	311,305	14,165	6	6

Return showing the Number of each description of Catalogue and other

Date.	Entrance Fee.	Number of Visitors.	NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.							
			SMALL OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.			SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS OF BUILDING.		POPULAR GUIDE. 2d.	PLANS.	
			English. 1s.	French. 2s. 6d.	German. 2s. 6d.	English. 6d.	French. 6d.		Litho- graphed in Colours. 6d.	Letter- press. 1d.
Aug. 25	1/	49,021	1,654	145	64	424	28	184	197	8
26	1/	51,311	1,834	124	79	712	29	184	114	13
27	1/	38,228	1,211	95	38	514	48	106	95	15
28	1/	44,245	1,401	102	48	513	53	122	133	12
29*	2/6	15,590	607	82	46	354	57	63	149	3
30†	2/6	13,052	391	56	31	200	28	42	87	7
Sept. 1	1/	50,234	1,578	101	66	561	54	157	120	5
2	1/	49,866	1,771	87	52	676	48	141	162	12
3	1/	41,917	1,120	56	25	436	37	107	97	8
4	1/	44,209	1,297	90	40	448	38	205	100	9
5*	2/6	15,726	593	62	36	254	33	99	88	13
6†	2/6	12,672	392	49	33	177	20	54	88	-
8	1/	56,852	1,317	87	65	583	46	139	100	13
9	1/	58,015	1,642	112	45	726	41	168	127	12
10	1/	50,106	1,139	75	26	377	37	245	124	11
11	1/	54,827	1,127	81	30	500	42	195	71	16
12*	2/6	17,959	553	105	30	401	58	206	173	11
13†	2/6	16,273	455	59	17	253	35	43	97	8
15	1/	60,497	1,354	97	44	580	51	135	104	12
16	1/	62,622	1,679	82	37	742	38	161	151	14
17	1/	53,757	1,119	57	31	705	29	185	137	14
18	1/	58,600	1,221	76	25	586	34	180	123	22
19*	2/6	21,488	798	67	36	377	37	99	159	7
20†	2/6	17,366	465	45	22	277	20	57	92	7
22	1/	59,364	1,127	72	54	425	34	125	146	13
23	1/	60,382	1,361	59	26	528	19	179	142	2
24	1/	54,540	1,178	61	19	367	31	129	117	6
25	1/	57,161	1,212	58	27	406	28	80	105	60
26*	2/6	23,694	897	45	35	398	23	114	140	17
27†	2/6	20,236	455	51	12	218	28	55	92	6
29	1/	68,542	1,174	84	25	429	31	128	85	11
30	1/	69,346	1,552	58	28	448	31	172	134	5
Oct. 1	1/	59,071	1,100	41	23	358	15	134	95	10
2	1/	64,298	1,221	47	13	599	27	125	99	28
3*	2/6	32,051	1,007	36	25	670	18	122	186	6
4†	2/6	30,640	750	54	40	492	23	96	125	4
6	1/	107,815	1,617	59	25	730	30	168	151	14
7	1/	109,915	1,768	74	18	764	18	86	133	15
8	1/	109,760	1,503	61	22	638	27	42	130	37
9	1/	90,813	1,322	45	19	515	22	4	153	34
10*	2/6	46,913	1,317	56	30	697	19	-	215	50
11†	2/6	53,061	1,192	41	14	490	21	-	140	52
Sales in Building	-	-	242,207	8,490	3,533	80,398	4,144	20,248	21,579	2,447
Sales at City Cata- logue Office	-	-	43,647	686	646	3,827	115	5,965	608	540
Total	-	6,039,195	285,854	9,176	4,179	84,225	4,259	26,213	22,187	2,987

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays.

Works explanatory of the Exhibition, Sold in the Building, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS OF EACH WORK SOLD.										Other Books, &c. (See end of Table.)	Total Number of Volumes, Plans, &c., Sold.	Amount Received.		
HUNT'S HANDBOOK.			ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.											
In Volumes.		In Parts, 10 in number. 6d. each	In Volumes. £3 3s.	In Parts.										
Vol. I. 3s.	Vol. II. 3s.			I. 10s.	II. 10s.	III. 15s.	IV. 15s.	V. 15s.						
7	-	30	-	2	6	5	-	-	-	353	3,107	£.	s.	d.
4	-	18	-	4	4	11	-	-	-	191	3,321	139	19	8
12	-	17	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	140	2,309	112	18	2
9	-	29	-	3	11	11	-	-	-	287	2,734	129	5	1
13	-	13	-	4	4	18	-	-	-	143	1,556	83	13	7
6	-	18	-	3	-	18	-	-	-	104	991	57	19	7
8	-	17	-	6	4	13	-	-	-	219	2,909	139	7	5
12	-	15	-	6	8	7	-	-	-	259	3,256	148	8	7
7	-	28	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	95	2,026	93	4	11
9	-	11	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	113	2,375	111	17	6
12	-	11	-	6	18	13	-	-	-	112	1,350	80	5	4
9	-	17	-	6	21	13	-	-	-	117	996	65	19	10
7	-	3	-	3	6	8	-	-	-	283	2,660	120	0	7
14	-	19	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	260	3,175	137	9	1
10	-	27	-	7	10	8	-	-	-	245	2,341	105	8	1
10	-	36	-	2	9	6	-	-	-	96	2,221	103	8	0
16	-	36	-	3	7	4	-	-	-	118	1,721	76	19	5
19	34	29	-	10	29	16	-	-	-	137	1,241	85	4	5
5	15	30	-	7	21	10	-	-	-	374	2,839	134	11	6
9	14	12	-	3	10	3	-	-	-	178	3,133	140	2	7
19	30	27	-	1	10	3	-	-	-	120	2,487	109	7	7
10	17	14	-	3	13	5	-	-	-	329	2,658	114	5	5
17	22	12	-	7	18	15	-	-	-	224	1,895	101	18	8
31	39	14	-	3	8	8	-	-	-	124	1,212	67	6	11
11	21	9	-	8	16	8	-	-	-	335	2,404	114	18	5
13	12	19	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	316	2,684	109	2	8
5	13	11	-	5	11	6	-	-	-	169	2,128	101	15	8
7	15	18	-	5	9	6	-	-	-	355	2,391	104	11	1
22	27	6	-	6	14	7	-	-	-	165	1,916	95	1	3
11	14	22	-	10	19	17	-	-	-	118	1,128	74	12	9
9	13	20	-	5	13	7	-	-	-	255	2,289	110	18	8
8	10	9	-	2	10	4	-	-	-	340	2,811	122	2	1
7	8	6	-	4	11	5	-	-	-	259	2,076	96	18	1
6	8	6	-	5	8	9	-	-	-	109	2,310	107	19	5
12	12	24	-	3	12	9	-	-	-	193	2,335	109	8	5
17	24	5	-	16	18	24	-	-	-	161	1,849	115	15	6
16	14	27	-	13	19	16	12	-	-	126	3,037	165	7	10
8	12	2	-	6	12	7	27	-	-	90	3,040	171	8	7
13	18	8	3	2	8	4	15	-	-	80	2,611	149	13	2
4	4	2	7	-	3	5	9	-	-	60	2,208	134	3	2
13	21	7	6	5	12	6	9	5	-	131	2,599	162	17	0
16	22	19	13	2	8	2	16	32	-	124	2,204	186	10	0
639	439	3,190	29	1,399	1,142	367	88	37	-	17,462	407,838	19,014	8	4
433	361	2,205	282	2,251	1,580	1,377	622	-	-	748	65,893	-	-	-
1,072	800	5,395	311	3,650	2,722	1,744	710	37	-	18,210	473,731	-	-	-

Particulars relative to Catalogue, &c.—*continued.*

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE in the BUILDING.

	£.	s.	d.		d.
Entrance fee, 5/ and upwards,	3,399	2	9	expended by 625,161 persons, averages	1*30 per head.
„ 2/6 - -	3,000	0	6	„ 735,451 „	0*97 „
„ 1/ - -	12,615	5	1	„ 4,678,583 „	0*67 „
Total all rates -	19,014	8	4	„ 6,039,195 „	*755 „

WORKS grouped together under the heading "OTHER BOOKS, &c.," in the preceding Table.

Index in two Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	571
Catalogue, with Index	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Small Catalogue, interleaved	-	-	-	-	-	-	352
Ditto in Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Ditto ditto interleaved	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Illustrated Catalogue:—							
Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
In Classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
Interleaved	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Catalogues, with List of Prices:—							
British Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
Saxony Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1563
Zollverein Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	392
Austrian Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	724
Zollverein, German	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
Zollverein, English	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Russian Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	322
Key to Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	5090
German Plans (letterpress)	-	-	-	-	-	-	698
French ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
Hunt's Handbook, in one volume	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Jury Awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Covers for Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	3992
Cab Fares	-	-	-	-	-	-	791
Peterson's Maps	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							18,210

(Signed)

SPICER BROTHERS,
CLOWES & SONS,
Joint Contractors.

APPENDIX No. XXVIIa.

STATISTICS of PRINTING furnished by Messrs. CLOWES and SONS, Printers of the OFFICIAL CATALOGUES and other Works explanatory of the EXHIBITION.

Trades necessary for the production of the Catalogues.

Type-Founders.	Wholesale Stationers.	Engravers on Wood.
Printers' Joiners.	Letter-Press Printers.	Lithographic Printers.
Iron-Founders.	Printing Ink Makers.	Hot-Pressers.
Paper-Makers.	Composition Roller Makers.	Bookbinders.

TABLE I. Showing the Quantity and Value of New Type manufactured, and the Average Number of Persons required and Time occupied in its production; also the Quantity of Type actually used for each Publication.

NAMES OF TYPE.	Weight in lbs.	Value.	Number of Persons Employed.			Time occupied.
			Men.	Boys.	Total.	
		£. s. d.				Days.
Small Pica - - -	6,000	350 0 0	7	4	11	73
Bourgeois - - -	8,121	609 0 0	17	10	27	60
Brevier - - - -	25,917	2,351 11 9	70	42	112	57
Minion - - - -	24,236	2,120 13 0	63	38	101	69
Nonpareil - - -	1,000	200 0 0	4	3	7	60
Ornamental Type - -	5,975	403 15 0	12	7	19	60
Column Rules - - -						
Space Lines - - -						
	71,249	6,034 19 9	173	104	277	

TITLE OF WORK.	Weight in lbs.	No. of Types required for each Work.*
Small Official Catalogue—English -	5,664	3,877,008
Do. Do. French -	5,712	3,909,864
Do. Do. German -	4,604	3,103,460
Synopsis of Contents of the Building	425	202,400
Do. Do. French -	425	202,400
Popular Guide - - - -	984	210,944
Index to Official Catalogue - -	2,780	1,555,710
Priced Lists - - - -	5,376	4,199,062
Hunt's Hand-Book - - - -	4,114	2,301,120
Plans of the Building equal to—	195	225,888
Key to the Catalogue - - -	31	19,200
Illustrated Catalogue - - -	28,210	17,345,120
Reports and Awards by the Juries } (large type) }	30,107	11,513,336
Do. Do. (small type) -	14,124	8,903,280
Report of Commissioners - - -	3,752	1,824,084

Type-Founding. The first step towards the mechanical production of the Catalogues was the preparation of type on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. Two sizes were selected—one for the Small Catalogue and the French and German translations; the other for the Illustrated Catalogue. Of each of these types it was estimated that not less than six tons would be required; making a total of twelve tons, to be manufactured within the short space of six weeks.

* Type-founders and compositors are paid by the 1000 types. The former find the quantity by actual enumeration; the latter by admeasurement: assuming the letter *n* to represent the average thickness of all type, the width of the page is estimated to consist of so many of this character, and is multiplied by the length of the page; and this result by the number of pages in a sheet: thus—

$$102 \times 83 = 8,466 \times 16 = 135,456$$

As these works progressed, a larger supply was found necessary. New works illustrative of the Exhibition were contemplated: and the supply of new type was eventually increased to 37 tons, in addition to the usual resources of the house. The cost of this large quantity of type and other necessary material amounted to above 6000*l*. And, adding the quantity required for the Report of the Commissioners and for the Jury Reports, a weight amounting to nearly 48 tons was set apart for the service of the Exhibition of 1851.

The printers of the Catalogues are type-founders as well as printers, and by working night and day, with relays of hands, they produced a great portion of this quantity themselves: the assistance of other founders, however, was necessary; and the Messrs. Miller and Richard of Edinburgh, and the respective firms of Besley, Caslon, and Figgins, of London, supplied the remainder.

The technical names of the type afford but little information: they appear, however, in Table I., with the quantity of each sort manufactured, and the weight required for each separate work.

As an illustration of the amount of type in use in the various publications, it may be observed that the combined quantity would be equal to the printed surface of 116 single *Times*' newspapers.

A great subdivision of labour is necessary in the manufacture of type: the persons employed are usually in the proportion of 5 men to 3 boys. The following statement shows the weight of four descriptions of type manufactured in one week by 20 men and 12 boys, and the number of separate types in each quantity:—

360 lbs. Small Pica, equal 124,720 separate types.	
240 „ Bourgeois, „ 122,880 „	
190 „ Brevier, „ 113,280 „	
168 „ Minion, „ 109,200 „	

Although type is much lower in price now than it was some few years back, it is still an expensive article, not so much from the cost of the raw material—a compound of lead, antimony, and tin—as from the amount of labour necessary for its production, five operations being required to complete a single type;* while, from its natural softness, and the heavy pressure of the machine in printing, it soon wears out. In the case of the small English Catalogue, from the large number of copies printed, the value has been deteriorated at least 60 per cent.

The price of type varies according to its size; each page of the small English Catalogue cost 20*s*. 6*d*., and of the Illustrated Catalogue 21*s*. 9*d*. Large as these prices may appear, they are exceedingly low, when compared with the average market price, and are such as could only be obtained by contracting for the manufacture of large quantities.

Printers' Joiners; Iron-Founders.—After the type is arranged and formed into pages by the compositors, iron frames, pieces of wood, and small wedges (technically named chases, furniture, and quoins), are necessary to fix it securely before printing: and of these articles 800 chases, weighing 17½ tons, 16,000 feet of furniture, and 12,800 quoins, were required for this purpose.

TABLE II. Showing the Number of Reams of Paper manufactured for the Official Catalogues; for the Reports of the Juries; and the Report of the Commissioners; also the Weight in lbs., and Amount of Paper Duty thereon.

DESCRIPTION OF PAPER.	No. of Reams.	No. of lbs. Weight.	Amount of Paper Duty, at 1½ <i>d</i> . per lb.
			£. s. d.
Super-royal, for the Illustrated Catalogue - -	2,500	100,000	625 0 0
Double Foolscap for the small Official Catalogues -	24,173	507,631	3,172 14 1½
Coloured Paper for Covers to Small Catalogues -	357	14,067	87 18 4½
Miscellaneous Papers - - - - -	200	6,000	37 10 0
Total for the Catalogues - -	27,230	627,698	3,923 2 6
Super-royal for the 4to. editions of the Jury Reports and Illustrated Catalogue - - - - -	250	15,000	93 15 0
Super-royal for the Jury Reports (8vo. edition) -	2,800	112,000	700 0 0
Report of the Commissioners - - - - -	100	3,400	21 5 0
Total - -	30,380	758,098	4,738 2 6

The small Official Catalogue, with its cover, before the edges were cut, weighed 1 lb.; the duty on each copy was therefore 1½*d*., or ⅙th the selling price: equal to 12½ per cent. on the cost of the Catalogues, but 21 per cent. on the manufacture of the Paper.

* To this must be added punch-cutting, and matrice and mould-making: 320 steel punches, and the same number of copper matrices, are necessary to the manufacture of each complete fount of type. Had it been required to have cut punches for the various descriptions of type used in the Exhibition publications, it would have been equivalent to the additional labour of 10 persons for 274 days.

Paper.—The manufacture of paper includes a variety of processes—from the sorting of the rags to the production of a complete sheet of paper. Two sizes only were necessary, described as super-royal and double-foolscap: the folding of the sheet into 4, 8, and 16, forming the different-sized books. For the convenience and economy of printing the small Catalogue, the double-foolscap was however made into four sizes, the sheets folding into 8, 12, 16, and 24 leaves. The Synopsis, consisting of 96 pages, was printed on one of these large sheets, at one impression. The entire quantity of paper manufactured was 338 tons (see Table II.); and its production required labour equal to 338 hands (men and women) for three months. Messrs. Spicer Brothers, (Wholesale Stationers,) joint contractors in the production of the Catalogues, supplied the whole of the paper; and so efficient were their arrangements with the various mills engaged in its manufacture, that not a single failure occurred in the appointed times of delivery.

TABLE III. Average Number of Persons engaged in Editing, Compiling, and Printing the various Catalogues, &c.

Editor - - - -	1	Compositors - - -	44
Compilers - - -	17	Readers and Boys - -	8
French Translators - -	2	Pressmen - - - -	32
German Translator - -	1	Machinemen and Boys -	55
Annotators - - - -	30	Wetters of Paper - -	2
Indexers - - - -	20	Warehousemen and Boys -	11
Total - - - -	71		152

Compiling and Printing.—The Catalogue Forms issued to the Exhibitors (in order that they might supply their own descriptions of the articles exhibited) were printed in four colours, representing the four great divisions of the Exhibition; on the receipt of those forms they were examined by the compilers, who made such alterations as they considered requisite; determined, to the best of their judgment, the Class to which the article exhibited more especially belonged; and forwarded the returns thus corrected to the printers. On Jan. 30 the first portion of these returns was placed in the hands of the compositors, and speedily set up in type for the Illustrated Catalogue: keeping each of the four divisions separate; and distinguishing, by a figure at the end of the last line of each article, the presumed Class to which it belonged. Proofs of these returns were forwarded from time to time to the compilers, who examined them as to their general correctness, and returned them to the printer for such emendations as were necessary: these effected, 30 proofs were printed, and forwarded to the Executive; to the editor, who transmitted copies to the various annotators; to the compiler of the small Catalogue, in order that the descriptions might be reduced; and to the French and German translators, for the same purpose of reduction and translation. Ten weeks now had elapsed—the 26th of April had arrived—the whole of the exhibitors' returns received up to that date were in type, amounting to nearly 2000 pages: this mass, however, was still unarranged; and it was not until four days previous to the opening of the Exhibition that any defined plan of classification could be determined upon. The contractors were bound under a penalty to produce a certain quantity of the small Catalogue on the 1st of May; to effect this within four days seemed almost impracticable. It was originally intended by the contractors that the Illustrated Catalogue should also appear at the same time, but all hope of producing anything more than a specimen Part was abandoned.

The classification, which should have been the labour of literary men became the task of the operative printer: the type was arranged in 368 slips, each representing a page; slip after slip was taken up by the compositor, and the exhibitors' returns, as numerically distinguished, collected together, until the whole 30 Classes of the United Kingdom were arranged. The same arrangement necessarily took place for the Colonies and Foreign States; for although each State had but one numerical order for all the articles exhibited they stand in the Catalogue in the respective State in the same order as the 30 Classes of the United Kingdom; upwards of 100 distinct arrangements had to be effected: the classification completed, revises were forwarded to the compiler, to receive the numbers by which the articles were to be distinguished in the Building: 320 pages was the prescribed limit of the small Catalogue, and 368 pages were in type; a further reduction had to take place in the description of the articles exhibited; and it was not until the midnight immediately preceding the opening of the Exhibition that the small Catalogue was finally "ready for press."

The first or specimen Part of the Illustrated Catalogue was also proceeded with on the same principle laid down for the production of the small Catalogue; and on the morning of the 1st of May both these works were on sale in the Exhibition Building.

The printing in itself would have been but a small affair for the number of persons employed, could the matter have been placed before them according to the usual routine of authorship and printing: this, however, was impracticable; and no better plan could perhaps have been suggested than that followed to a most successful termination and through most extraordinary difficulties.

After the opening, additional returns came in. The first edition was found exceedingly

imperfect: the superintendents of Classes undertook the examination of the proofs, supplied omissions, and corrected the numerical arrangement; many articles were found in one class that belonged to another; the exhibitors' descriptions had again to be curtailed to make room for additions amounting to 41 pages; and a second edition was produced, with greater labour and exertion than the first.

New returns continued to come in—removals from one class to another were still found necessary, and it was not until a *third* edition was produced, at a cost of labour equal to the two preceding, that a correct Catalogue of the Exhibition could be said to exist.

Under these circumstances it was found impracticable either to produce the Illustrated Catalogue in a complete form, or the French and German translations, until a late period of the Exhibition: and as the labours of the printer did not really commence until within four days of the opening, so neither did they terminate until within four days of the close of the Exhibition.

A detail of the progress of the Illustrated Catalogue would be a repetition of the circumstances connected with the small Catalogue; inasmuch, however, as the larger work is five times the size of the smaller, and the care and attention required more minute, the cost and labour in the printing-office were at least ten times greater.

French and German compositors were employed on the foreign translations. The Exhibition of all Nations, however, had created a demand for foreign papers; and the compositors, knowing that the employment on the Catalogues would not extend over a long period, accepted other engagements; and those works were finally and successfully brought to a close by men who knew not a word of the respective languages: French and German readers, however, were retained to ensure correctness. The repeated alterations and transpositions in the English Catalogue created a great amount of confusion in the foreign Catalogues. The same mechanical classification, applied to the English, could not be effected: a number of persons were therefore employed to cut up each return separately, and paste them on sheets of paper under their respective class and country, and again place them in the compositors' hands for reproduction. Of the French Catalogue 146 pages, and of the German 62, were in this manner a second time set up in type.

The time occupied in printing the various works was 216 days. (See Tables IV. and V.) The whole of the other employments necessary for their production were also completed within the same period.

Every alteration in the small Catalogue created a corresponding alteration in the Illustrated Catalogue, and in the French and German translations.

The cost of these alterations, compared with the usual cost for setting up the types, was—

On the small Catalogue as *four to one*.

„ Illustrated Catalogue as *five to two*.

„ French Translation as *five to two*.

„ German Translation as *two to one*.

And to this must be added, as an increased element in the expense of printing, the extra amount received by the workmen for night-work, equal to 10 per cent. on the wages paid.

Compositors are paid by the 1,000 for setting up the types; and by the hour for corrections: the complete arrangement of 10,000 types is considered an average day's work for one person. Tabular Statements, similar to the Priced Lists, are attended with extra trouble, and are paid double the price of other work; and works in Foreign languages a small increased price per 1,000. From the circumstance of all the types used for the Catalogues being new, the compositor had an advantage of about 10 per cent. on the day's work.

The hours of attendance are from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening. When the men are employed during the night they receive extra payment, equivalent to 40 per cent. on their earnings.

To this branch of printing must be added readers and reading boys, in the proportion of one reader and one boy to each 12 compositors.

From the extraordinary number of proofs required during the progress of the Catalogues, four proof-pullers were constantly employed so long as the compositors were at work: 54 reams of paper, equal to 27,864 sheets, were consumed in proofs only.

There are two descriptions of machines employed in printing: the cylinder machine, attended by one man and two boys, producing on the average 7,000 impressions per day of 10½ hours; and the platten machine, managed by one man and four boys, averaging 4,000 impressions per day. The machinemen and boys are paid by day-work.

Pressmen are paid by the ream of 500 sheets, printed on both sides (or 1,000 impressions), the price varying according to the quality of the work required. Each press is worked by two men; and it is estimated that, on the usual description of printing, two men would produce 1,250 perfect copies of one sheet (or 2,500 impressions) per day. The Illustrated Catalogue was printed entirely at the hand-press, and required so great an amount of care, that 500 sheets, or 1,000 impressions, were scarcely obtained from the men in one day; and of the separate engravings, eight of which were printed on one sheet of paper, but 500 impressions were produced in a day; and, in addition to the men engaged in printing, four men were constantly employed in what is technically called "bringing up" the engravings on wood, preparatory to the printing.

To the Press and Machine Departments must be added persons to wet the paper before printing, and others to dry and press it after printing, and deliver to the binders. The average number of persons employed in "wetting" paper was equal to 6 men for 90 days.

TABLE IV. Showing the Number of Compositors employed on each Work from the Week ending 15th February to the Week ending 18th October, 1851; also the Average Number of Nights worked by the same Persons.

WEEK ENDING	NUMBER OF COMPOSITORS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK.											Total Number of Compositors employed during the Day.	Average No. of Compositors employed during the Night.	Average No. of Nights.
	Illustrated Catalogue.	Small Official Catalogues.			Priced Lists.	Popular Guide, Plans, &c.	Index to Official Catalogue.	Synopsis.		Hunt's Hand-Book.	Jury Awards.			
		English.	French.	German.				English.	French.					
Feb. 15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Mar. 1	22	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	1
8	25	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	15	1
15	23	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	1
22	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	2
29	28	10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14	2
April 5	25	11	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	21	2
12	36	13	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	22	2
19	44	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	44	3
26	18	26	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	40	3
May 3	19	32	6	3	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	74	60	3
10	28	-	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	20	1
17	27	20	5	2	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	63	40	2
24	12	16	4	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	34	2
31	26	2	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	3
June 7	12	-	6	6	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	39	35	2
14	12	-	16	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	2
21	15	7	13	5	7	-	20	-	6	-	-	73	45	2
28	16	10	8	5	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	52	43	2
July 5	16	7	9	18	9	-	10	-	-	10	-	79	40	3
12	10	5	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	47	43	1
19	23	-	-	17	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	52	36	1
26	18	-	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	42	22	1
Aug. 2	14	-	7	-	7	3	-	-	-	3	-	34	20	1
9	35	5	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	69	26	1
16	25	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	41	24	1
23	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	53	-	-
30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	36	-	-
Sept. 6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	30	-	-
13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	16	1
20	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	17	1
27	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	2
Oct. 4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	2
11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	1
18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	48	40	2

TABLE V. Average Total Number of Persons Employed in Printing the Catalogues and other Works, and of the Average Time occupied.

TITLE OF WORK.	COMPOSITORS.						No. of Copies Printed of each Work.	STEAM-MACHINES.				HAND-PRESSES.			Time required for Printing each Work, as represented by One Day's Employment for		
	No. of Pages of Type.			Average No. of Persons Employed on each Work.	Average Time Occupied.			Average No. of Machines required.	Average No. of Days Occupied.	Average No. of Persons Employed.	Average No. of Presses required.	Average No. of Days Occupied.					
	In the Work.	Advertisements, Covers, &c.	Cancelled in Corrections.		Total No. of Pages set up.	Days.											
						Time Occupied.							No. of Persons Employed				
													Days.	Nights.		Men.	Boys.
Small Official Catalogue—English Do. Do. Do.	320 328 308	58 22 20	94 146 62	472 496 390	14 7 6	84 130 120	23 13 19	23½ 22 20½	290,000 10,000 5,000	15 12 11	15 12 11	30 24 22	42 6 2	— 8 2	2,253 1,174 930	1,385 229 114	
Synopsis of Contents of the Building Do. Do. French	96 96 —	4 4 —	— — —	100 100 32	12 8 9	3 4 4	2 3 2	3½ 3½ 2	85,000 4,500 26,000	2 2 1	2 2 4	4 4 2	12 2 5	4 1 —	97 67 64	53 13 15	
Popular Guide Index to Official Catalogue	— 232	— 4	— —	32 236	9 16	4 18	2 5	14½	1,250	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 2	— 2	— 407	— 47	
Priced Lists—British Section Austrian Saxon Zollverein Wurttemberg Russian	— — — — —	4 4 4 4 4	— — — — —	24 172 36 160 24 36	8	96	8	{ 11½ 10½ 2½ 10 1½ 2½ }	{ 750 1,500 3,050 1,500 580 1,500 }	6	6	12	2	2	—	—	94
Hunt's Hand-Book Plans of the Building equal to— Key to the Catalogue	— — —	4 — —	— — —	964 24 4	5 3 4	72 18 1	12 — —	30½ 1½ ½	2,650 5,750 5,500	2 — —	10 — —	20 — —	10 — —	2 2 2	559 59 9	235 — —	
Illustrated Catalogue Do. (large paper)	1,724 —	80 —	211 —	2,015 —	22 3	216 60	35 —	112½ 225½	8,000 250	2 —	2 —	8 —	6 —	12 197* 41	11,573 523	523	
Jury Awards Reports by the Juries (large type)	2,056 —	— —	351 —	2,307 —	14	243	13	{ 10½ 257 128½ }	2,000 250 550	4 — —	4 — —	16 — —	2 — —	2 15 6	4,398 332	332	
Reports by the Juries (small type)	— —	— —	— —	1,008 —	18	60	—	63	20,000	6	6	24	60	—	—	1,530 234	234
Report of Commissioners	268 —	2 —	24 —	294 —	10	60	—	{ 33½ 16½ }	250 2,500	— 4	— 4	— 16	— 4	— 4	741 114	114	114

* Including 23 nights considered as days.

Comparative Power of Production of Hand-Presses and Steam-Machines.—Comparing the press and the cylinder machine, the size of the paper and the quality of the work being the same, the press will produce 1,250 copies and the machine 7,000 in the day, at about the same cost for labour; and comparing the press with the platten machine, the press will yield 1,000 copies, and the machine 4,000, at the same cost; the quality of the work always being in favour of the press.

This high rate of production, however, is only attainable where the number of copies required is large: where the numbers to be printed do not exceed 2,000, not more than one-half these quantities can be obtained on the average; and when less than 2,000 little advantage is gained by using the steam-machine.

The machines, however, have an advantage over the press in size, which doubles, and in the larger machines, trebles the quantity produced; while the press can only print 8 pages of the Catalogue at each impression, some of the machines printed 48 pages at one operation.

Taking the small Official Catalogue as an example:—290,000 complete copies were printed at 15 cylinder machines, in 42 days; it would have required 47 hand-presses 97 days to have produced the same result; or, while 15 machines, with 15 men and 30 boys, produced 7,000 copies of the Catalogue daily, 47 presses, and 94 men, could have produced but 3000.

The following Table exhibits the division of labour, and the Number of Persons actually engaged on the Catalogue during the week ending May 3, 1851, day and night; also the Average Number of Persons employed from the opening to the close of the Exhibition:—

	DAY.		NIGHT.		No. of Nights.	Average No. of Persons Employed from Feb. 15 to Oct. 18, 1851.			
	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.		Men.	Boys.	Days.	Nights.
Compositors -	74	-	60	-	3	44	-	216	37
Readers -	6	6	5	5	3	4	4	216	37
Proof-pullers -	3	-	3	-	3	4	-	216	37
Pressmen -	24	-	24	-	3	28	-	174	23
Machine-men -	17	38	17	38	3	17	38	44	5
Wetters of Paper -	6	-	6	-	5	2	-	216	30
Warehouse -	2	6	3	6	3	3	8	216	2
	132	50	118	49		102	50		
	182		167			152			

The Total Number of Persons employed in the Sale of the Catalogues, &c., in the Exhibition Building, from May 1 to October 18, 1851, was 16; at the City Offices 6; Total 22.

Printing Ink.—The cost of this article forms no inconsiderable item in the expense of printing. The ink used for the Catalogues was manufactured by Messrs. Shackell and Edwards; the quantity required for the Small Catalogue amounting to nearly 4,000 lbs.; for the Illustrated Catalogue about 400 lbs.; and the entire quantity consumed on all the works printed for the Exhibition not less than 6,000 lbs. The ink for the Illustrated Catalogue is a fine specimen of black, made purposely for the printing of wood engravings. Printing ink varies much in price, according to the quality: that used for the Illustrated Catalogue is nearly four times the cost of the ink used for the Small Catalogue; but as a less quantity of the finer description is necessary to cover the same amount of surface, the comparative increase of price is somewhat reduced.

Engraving.—Three classes of artists are necessary for the production of an engraving—the designer; the artist who transfers the original drawing to the wood-block; and the actual engraver. The designer is usually considered the superior artist, although the elaborate workmanship exhibited on some of the engravings in the Illustrated Catalogue would make this point somewhat doubtful: two, three, and even four weeks having been occupied on a single illustration. Engraving is a profession followed by both sexes: many engravers are also designers; and where this is the case, the highest point of excellence exhibits itself in their productions.

Upwards of six thousand pounds have been expended on this department: it would be difficult to form more than an approximate estimate of the number of persons engaged, but as a Supplementary Volume is in the course of preparation,—probably not less than 200, from the commencement of 1851 to the present time.

Lithography. The art of printing from stone also contributed towards the embellishment of the Illustrated Catalogue. The Plan of the Building was lithographed in three colours, and employed a draughtsman 10 days to complete three stones: 96,417 impressions were therefore necessary to obtain 32,139 copies, and was equal to the work of 3 printers for 108 days: 22,187 of the Plans were mounted; this operation employed 6 persons 40 days.

The Prince of Wales' Shield occupied one draughtsman 9 days, and the Liverpool Model 6 days, in lithographing; and printing 9,000 copies of the former, and 11,000 of the latter, required 2 men 36 days.

The Kieff Bridge—a beautiful specimen of tinted lithography—employed the artist 14 days. To produce the desired effect, three stones were used; and as each impression was the result of three printings, 6,000 copies employed 3 men 24 days.

When the numbers to be printed are large, *transfers* to other stones can be made: and by this means, with the aid of additional presses, copies can be rapidly multiplied. This process, however, is only applicable to ink drawings, such as the Shield and Liverpool Model; but for chalk drawings, similar to the Kieff Bridge, scarcely practicable.

The entire impression of the Kieff Bridge, and the greater portion of the other lithographic illustrations, were executed by Messrs. Day & Son, and the remainder by Messrs. Standidge.

The coloured map of the Geographical View of the Great Exhibition, by Mr. Petermann, was engraved on stone (a process combining dispatch and excellence of execution); it was found necessary to refer to at least 150 different maps and books, in order to identify the various localities from whence the contributions to the Exhibition were supplied; and occupied 3 persons upwards of two months in compiling and engraving; printing 7,000 copies (and for which two printings were necessary) occupied 4 men 70 days; and the colouring, 6 persons about 50 days.

Hot-Pressing restores the fine gloss and smoothness that the paper originally possessed before printing; and which the wetting and the impression from the type destroys. After the printed sheets are thoroughly dried they are placed singly between highly glazed thin card-boards, called Pressing Papers, and at certain intervals a hot iron or zinc plate is introduced. When a sufficient quantity has been thus prepared, the *batch* (as it is technically termed) is placed in an hydraulic press of great power, for 8 or 10 hours. In cold pressing the only difference in the process is the use of cold instead of hot plates. The pressing of 6,000 reams employed 4 men and 4 boys for 75 days.

Binding. The services of 12 binders were retained to effect this last operation in the production of the small Official Catalogue; and, by the united efforts of not less than 500 persons, 20,000 copies were sewn and covered in the course of a few hours.

The binding of the Illustrated Catalogue was entrusted entirely to Messrs. Remnant, Edmonds, & Remnant, and the Messrs. Westleys & Co., in addition to the binding of a very large portion of the small Official Catalogues.

Presentation copies of the small Catalogue, and of the first Part of the Illustrated Catalogue, were also prepared for Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the opening of the Exhibition. These books were elegantly bound, with gilt edges, by the Messrs. Westleys & Co., in the short space of six hours.

The division of labour in binding is great: the various processes are performed by men, women, and young persons of both sexes. To complete the small English, French, and German Catalogues—the Priced Lists—Index—and the English and French Synopsis—nine operations were necessary for each book; the binding of these various works gave employment to 20 men and 100 women for 80 days.

The Illustrated Catalogue required 17 operations to produce a complete volume; and binding the whole impression afforded occupation to 40 men and 90 women for about 48 days.

(Signed) W. CLOWES & SONS.

May, 1852.

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

RETURN showing the AMOUNT Expended by the VISITORS in REFRESHMENTS during each Day the EXHIBITION was open to the Public, as furnished by Messrs SCHWEPPE and Co., General Contractors; the Sub-Contractors being Messrs. YOUNGHUSBAND and THOMAS MASTERS.

Date.	Number of Visitors.	Price of Admission.	CENTRAL COURT. — Younghusband and Son.			EASTERN AND WESTERN COURTS. — Thomas Masters.			TOTAL.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May 1	25,000	Season Tickets.	249	14	7	109	19	7	359	14	2
2*	16,560	£1	160	11	0	32	15	5	193	6	5
3†	16,482	£1	183	13	8	30	18	8	214	12	4
5	19,952	5/	209	16	11	57	0	10	266	17	9
6	20,334	5/	206	7	3	36	4	9	242	12	0
7	21,663	5/	224	5	1	89	5	11	313	11	0
8	22,572	5/	257	15	11	117	18	7	375	14	6
9*	21,798	5/	255	10	4	108	13	7	364	3	11
10†	21,875	5/	278	13	11	112	8	2	391	2	1
12	20,890	5/	212	15	5	82	4	0	294	19	5
13	23,418	5/	254	18	7	110	5	4	365	3	11
14	22,759	5/	254	14	1	99	0	4	353	14	5
15	24,204	5/	281	17	3	120	7	9	402	5	0
16*	24,726	5/	311	19	2	133	1	7	445	0	9
17†	24,389	5/	321	17	6	126	0	4	447	17	10
19	23,880	5/	289	4	3	117	17	11	407	2	2
20	27,943	5/	358	14	1	179	16	6	538	10	7
21	28,549	5/	366	14	7	191	10	8	558	5	3
22	29,690	5/	411	0	11	220	0	1	631	1	0
23*	30,882	5/	437	2	8	225	8	10	662	11	6
24†	34,812	5/	502	17	9	304	11	4	807	9	1
26	23,402	1/	178	18	5	120	18	7	299	17	0
27	31,957	1/	275	18	6	191	9	11	467	8	5
28	42,384	1/	385	0	4	265	8	4	650	8	8
29	52,518	1/	473	7	0	391	8	10	864	15	10
30*	34,716	2/6	213	18	1	280	19	4	494	17	5
31†	19,083	5/	481	6	1	70	4	0	551	10	1
June 2	46,581	1/	382	4	6	309	10	9	691	15	3
3	52,302	1/	423	4	0	374	11	3	797	15	3
4	54,016	1/	415	13	9	355	13	4	771	7	1
5	55,337	1/	409	15	4	334	5	6	744	0	10
6*	26,134	2/6	389	5	9	230	18	2	620	3	11
7†	12,986	5/	184	3	11	71	12	0	255	15	11
9	54,204	1/	269	10	5	360	15	2	630	5	7
10	49,697	1/	274	15	7	209	17	0	484	12	7
11	47,754	1/	314	5	5	242	9	0	556	14	5
12	48,318	1/	359	2	7	293	13	0	652	15	7
13*	24,520	2/6	342	13	3	180	2	10	522	16	1
14†	14,102	5/	198	5	0	78	5	11	276	10	11
16	62,769	1/	407	17	9	340	15	3	748	13	0
17	68,155	1/	438	16	6	396	5	2	835	1	8
18	62,663	1/	425	6	4	366	11	10	791	18	2
19	63,863	1/	472	1	3	437	11	1	909	12	4
20*	31,834	2/6	467	19	7	285	8	5	753	8	0
21†	12,732	5/	236	17	4	95	7	4	332	4	8
23	67,555	1/	338	12	11	308	8	6	647	1	5
24	68,394	1/	392	5	8	409	16	4	802	2	0
25	58,445	1/	371	13	4	369	13	4	741	6	8
26	57,781	1/	384	6	4	416	12	9	800	19	1
27*	29,033	2/6	475	7	2	363	10	0	838	17	2
28†	11,501	5/	216	19	2	91	3	10	308	3	0
30	52,879	1/	301	11	9	296	17	1	598	8	10
July 1	51,069	1/	338	13	4	321	4	11	659	18	3
2	49,399	1/	357	0	8	356	13	10	713	14	6
3	55,638	1/	340	15	5	319	2	7	659	18	0
4*	26,007	2/6	380	14	2	217	13	0	598	7	2
5†	11,747	5/	203	1	8	70	5	6	273	7	2

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays..

Daily Amount Expended by the Visitors in Refreshments—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Visitors.	Price of Admission.	CENTRAL COURT. — Younghusband and Son.			EASTERN AND WESTERN COURTS. — Thomas Masters.			TOTAL.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
July 7	61,670	1/	299	18	5	321	18	1	621	16	6
8	65,962	1/	384	10	10	382	13	10	767	4	8
9	58,055	1/	338	1	8	311	14	0	649	15	8
10	61,492	1/	381	11	3	350	11	3	732	2	6
11*	30,067	2/6	408	12	7	258	5	9	666	18	4
12†	11,181	5/	175	14	2	71	6	0	247	0	2
14	62,694	1/	317	0	9	331	15	0	648	15	9
15	74,122	1/	413	18	0	437	2	3	851	0	3
16	60,626	1/	337	7	10	321	6	6	658	14	4
17	63,746	1/	392	11	2	374	3	10	766	15	0
18*	35,338	2/6	505	7	0	338	6	2	843	13	2
19†	9,327	5/	148	1	3	50	11	7	198	12	10
21	70,640	1/	335	8	11	344	2	2	679	11	1
22	68,161	1/	367	15	3	353	14	9	721	10	0
23	50,599	1/	332	19	6	285	3	10	618	3	4
24	47,458	1/	336	8	0	261	5	10	597	13	10
25*	26,882	2/6	422	8	11	224	19	3	647	8	2
26†	10,399	5/	160	2	0	40	1	6	200	3	6
28	67,170	1/	298	8	10	277	1	7	575	10	5
29	69,036	1/	357	8	2	339	7	3	696	15	5
30	58,382	1/	335	16	2	304	13	11	640	10	1
31	57,309	1/	333	7	8	289	13	6	623	1	2
Aug. 1*	26,897	2/6	440	8	0	251	13	8	692	1	8
2†	9,725	5/	157	1	7	53	13	7	210	15	2
4	62,631	1/	300	16	0	303	6	1	604	2	1
5	68,069	1/	303	5	1	331	5	0	634	5	6
6	59,139	1/	295	19	5	283	4	6	579	3	11
7	60,118	1/	337	2	9	312	16	10	649	19	7
8*	18,466	2/6	311	13	3	152	18	0	464	11	3
9†	18,348	2/6	256	6	3	109	6	0	365	12	3
11	58,634	1/	289	16	3	266	0	6	555	16	9
12	58,554	1/	313	1	7	307	6	11	620	8	6
13	47,817	1/	305	13	7	268	0	3	573	13	10
14	49,452	1/	279	15	7	239	10	11	519	6	6
15*	20,861	2/6	330	0	4	166	15	9	496	16	1
16†	16,741	2/6	243	11	2	96	11	0	340	2	2
18	51,525	1/	249	15	10	214	17	1	464	12	11
19	57,079	1/	279	12	5	240	5	11	519	18	4
20	44,567	1/	271	18	6	230	12	1	502	10	7
21	50,482	1/	299	5	4	262	7	10	561	13	2
22*	17,978	2/6	305	12	10	155	10	4	461	3	2
23†	14,908	2/6	228	11	6	86	15	3	315	6	9
25	49,021	1/	232	5	6	199	15	7	432	1	1
26	51,311	1/	256	7	8	212	16	7	469	4	3
27	38,228	1/	220	2	7	173	14	4	393	16	11
28	44,245	1/	258	19	9	183	16	6	442	16	3
29*	15,590	2/6	200	18	2	96	17	10	297	16	0
30†	13,052	2/6	161	2	4	69	2	4	230	4	8
Sept. 1	50,234	1/	244	6	5	207	10	7	451	17	0
2	49,866	1/	272	11	2	223	0	4	495	11	6
3	41,917	1/	252	17	3	184	8	5	437	5	8
4	44,209	1/	269	13	1	202	14	8	472	7	9
5*	15,726	2/6	204	9	9	97	0	0	301	9	9
6†	12,672	2/6	155	6	2	63	10	4	218	16	6
8	56,852	1/	233	10	1	177	3	6	410	13	7
9	58,015	1/	275	5	4	235	18	7	511	3	11
10	50,106	1/	280	9	2	194	7	11	474	17	1
11	54,827	1/	285	4	4	220	9	0	505	13	4
12†	17,959	2/6	242	14	1	121	16	7	364	10	8
13*	16,273	2/6	200	19	2	76	15	8	277	14	10
15	60,497	1/	241	11	0	194	9	4	436	0	4
16	62,622	1/	283	11	3	228	10	8	512	1	11
17	53,757	1/	273	1	2	201	3	4	474	4	6
18	58,600	1/	298	2	5	223	19	8	522	2	1
19*	21,488	2/6	283	8	1	144	1	1	427	9	2

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays.

Daily Amount Expended by the Visitors in Refreshments—*continued*.

Date.	Number of Visitors.	Price of Admission.	CENTRAL COURT. — Younghusband and Son.			EASTERN AND WESTERN COURTS. — Thomas Masters.			TOTAL.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 20†	17,366	2/6	211	7	4	84	16	8	296	4	0
22	59,364	1/	228	1	0	174	2	6	402	3	6
23	60,382	1/	262	16	10	211	5	9	474	2	7
24	54,540	1/	260	8	6	195	0	0	455	8	6
25	57,161	1/	293	19	2	205	3	0	499	2	2
26*	23,694	2/6	290	12	10	139	5	9	429	18	7
27†	20,236	2/6	224	10	11	90	3	10	314	14	9
29	68,542	1/	247	17	7	193	9	0	441	6	7
30	69,346	1/	304	12	11	231	7	0	535	19	11
Oct. 1	59,071	1/	283	5	11	208	2	9	491	8	8
2	64,298	1/	307	13	5	229	11	9	537	5	2
3*	32,051	2/6	300	7	11	212	3	2	512	11	1
4†	30,640	2/6	352	8	0	158	9	3	510	17	3
6	107,815	1/	269	19	4	267	5	0	537	4	4
7	109,915	1/	381	15	6	328	2	0	709	17	6
8	109,760	1/	371	18	4	309	10	3	681	8	7
9	90,813	1/	331	18	6	262	10	1	594	8	7
10*	46,913	2/6	514	5	4	309	11	2	823	16	6
11†	53,061	2/6	487	11	10	287	3	0	774	14	10
13	Exhibitors and their friends only.	- -	280	0	6	106	7	10	386	8	4
14		- -	355	8	2	155	9	11	510	18	1
15		- -	239	17	6	70	15	11	310	13	5
Total - -	6,039,135	- -	44,161	12	0	31,396	3	0	75,557	15	0

NOTE.—* denotes Fridays and † Saturdays.

SUMMARY OF EACH MONTH.

May - -	706,438	- -	8,038	13	4	3,925	19	2	11,964	12	6
June - -	1,134,555	- -	8,892	14	7	7,219	14	10	16,112	9	5
July - -	1,314,176	- -	9,003	3	7	7,554	17	8	16,558	1	3
August -	1,023,438	- -	7,129	3	3	5,268	16	1	12,397	19	4
September	1,156,251	- -	6,621	7	0	4,521	13	2	11,143	0	2
October, to the 15th	704,337	- -	4,476	10	3	2,905	2	1	7,381	12	4
	6,039,195	- -	44,161	12	0	31,396	3	0	75,557	15	0

SUMMARY SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE BY EACH CLASS OF VISITORS.

Price of Admission.	Number of Visitors.	Amount Received for Refreshments.	Average for each Day.	Average for each Person.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	d.
5s. and upwards - - -	625,161	11,489 18 6	370 12 10	4·4 per head.
2s. 6d. - - - - -	735,451	14,903 1 4	496 15 4	4·8 „
1s. - - - - -	4,678,583	47,956 15 5	599 9 2	2·4 „
Add three days' free admission, to Exhibitors and friends - }	6,039,195	74,349 15 3	- -	General average about 3d. per head.
	- -	1,207 19 9		
		75,557 15 0		

(Signed)

SCHWEPPE & Co.,
Contractors.

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

RETURN showing the Quantity of PROVISIONS of each kind reported to have been consumed in the REFRESHMENT COURTS during the whole time of the EXHIBITION.

Description of Provisions.	YOUNGHUSBAND AND SON.	THOMAS MASTERS.	Total.
	Central Refreshment Court.	Eastern and Western Refreshment Courts.	
Bread - - - - quarters	24,536	27,558	52,094
,, Cottage Loaves - - -	57,528	3,170	60,698
,, French Rolls - - -	7,617	-	7,617
Pound Cakes - - - -	28,828	39,600	68,428
,, ,, at 3d. - - - -	36,950	-	36,950
Savory Cakes - - - -	20,415	-	20,415
,, Pies - - - - lbs.	-	33,456	33,456 lbs.
,, Patties - - - - lbs.	-	23,040	23,040 lbs.
Italian Cakes - - - -	2,197	9,600	11,797
Biscuits - - - - lbs.	33,722	3,600	-
Bath Buns - - - -	311,731	622,960	934,691
Plain Buns - - - -	460,667	409,360	870,027
Banbury Cakes - - - -	34,070	-	34,070
Sausage Rolls - - - -	-	28,046	28,046
Victoria Biscuits - - -	-	73,280	73,280
Macaroons - - - - lbs.	-	1,500	1,500 lbs.
Rich Cakes - - - - lbs.	-	2,280	2,280 lbs.
Pastry at 2d. - - - -	-	36,000	36,000
School Cakes - - - -	-	4,800	4,800
Preserved Cherries, &c. - lbs.	-	4,840	4,840 lbs.
Pine Apples - - - -	-	2,000	2,000
Pickles - - - - gallons*	1,046	-	1,046 gallons.
Meat - - - - tons*	113	-	113 tons.
Potted Meat, Tongues, &c. lbs.	-	36,130	36,130 lbs.
Hams - - - - tons	19	14	33 tons.
Potatoes - - - - tons*	36	-	36 tons.
Mustard - - - - lbs.	-	1,120	1,120 lbs.
Jellies - - - - quarts	-	2,400	2,400 quarts.
Coffee - - - - lbs.	9,181	5,118	14,299 lbs.
Tea - - - - lbs.	-	1,015	1,015 lbs.
Chocolate - - - - lbs.	3,783	1,053	4,836 lbs.
Milk - - - - quarts	17,257	16,175	33,432 quarts.
Cream - - - - quarts	14,047	18,002	32,049 quarts.
Schweppe's Soda Water, Lemonade, and Ginger Beer } bottles	536,617	555,720	1,092,337 bottles.
Masters' Pear Syrup - - bottles	-	5,350	5,350 bottles.
Rough Ice - - - - tons	180	183	363 tons.
Salt - - - - tons	16	21	37 tons.

* Consumed in Exhibitors' Refreshment Rooms.

J. SCHWEPPE & Co., Contractors.

APPENDIX No. XXX.

REPORT upon the EXPENSE, RECEIPTS, and other Particulars connected with the
WAITING-ROOMS and WASHING-PLACES in the EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The total amount expended in constructing and fitting-up the				£.	s.	d.
Water-closets and Washing-places was about	-	-	-	1,500	0	0
Furniture, about	-	-	-	100	0	0
Total, about	-	-	-	£1,600	0	0

The Waiting-rooms were situated near the Refreshment-courts, those in the Transept being most frequented; the price was made higher, in order to induce the public to go to those which were not so central. No difference was made in the mode of fitting them up, or in the attendance. The Urinals for gentlemen were not charged for; 54 of the latter were provided. It would have been convenient if more accommodation had been provided in the Ladies Waiting-rooms, especially in the Transept.

The following was the number of Waiting-rooms provided for each locality:—

	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.	Charge.
Transept - - - -	6	24	30	1d.
Eastern Refreshment-court -	6	11	17	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Western " - - - -	10	12	22	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Total - - - -	22	47	69	

WAITING-ROOMS.

The current expenditure was as follows:—

				£.	s.	d.
Proportion of expense of Superintendence	-	-	-	76	18	9
6 male attendants	-	-	-	188	0	0
10 female " - - - -	-	-	-	204	10	0
Repairs - - - -	-	-	-	92	15	6
Sundries - - - -	-	-	-	109	13	0
Total - - - -	-	-	-	£671	17	3

				£.	s.	d.
The current receipts for Waiting-rooms for each day are given in Appendix XXXIII., and amount to - - - -				2,441	15	9
Excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure - - - -				£1,769	18	6

WASHING-PLACES

				£.	s.	d.
Proportion of expense of Superintendence	-	-	-	8	10	11
3 Male attendants	-	-	-	87	0	0
Female - - - -	-	-	-	61	7	0
Soap 532 lbs. - - - -	-	-	-	15	15	0
Towels - - - -	-	-	-	34	2	0
Washing towels - - - -	-	-	-	73	0	9
Miscellaneous - - - -	-	-	-	1	9	0
Total expenditure - - - -	-	-	-	281	4	8
Deduct value of towels, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	8	10	0

				£.	s.	d.
The receipts, as shown in detail for each day in Appendix XXXIII., amounted to - - - -				443	17	6
Excess of receipts over expenditure - - - -				£171	2	10

(Signed) L. L. BOSCAWEN IBBETSON.

From the annexed table it will appear that the largest receipt from the Waiting-rooms on any one day was on the 8th October, and amounted to 32*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; on which day, 11,171 persons made use of the Waiting-rooms. The number of visitors was on the same day 109,760.

On that day each of the 1*d.* Waiting-rooms must have been used by 229 persons, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* by 169 persons, during the eight hours the building was open to the public.

It will appear also from the same table that 827,820 persons paid for the use of these conveniences during the time of the Exhibition, or 14 per cent. of the visitors, in addition to an equal if not larger proportion of gentlemen who made use of the urinals, of which no account was kept. No apology is needed for publishing these facts, which, throughout the whole time of the Exhibition, strongly impressed all concerned in the management with the necessity of making similar provisions for the public wherever large numbers are congregated, and with the sufferings which must be endured by all, but more especially by females, as the figures in the table will testify, on account of the want of them.

These statements will also show that in England, as well as in France, such establishments may be made perfectly remunerative.

H. C. O.

RETURN showing the use made by the Public of the WAITING-ROOMS and WASHING-ROOMS in the EXHIBITION BUILDING.

	Number of each Description.	Number of Days Open.	DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF EXHIBITION.						DAY OF GREATEST RECEIPT FROM THESE SOURCES.*		
			Total.			Average for each Day.			Daily Average for each Waiting-room.		
			Receipts.	£. s. d.	Number of Persons.	Receipts.	£. s. d.	Number of Persons.	Receipts.	£. s. d.	Number of Persons.
WAITING ROOMS.	LADIES	(At 1d., from May 3 to 31)	12	136 13 3	32,799	5 9 9	1,312	119			
		At 1d., from June 1 to October 11	24	1,096 5 11	263,111	9 9 0	2,268	94	17 1 4	4,096	171
		At ½d.	23	851 5 9	408,618	5 19 1	2,858	124	12 1 8	5,800	252
		Total	47	2,084 4 11	704,528	-	-	-	29 3 0	9,896	
	GENTLEMEN	(At 1d.	6	201 7 4	48,328	1 8 2	338	56	2 0 3	483	80
		At ½d.	16	156 3 6	74,964	1 1 10	524	32	1 13 0	792	48
		Total	22	357 10 10	123,292	-	-	-	3 13 3	1,275	
		(At 1d.	30	1,434 6 6	344,238	10 0 7	2,407	127	19 1 7	4,579	229
	TOTAL, LADIES & GENTLEMEN	At ½d.	39	1,007 9 3	483,582	7 0 10	3,380	86	13 14 8	6,592	169
		Total	69	2,441 15 9	827,820	-	-	-	32 16 3	11,171	
WASHING PLACES	(At 2d.	-	-	234 1 10	28,091	1 16 10	221	-	3 7 5	405	
	At 1d.	-	-	209 15 8	50,348	1 13 0	396	-	3 14 11	899	
	Total	-	-	443 17 6	78,439	-	-	-	7 2 4	1,304	

* For the Waiting-rooms, this was the 8th October, on which day the total number of visitors, exclusive of staff, was 109,760; for the Washing-places, it was the 19th June, on which day the number of visitors was 63,863.

From the General Return of Receipts, at pages 157-58, it appears that the use of the Washing-places fell off as the weather got colder.

H. C. O.

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

The GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of the WORKS of INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, 1851, from the 29th August 1849, to the 29th February 1852.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To amount advanced by the Contractors, Messrs. Munday, repaid to them November 22, 1850 - - - - -	22,500	0	0	By the several Payments made during the whole period for Services connected with the Exhibition, according to the Monthly Abstracts, Accounts, and Vouchers herewith submitted, that is to say—			
To amount advanced by the Bank of England on Guarantee, repaid to the Bank May 22, 1851 - - - - -	32,500	0	0	Account for period of the Contract to 31st January 1850 - - - - -	2,032	8	7½
Subscriptions - - - - -	67,896	12	9	Abstract for—			
Catalogue Contract - - - - -	3,200	0	0	February 1850 - - - - -	440	12	1
Refreshment Contract - - - - -	5,500	0	0	March - - - - -	901	4	4½
Season Tickets - - - - -	67,514	1	0	April - - - - -	1,444	7	5
Receipts at the Doors - - - - -	356,278	3	7	May - - - - -	1,049	7	8
Receipts from Retiring-rooms, Washing-places, taking charge of Umbrellas, &c., profit on Sale of Medals struck in the Building, and Weather Charts -	4,580	3	8	June - - - - -	1,761	6	0
Interest and Premium on Exchequer Bills Received for Plans and Specifications of Building - - - - -	897	17	4	July - - - - -	1,687	7	11
Proceeds of Sale of Furniture, Implements, &c. - - - - -	189	0	0	August - - - - -	1,937	1	10
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	88	5	10	September - - - - -	716	12	3
	99	3	9	October - - - - -	1,517	8	11
				November - - - - -	34,241	18	8
				December - - - - -	18,298	17	7
				January 1851 - - - - -	21,541	12	7
				February - - - - -	16,622	17	2
				March - - - - -	13,975	15	11
				April - - - - -	22,993	16	10
				May - - - - -	43,908	7	2
				June - - - - -	14,918	8	1
				July - - - - -	20,134	2	0
				August - - - - -	14,150	9	5
				September - - - - -	3,797	6	7
				October - - - - -	28,094	19	5
				November - - - - -	52,269	1	5
				December - - - - -	18,741	16	5
				January 1852 - - - - -	6,773	13	3
				February - - - - -	3,986	12	8
				Balance, viz.—	347,937	12	3
				In Treasurers' hands £209,098 1 0			
				Financial Officer - 4,207 14 8			
					213,305	15	8
					£561,243	7	11
	£	561,243	7 11				

We certify that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have been submitted to us for our examination for the period commencing 29th August 1849, and ending 29th February 1852, and that we have found the account of the Receipts to be £561,243 7s. 11d., and the Expenditure, for which vouchers have been produced to us, £347,937 12s. 3d., the balance on 29th February 1852 being £213,305 15s. 8d. of which £209,098 1s. was in the hands of the Treasurers, and £4,207 14s. 8d. in the hands of the Financial Officer.

THOMSON HANKEY, Jun.,
Governor, Bank of England.
F. G. HUBBARD,
Deputy-Governor.

Bank of England,
24th April 1852.

We certify that the above balance of Two hundred and nine thousand and ninety-eight pounds one shilling stated to be in our hands is correct, £185,738 18s. 9d. being invested in £180,000 Exchequer Bills, and £23,359 2s. 3d. to our credit at the Bank of England.

ARTHUR KETT BARCLAY,
WILLIAM COTTON,
J. W. LUBBOCK,
S. M. PETO,
LIONEL ROTHSCHILD. } Treasurers.

March 1, 1852.

F. S. CARPENTER, Financial Officer.

ANALYSIS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE to 29th February 1852, arranged under the various Departments of the Exhibition.

F. S. CARPENTER,
Financial Officer.

March 1, 1852.

A. Personal Services.—Return of the Amount of Remuneration paid by the Royal Commission from October 1849 to the 29th of February 1852, chargeable to the various Departments of the Exhibition.

Royal Commission.	£.	£.		£.	£.
3 Secretaries - - - - -	3,000		Sweepers - - - - -	100	
2 Clerks - - - - -	100		Other assistance - - - - -	69	
1 Messenger - - - - -	25				4,722
		3,125	<i>Maintenance of Exhibition subsequent to the Opening—</i>		
The Executive Committee.*			1 Superintendent - - - - -	313	
1 Member (from July 1849) - - - - -	3,692		1 ditto of Machinery - - - - -	317	
1 Ditto - - - - -	800		1 ditto of Textile Fabrics - - - - -	63	
1 Ditto - - - - -	400		11 District Superintendents - - - - -	837	
Secretary, until transferred to the Building Committee - - - - -	350		15 Deputy Superintendents - - - - -	432	
		5,242	Clerks - - - - -	148	
Building.			Sappers and Miners - - - - -	1,171	
Designer - - - - -	5,000		Messengers - - - - -	50	
Professional Assistance from three Members of the Building Committee who were not Members of the Royal Commission - - - - -	1,500		Classmen or Attendants - - - - -	1,990	
Professional Assistance employed under the Chairman of the Building Committee, in the actual erection of the Building:—			Sweepers - - - - -	749	
1 Superintending Architect - - - - -	1,967		1 Superintendent of Waiting-Rooms - - - - -	100	
1 Superintendent for Decoration - - - - -	1,392		Attendants in Waiting-Rooms, Doorkeepers, &c. - - - - -	775	
1 Superintendent of Engineering Details - - - - -	737		Miscellaneous - - - - -	91	
Clerks of Works - - - - -	182				7,036
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	128		<i>Removal of Goods—</i>		
Messengers, &c. - - - - -	100		2 Superintendents - - - - -	245	
		11,006	8 District ditto - - - - -	260	
Staff of the Executive Committee.			10 Deputy ditto - - - - -	60	
<i>Correspondence and General Office Duties—</i>			10 Clerks - - - - -	101	
19 Clerks, various periods - - - - -	1,627		Sappers and Miners - - - - -	344	
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	425		Porters - - - - -	800	
Messengers and Doorkeepers, &c. - - - - -	410		Doorkeepers - - - - -	120	
		2,462	Classmen - - - - -	350	
<i>Organization of Local Committees—</i>			Sweepers - - - - -	100	
2 Special Commissioners - - - - -	1,350				2,380
Remuneration and Travelling Expenses of 23 other persons - - - - -	3,661		<i>Fire Arrangements—</i>		
		5,011	Superintendent - - - - -	100	
<i>Computation of British Space—</i>			Sappers and Miners - - - - -	282	
4 persons superintending - - - - -	895		London Fire Brigade - - - - -	524	
14 Clerks and others - - - - -	349		Boys removing Shavings from under Floor - - - - -	64	
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	150				970
Other assistance—Messengers, &c. - - - - -	150		<i>Finance and Admission Department—</i>		
		1,544	Financial Officer - - - - -	1,563	
<i>Reception of Goods—</i>			6 Clerks - - - - -	449	
2 Superintendents - - - - -	284		4 Superintendents of Admittance - - - - -	206	
11 Clerks and others - - - - -	297		Moneytakers and Collectors - - - - -	807	
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	640		Clerks at Bank of England - - - - -	57	
Porters - - - - -	1,545		Doorkeepers - - - - -	150	
Doorkeepers, &c. - - - - -	106		Season-Ticket Inspectors - - - - -	366	
		2,872	Umbrella-takers - - - - -	155	
<i>Arrangement—</i>			Messengers, Boys, &c. - - - - -	200	
Scientific Advice (8 persons) - - - - -	2,876		<i>Admission of Exhibitors.</i> { 6 Clerks - - - - -	311	
10 other Superintendents - - - - -	864		{ Doorkeepers - - - - -	55	
12 Deputy Superintendents - - - - -	372		{ Sappers and Miners - - - - -	31	
Clerks - - - - -	67				4,350
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	174		<i>Registration of Designs—</i>		
Messengers and Boys - - - - -	100		Superintendent - - - - -	250	
Doorkeepers - - - - -	100		Clerks - - - - -	54	
					304
			<i>Arrangements for Working Classes</i>		350
			<i>Trade Collection, Computation of Value, Trade Circulars, &c.—</i>		
			6 Clerks and others - - - - -	165	
			Messengers, Cleaners, &c. - - - - -	114	
			Sappers and Miners - - - - -	111	
					390

* Mr. Dilke declined receiving any salary or other remuneration.—Sir William Reid and the officers of the Royal Engineers declined receiving any remuneration beyond their usual military pay, which was continued to them by the Board of Ordnance under sanction of the Treasury.

Juries.		£.	£.			£.
Special Commissioner in charge	-	1,864		Gratuities to the working staff of		
4 Deputies	-	1,772		Foreign Commissioners, in consi-		
Professional Assistance	-	200		deration of the assistance rendered		
Interpreter	-	200		by them in the general business of		
13 Clerks	-	683		the Exhibition, including presents		
Messengers, &c.	-	124		of Plate to those who declined re-		
				ceiving such gratuity	-	9,641
Photographs for Presentation -			4,843	Miscellaneous	-	748
2 Superintendents	-	226				
Electric Telegraph Company	-	87		Total	-	67,309

[The division of the remuneration among the different departments can only be considered as approximate.]

B. Office Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent of Office, Rates, &c.	1,261	16	3			
Office Furniture	564	12	6			
Stationery	1,199	4	7			
Printing and Lithography	3,694	11	0			
Advertising	662	16	9			
Postage and Parcels	1,486	0	10			
				8,869	1	11

C. Building and Fittings.

Original Contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson	-	-	-	79,800	0	0
Subsidiary Contracts and Works to complete Building	-	-	-	27,980	7	6
Sundry Works, Fittings, Tackle, Platform, and Labour in receiving and returning heavy Goods	-	-	-	19,648	0	8
Sum unpaid	-	-	-	127,428	8	2
				4,112	16	7
Add Sum paid for reasons stated at p. xxx. of Report	-	-	-	123,315	11	7
				35,000	0	0
Fittings, Repairs, and Arrangement, executed by sundry Persons	-	-	-	158,315	11	7
Turnstiles and Entrances	-	-	-	3,801	6	10
Flags on Building	-	-	-	1,568	17	6
Iron Gates at Hyde Park Corner	-	-	-	251	6	9
Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.	-	-	-	173	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Building Committee in drawing Plans, Surveys, &c.	-	-	-	4,789	14	10
				1,098	17	8
				169,998	15	2

D. General Maintenance of Exhibition.

Coals, &c., for Boilers	-	-	-	950	15	11
Gas, Lighting, &c.	-	-	-	1,575	19	4
Water Supply	-	-	-	503	3	0
Watering Roads	-	-	-	281	17	6
Waiting-rooms, &c.	-	-	-	373	3	11
Implements and Tools	-	-	-	768	1	6
Accidents and Repairs	-	-	-	424	18	5
				4,877	19	7

E. Jury Department.

Money Awards	-	-	-	390	0	0
Paid on account of Medals	-	-	-	3,550	0	0
„ Medal Cases	-	-	-	386	9	8
„ Certificates	-	-	-	457	10	0
„ Photographs, Jury Reports, &c., for presentation	-	-	-	841	9	5
„ printing Jury Reports	-	-	-	348	11	6
Expenses of Jury Trials of Agricultural and other Machinery	-	-	-	942	10	1
				6,916	10	8

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

RETURN showing the RECEIPTS from all SOURCES on each Day during the EXHIBITION.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.	RECEIPTS AT THE DOORS.			RETIRING ROOMS.	WASHING PLACES.	TAKING CHARGE OF UMBRELLAS, &c.	PROFIT ON SALE OF MEDALS.
			Entrance Fee.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL EACH WEEK.				
		£. s.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 1	Thur.	52,885 6*	-	-		0 1 6	- -	- -	- -
2	Frid.	1,378 13	£1	560 0 0		0 12 0	- -	- -	- -
3	Sat.	1,054 4	£1	482 0 0	1,042 0 0	3 1 3½	- -	- -	- -
5	Mon.	743 8	5/	1,362 19 0		4 16 3	- -	- -	- -
6	Tues.	880 19	5/	1,458 10 0		5 6 0	- -	- -	- -
7	Wed.	931 7	5/	1,790 15 0		5 7 6½	- -	- -	- -
8	Thur.	910 7	5/	2,018 0 0		5 16 7½	- -	- -	- -
9	Frid.	880 19	5/	1,824 10 0		5 18 7	- -	- -	- -
10	Sat.	858 18	5/	1,843 15 0	10,298 9 0	4 19 2½	- -	- -	- -
12	Mon.	749 14	5/	1,597 10 0		6 0 11½	- -	- -	- -
13	Tues.	895 13	5/	2,229 10 0		7 3 7½	- -	- -	- -
14	Wed.	591 3	5/	2,064 15 0		7 14 4½	- -	- -	- -
15	Thur.	682 10	5/	2,426 0 0		8 8 10	- -	- -	- -
16	Frid.	676 4	5/	2,556 10 0		8 9 11½	- -	- -	- -
17	Sat.	557 11	5/	2,472 5 0	13,346 10 0	8 1 6	- -	- -	- -
19	Mon.	488 5	5/	2,345 0 0		8 18 0	- -	- -	- -
20	Tues.	350 14	5/	3,360 15 0		10 16 9	- -	- -	- -
21	Wed.	279 6	5/	3,512 5 0		11 7 8½	0 4 4½	- -	- -
22	Thur.	175 7	5/	3,797 11 0		10 16 9	0 15 0½	- -	- -
23	Frid.	134 8	5/	4,095 10 0		12 14 9	0 11 1	- -	- -
24	Sat.	155 8	5/	5,078 0 0	22,189 1 0	13 12 11½	1 13 8	- -	- -
26	Mon.	39 18	1/	920 2 0		7 2 8½	1 0 8	- -	- -
27	Tues.	19 19	1/	1,347 17 0		13 7 9½	1 5 8½	- -	- -
28	Wed.	13 13	1/	1,869 4 0		16 0 7½	2 7 4	- -	- -
29	Thur.	22 1	1/	2,375 18 0		18 16 8	4 3 5	- -	- -
30	Frid.	61 19	2/6	2,839 9 0		15 16 1	3 4 5	- -	- -
31	Sat.	96 12	5/	1,770 15 0	11,123 5 0	6 11 8½	1 4 10	- -	- -
June 2	Mon.	13 13	1/	2,129 1 0		17 11 0½	4 1 1	- -	- -
3	Tues.	10 10	1/	2,415 2 0		19 12 1½	5 7 11½	- -	- -
4	Wed.	18 18	1/	2,500 16 0		23 8 2	2 18 2	- -	- -
5	Thur.	18 18	1/	2,566 17 0		27 1 5½	3 4 10½	- -	- -
6	Frid.	32 11	2/6	2,558 11 0		15 1 10½	2 17 0	- -	- -
7	Sat.	36 15	5/	1,523 15 0	13,694 2 0	5 5 5	1 3 3	- -	- -
9	Mon.	2 2	1/	2,436 4 0		19 3 10½	2 8 3	- -	- -
10	Tues.	9 9	1/	2,272 2 0		21 5 4	1 16 7	- -	- -
11	Wed.	4 4	1/	2,160 19 0		20 6 10½	3 2 10	1 1 3	- -
12	Thur.	15 15	1/	2,233 7 0		20 19 0½	4 9 6	7 12 10	- -
13	Frid.	39 18	2/6	2,206 5 0		12 9 2	2 16 5	8 15 4	- -
14	Sat.	35 14	5/	1,634 17 0	12,943 14 0	5 7 4	1 4 0	3 4 7	- -
16	Mon.	11 11	1/	2,854 9 0		23 12 5	5 15 6	11 10 10	- -
17	Tues.	11 11	1/	3,191 2 0		27 17 1½	5 6 2	4 8 1	- -
18	Wed.	19 19	1/	2,897 7 0		28 12 9½	5 3 0	9 15 10½	- -
19	Thur.	11 11	1/	2,984 12 0		25 19 7	7 2 4	6 1 4	- -
20	Frid.	36 15	2/6	2,819 4 6		14 1 4	4 3 5	2 16 10	- -
21	Sat.	33 12	5/	1,674 10 0	16,421 4 6	3 19 2	2 3 2½	0 9 0	- -

* This amount includes the proceeds of the sale of Season Tickets, from Feb. 27th to May 1st inclusive.

Return showing the Receipts from all Sources for each Day during the Exhibition—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.	RECEIPTS AT THE DOORS.			RETIRING ROOMS.	WASHING PLACES.	TAKING CHARGE OF UMBRELLAS, &c.	PROFIT ON SALE OF MEDALS.
			Entrance Fee.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL EACH WEEK.				
		£. s.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 23	Mon.	2 2	1/	3,016 11 6		26 15 6	4 17 4	3 13 2	-
24	Tues.	15 15	1/	3,186 12 0		25 19 2½	5 10 4	3 7 0	2 11 1
25	Wed.	4 4	1/	2,691 14 0		22 13 10	6 4 0½	2 13 0	5 7 6
26	Thur.	5 5	1/	2,722 10 0		21 9 6	6 10 8	2 10 0	5 12 3
27	Frid.	4 4	2/6	2,969 6 0		12 13 5	5 9 10½	2 2 2	7 0 0
28	Sat.	16 16	5/	1,590 16 0	16,177 9 6	3 7 8	1 10 1	0 13 0	3 1 3
July 30	Mon.	-	1/	2,469 16 6		16 2 11	5 16 7	1 10 10	5 0 3
1	Tues.	5 5	1/	2,429 10 0		19 0 8½	6 3 6½	19 9 10½	5 15 6
2	Wed.	11 11	1/	2,363 18 0		19 12 7½	5 15 6	4 3 8	4 5 6
3	Thur.	10 10	1/	2,651 19 0		26 11 5½	3 0 4	6 13 0½	7 1 6
4	Frid.	22 1	2/6	2,592 2 6		15 9 7	2 11 7	2 19 8	14 7 0
5	Sat.	16 16	5/	1,565 15 0	14,073 1 0	5 0 4	1 10 0	0 17 4	4 0 6
7	Mon.	-	1/	2,852 2 0		21 14 5	5 15 9	2 13 4	5 0 3
8	Tues.	2 2	1/	3,169 5 0		25 1 7	4 17 6	7 1 2	6 10 6
9	Wed.	8 8	1/	2,710 6 0		27 6 7	4 12 8	9 0 4	7 19 3
10	Thur.	6 6	1/	2,958 0 0		28 0 6½	4 12 1	14 16 9	8 7 6
11	Frid.	17 17	2/6	3,145 17 6		18 14 1½	3 4 8	8 8 8	14 3 6
12	Sat.	8 8	5/	1,589 15 0	16,425 5 6	4 12 11½	1 14 11	2 3 2	5 19 0
14	Mon.	3 3	1/	2,957 8 0		23 15 0½	5 12 10	7 15 10	8 9 3
15	Tues.	7 7	1/	3,502 1 0		27 3 1	6 6 10½	12 5 8	10 6 3
16	Wed.	3 3	1/	2,910 4 0		28 7 9½	4 11 9	5 5 2	8 12 0
17	Thur.	7 7	1/	3,023 5 0		27 14 8	4 14 6	8 11 4	11 11 9
18	Frid.	17 17	2/6	3,762 7 6		19 2 6½	4 3 4	4 8 7½	18 6 3
19	Sat.	18 18	5/	1,360 15 0	17,516 0 6	3 12 2	0 14 1	5 12 8	6 17 0
21	Mon.	6 6	1/	3,338 7 0		24 3 3½	5 12 6	5 9 9½	9 11 3
22	Tues.	10 10	1/	3,236 2 0		22 19 8	5 14 10	3 13 8	8 0 6
23	Wed.	-	1/	2,438 14 0		19 10 6	4 13 3	21 5 2	10 6 0
24	Thur.	-	1/	2,286 1 0		19 11 10½	4 0 4	25 16 4½	12 0 9
25	Frid.	-	2/6	2,984 0 0		16 9 6½	3 12 0	10 6 4	14 0 0
26	Sat.	6 6	5/	14,78 0 0	15,761 4 0	4 10 1	18 9	3 5 6	6 12 9
28	Mon.	6 6	1/	3,194 13 0		23 8 8½	5 1 3	12 13 3½	9 0 9
29	Tues.	6 6	1/	3,308 10 0		22 10 9	5 17 2	9 5 3½	8 7 9
30	Wed.	-	1/	2,835 6 0		23 17 7½	5 4 1	7 6 7½	8 3 3
31	Thur.	-	1/	2,800 16 0		24 11 1½	4 14 3	15 13 8½	9 0 3
Aug. 1	Frid.	53 0	2/6	2,852 2 6		14 0 9½	5 4 4	14 3 4	10 14 0
2	Sat.	51 10	5/	1,324 9 0	16,315 16 6	3 12 8½	1 5 11	2 4 10	4 11 9
4	Mon.	22 0	1/	3,006 18 0		17 18 1	6 3 2	3 6 2	6 9 9
5	Tues.	11 10	1/	3,236 9 0		21 1 9	4 19 3	3 10 4	8 9 6
6	Wed.	22 0	1/	2,833 4 6		23 12 10	4 0 1	5 14 2	9 10 0
7	Thur.	13 10	1/	2,859 16 0		23 6 11½	5 18 3	5 15 6	7 12 6
8	Frid.	27 0	2/6	1,920 11 6		9 9 0½	3 6 11	1 18 2	8 0 0
9	Sat.	25 0	2/6	1,584 15 0	15,441 14 0	7 17 10	2 4 10	1 16 6	8 12 3
11	Mon.	5 10	1/	2,829 19 0		20 14 3½	5 5 8	3 3 6	7 7 9
12	Tues.	7 0	1/	2,826 19 0		17 11 6½	6 4 0	3 5 8	8 6 0
13	Wed.	1 0	1/	2,264 10 6		16 5 4½	5 15 9	16 13 1	9 15 9
14	Thur.	4 10	1/	2,386 0 0		19 8 3½	4 5 11	4 18 4	8 1 3
15	Frid.	15 0	2/6	2,151 7 0		11 11 10½	3 8 1	2 18 8	10 9 0
16	Sat.	29 0	2/6	1,592 7 6	14,051 3 0	7 3 2	2 3 10	1 16 4	9 0 6
18	Mon.	5 0	1/	2,506 16 0		21 16 4½	3 1 9	8 19 2	8 2 0
19	Tues.	8 0	1/	2,773 16 6		23 3 0	3 9 6	3 7 1	8 18 3
20	Wed.	1 10	1/	2,217 8 0		19 6 4	4 17 1	2 11 4	8 3 3
21	Thur.	1 0	1/	2,470 2 6		19 11 3	5 10 1	2 10 8	9 3 6
22	Frid.	13 0	2/6	1,957 12 6		9 11 2½	3 9 8	1 17 10	11 4 6
23	Sat.	8 0	2/6	1,434 17 6	13,360 13 0	6 7 11½	1 12 5	4 1 4	8 16 3

RECEIPTS (DAILY) FROM ALL SOURCES.

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Return showing the Receipts from all Sources for each Day during the Exhibition—continued.

DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.	RECEIPTS AT THE DOORS.			RETIRING ROOMS.	WASHING PLACES.	TAKING CHARGE OF UMBRELLAS, &c.	PROFIT ON SALE OF MEDALS.
			Entrance Fee.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL EACH WEEK.				
		£. s.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. 25	Mon.	3 0	1/	2,436 14 0		21 18 5½	3 12 0	3 5 4	8 0 6
26	Tues.	5 10	1/	2,493 10 0		26 6 5	2 19 11	7 14 2	9 3 0
27	Wed.	5 10	1/	1,896 1 0		22 1 10½	2 16 11	7 4 2	7 13 0
28	Thur.	6 0	1/	2,167 11 0		24 3 0½	2 9 7	9 19 8	9 7 6
29	Frid.	2 0	2/6	1,559 17 6		13 4 8	1 5 1	14 11 0	10 12 6
30	Sat.	7 0	2/6	1,306 15 0	11,860 8 6	7 0 9½	1 2 1	5 5 8	9 5 0
Sept. 1	Mon.	8 10	1/	2,465 10 0		20 12 3½	4 9 5	6 4 0	7 2 0
2	Tues.	1 10	1/	2,407 15 0		20 11 1½	4 5 7	12 13 2	7 0 0
3	Wed.	-	1/	2,080 12 0		20 2 8	3 10 4	6 0 8	5 3 0
4	Thur.	-	1/	2,137 18 0		21 10 0	2 18 8	7 0 5	5 0 0
5	Frid.	3 0	2/6	1,593 7 6		9 12 0½	1 7 11	2 18 8	6 10 0
6	Sat.	1 10	2/6	1,198 15 0	11,883 17 6	6 9 5½	1 1 2	2 4 2	3 5 0
8	Mon.	-	1/	2,767 17 0		26 10 4½	3 0 0	5 16 0	2 15 9
9	Tues.	-	1/	2,795 1 0		25 9 2½	3 10 9	4 17 4	8 17 6
10	Wed.	5 0	1/	2,395 5 6		24 11 10½	3 1 2	4 6 8	8 10 0
11	Thur.	-	1/	2,637 19 6		26 19 2	3 7 1½	3 14 8	7 15 6
12	Frid.	6 0	2/6	1,900 0 0		11 6 5½	2 3 4	2 0 8	10 2 6
13	Sat.	2 10	2/6	1,441 15 0	13,937 18 0	6 18 0½	1 12 0½	2 11 8	8 11 3
15	Mon.	1 10	1/	2,933 10 6		26 6 3	3 18 4	5 3 0	5 14 6
16	Tues.	1 0	1/	3,008 9 0		26 15 7	3 7 4	4 10 6	9 6 6
17	Wed.	2 0	1/	2,551 1 0		24 19 1	3 4 8	7 19 10	9 0 0
18	Thur.	-	1/	2,810 1 6		26 16 7	3 6 6	5 6 0½	9 5 0
19	Frid.	-	2/6	2,227 2 0		13 10 9	1 19 8½	4 11 8	11 17 6
20	Sat.	-	2/6	1,604 13 0	15,134 17 0	7 0 7½	1 7 2	3 14 6	8 12 6
22	Mon.	-	1/	2,863 6 0		25 0 1½	3 14 7	5 19 4	6 0 0
23	Tues.	-	1/	2,859 7 0		23 19 2	4 1 2	6 7 4	6 10 0
24	Wed.	-	1/	2,572 12 0		23 12 4	3 15 0	9 14 0	7 4 0
25	Thur.	-	1/	2,725 14 0		25 16 5	3 4 10	9 0 7	7 16 0
26	Frid.	-	2/6	2,415 15 0		15 15 2½	1 7 3	8 3 2	15 10 0
27	Sat.	-	2/6	1,852 2 6	15,288 16 6	9 16 10	1 3 7	6 13 4	12 10 0
29	Mon.	-	1/	3,295 15 0		28 18 10	2 15 7	7 5 4	8 10 6
30	Tues.	-	1/	3,303 4 0		26 14 7	3 12 5	22 0 10	10 18 0
Oct. 1	Wed.	-	1/	2,830 11 0		27 12 10	3 0 7	18 15 0	10 11 3
2	Thur.	-	1/	3,080 12 6		27 14 3	3 0 3	26 6 4	12 0 0
3	Frid.	-	2/6	3,354 3 0		17 13 2½	2 11 3	25 17 4	18 15 0
4	Sat.	-	2/6	2,862 14 0	18,726 19 6	12 17 2½	2 7 3	24 9 9	19 5 0
6	Mon.	-	1/	5,175 16 0		30 6 2	3 14 6	22 16 0	9 3 3
7	Tues.	-	1/	5,231 10 0		31 12 1	4 12 8	21 18 2	16 4 3
8	Wed.	-	1/	5,283 3 0		32 16 3½	3 14 3	12 19 11	16 7 9
9	Thur.	-	1/	4,344 7 6		25 1 1½	4 0 8	23 7 10	16 13 9
10	Frid.	-	2/6	4,914 1 6		18 1 4	4 12 2½	21 5 11	30 1 3
11	Sat.	-	2/6	4,845 13 6	29,794 11 6	15 4 1	3 10 11	14 15 7	26 11 0
13	Mon.	-	(Receipts from sale of Weather Charts, 8l. 10s. 4d.)	-	-	7 15 3½	1 5 9	3 11 6	12 5 9
14	Tues.	-		-	-	7 3 10	1 6 9	3 14 0	15 11 3
15	Wed.	-		-	-	2 6 9½	0 19 5	-	-
Deduct paid for Umbrellas and Coats Lost*									838 14 0½
Deduct half Expense of Medal Cases									7 3 6
									44 15 3
67,514 1			-	-	356,808 1 0	2,441 15 9½	443 17 6	831 10 6½	864 18 7

* There were further sums to the amount of 14l. 15s. paid for umbrellas and coats lost after the above account was closed.

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

ACCOUNT showing the LOSS on LIGHT GOLD, DEFACED, SPURIOUS, and FOREIGN COIN, &c.

DATE.	DAILY RECEIPTS.	LOSS ON LIGHT GOLD.	DEFACED, SPURIOUS, AND FOREIGN COIN.	DATE.	DAILY RECEIPTS.	LOSS ON LIGHT GOLD.	DEFACED, SPURIOUS, AND FOREIGN COIN.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 2	560 0 0	0 19 0	—	July 14	2,957 8 0	0 11 9	15 1 6
3	482 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	15	3,502 1 0	0 12 4	18 9 0
5	1,362 19 0	1 16 8	2 9 0	16	2,910 4 0	0 5 9	15 4 6
6	1,458 10 0	3 4 7	1 0 0	17	3,023 5 0	0 12 11	14 5 0
7	1,790 15 0	3 8 5	1 15 0	18	3,762 7 6	2 17 10	15 17 6
8	2,018 0 0	4 9 9	1 0 0	19	1,360 15 0	2 12 2	2 5 0
9	1,824 10 0	2 14 8	1 10 0	21	3,338 7 0	0 6 3	19 17 6
10	1,843 15 0	3 2 0	2 10 0	22	3,236 2 0	0 8 3	19 12 0
12	1,597 10 0	3 10 2	0 12 6	23	2,438 14 0	0 5 3	11 10 6
13	2,229 10 0	4 5 2	1 10 0	24	2,286 1 0	0 11 5	11 1 6
14	2,064 15 0	4 3 6	1 5 0	25	2,984 0 0	2 3 6	10 10 0
15	2,426 0 0	5 6 7	4 0 0	26	1,478 0 0	3 4 10	3 19 6
16	2,556 10 0	4 16 6	1 10 0	28	3,194 13 0	0 10 8	17 3 6
17	2,472 5 0	4 14 4	2 15 0	29	3,308 10 0	0 7 2	—*
19	2,345 0 0	5 6 10	2 10 0	30	2,835 6 0	0 8 7	29 0 0
20	3,360 15 0	6 15 8	2 15 0	31	2,800 16 0	0 6 2	13 16 0
21	3,512 5 0	6 3 11	3 10 0				
22	3,797 11 0	9 7 0	4 8 0	Aug. 1	2,852 2 6	1 18 1	8 12 6
23	4,095 10 0	7 9 11	6 10 0	2	1,324 9 0	3 3 8	4 9 0
24	5,078 0 0	11 5 3	7 0 0	4	3,006 18 0	0 6 9	14 7 0
26	920 2 0	0 7 11	3 0 0	5	3,236 9 0	0 7 1	15 19 0
27	1,347 17 0	0 7 9	8 7 6	6	2,833 4 6	0 5 0	14 7 1
28	1,869 4 0	1 16 5	9 14 0	7	2,859 16 0	0 7 9	15 16 0
29	2,875 18 0	0 10 11	14 10 0	8	1,920 11 6	1 6 4	6 11 6
30	2,839 9 0	2 4 10	12 5 6	9	1,584 15 0	2 3 5	5 5 0
31	1,770 15 0	3 2 6	3 5 0	11	2,829 19 0	0 5 11	13 3 2
				12	2,826 19 0	0 8 7	12 8 2
June 2	2,129 1 0	0 9 1	11 19 0	13	2,264 10 6	0 9 2	10 0 6
3	2,415 2 0	0 8 6	16 8 4	14	2,386 0 0	0 9 1	10 0 0
4	2,500 16 0	0 9 8	18 9 2	15	2,151 7 0	1 9 0	7 11 3
5	2,566 17 0	0 12 2	17 10 8	16	1,592 7 6	2 8 6	3 7 6
6	2,558 11 0	1 12 1	8 2 0	18	2,506 16 0	0 11 0	12 6 0
7	1,523 15 0	2 19 3	2 15 0	19	2,773 16 6	0 7 1	15 16 6
9	2,436 4 0	0 6 6	13 15 0	20	2,217 8 0	0 6 3	11 18 0
10	2,272 2 0	0 8 11	18 12 0	21	2,470 2 6	0 11 2	13 11 2
11	2,160 19 0	0 8 3	12 19 0	22	1,957 12 6	1 1 9	4 12 6
12	2,233 7 0	0 9 1	15 14 0	23	1,434 17 6	1 9 0	5 18 6
13	2,206 5 0	0 17 2	8 16 6	25	2,436 14 0	0 8 4	10 14 0
14	1,634 17 0	3 18 10	2 18 10	26	2,493 10 0	0 7 6	12 10 0
16	2,854 9 0	0 9 8	20 6 0	27	1,896 1 0	0 6 7	7 6 0
17	3,191 2 0	0 8 10	24 5 4	28	2,167 11 0	0 10 8	10 11 0
18	2,897 7 0	0 9 9	19 7 8	29	1,559 17 6	0 16 7	4 7 6
19	2,984 12 0	0 10 8	18 17 2	30	1,306 15 0	1 5 8	3 5 0
20	2,819 4 6	1 19 9	9 19 0				
21	1,674 10 0	4 4 2	2 7 0	Sept. 1	2,465 10 0	0 4 10	10 7 10
23	3,016 11 6	0 11 10	16 17 6	2	2,407 15 0	0 10 5	12 7 0
24	3,186 12 0	0 11 10	22 0 0	3	2,080 12 0	0 10 5	7 10 0
25	2,691 14 0	0 11 4	17 14 0	4	2,137 18 0	0 9 2	9 8 0
26	2,722 10 0	0 8 10	16 8 6	5	1,593 7 6	0 10 7	7 7 6
27	2,969 6 0	2 17 4	9 15 6	6	1,198 15 0	1 2 1	7 5 0
28	1,590 16 0	3 4 2	3 8 0	8	2,767 17 0	0 9 2	13 2 0
30	2,469 16 6	0 12 7	14 6 6	9	2,795 1 0	0 5 4	13 8 0
				10	2,395 5 6	0 7 0	14 5 6
July 1	2,429 10 0	0 6 2	15 8 0	11	2,637 19 6	0 11 3	14 9 6
2	2,363 18 0	0 8 11	16 19 0	12	1,900 0 0	0 14 5	4 10 0
3	2,651 19 0	0 9 5	15 9 2	13	1,441 15 0	1 0 1	5 5 0
4	2,592 2 6	1 13 7	7 14 4	15	2,933 10 6	0 3 6	15 16 0
5	1,565 15 0	3 5 3	3 12 6	16	3,008 9 0	0 7 5	15 9 6
7	2,852 2 0	0 11 9	14 19 0	17	2,551 1 0	0 6 9	13 9 6
8	3,169 5 0	0 10 5	15 9 6	18	2,810 1 6	0 8 11	12 18 6
9	2,710 6 0	0 8 8	14 12 4	19	2,227 2 0	0 11 5	6 3 6
10	2,958 0 0	0 11 6	15 10 0	20	1,604 13 0	1 1 6	6 3 0
11	3,145 17 6	1 19 2	10 7 6	22	2,863 6 0	0 6 3	13 2 6
12	1,589 15 0	3 9 9	2 15 0	23	2,859 7 0	0 4 6	15 7 8

* Included in July 30.

Account of Light Gold, &c.—continued.

DATE.	DAILY RECEIPTS.	LOSS ON LIGHT GOLD.	DEFACED, SPURIOUS, AND FOREIGN COIN.	DATE.	DAILY RECEIPTS.	LOSS ON LIGHT GOLD.	DEFACED, SPURIOUS, AND FOREIGN COIN.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sept. 24	2,572 12 0	0 9 1	14 4 0	Oct. 6	5,175 16 0	0 5 7	26 18 0
25	2,725 14 0	0 8 11	14 14 0	7	5,231 10 0	0 5 0	30 8 6
26	2,415 15 0	1 0 1	9 6 0	8	5,283 3 0	0 10 5	27 10 0
27	1,852 2 6	1 16 2	8 0 6	9	4,344 7 6	0 10 9	25 8 6
29	3,295 15 0	0 5 5	18 3 0	10	4,914 1 6	1 12 0	20 11 6
30	3,303 4 0	0 5 4	18 17 0	11	4,845 13 6	2 16 1	19 0 0
Oct. 1	2,830 11 0	0 9 6	15 15 5		356,808 1 0	211 9 9	1,558 11 3
2	3,080 12 6	0 12 2	16 4 6	On other Receipts		6 14 11	3 14 2
3	3,354 3 0	1 1 7	13 15 0				
4	2,862 14 0	2 16 7	12 13 6			218 4 8	1,562 5 5

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Loss on Light Gold - - - - -	- - - - -	- 218 4 8
Defaced and Foreign Coin - - - - -	1,452 0 5	
Deduct Proceeds of ditto - - - - -	1,240 3 7	
		231 16 10
Spurious Coin— 12 Crowns - - - - -	3 0 0	
260 Half-Crowns - - - - -	33 5 0	
1034 Shillings - - - - -	51 14 0	
90 Sixpences - - - - -	2 5 0	
3 Fourpences - - - - -	0 1 0	
		90 5 0
Total Loss { On Daily Receipts -	529 17 5	
On other Receipts -	10 9 1	
		540 6 6

F. S. CARPENTER,
Financial Officer,
16th October 1851.

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED by the different Classes of VISITORS to the EXHIBITION.

	No. of Days* on which Money was Received.	Total No. of Visitors on those Days.	Total Amount of Receipts from each source.		Average Amount of Receipts for each Visitor.	
<i>Days on which the entrance fee was 1l.</i>			£.	s. d.	s. d.	
Entrance Fee - - - - -	2	33,042	1,042	0 0	20	0
Catalogues - - - - -	2	33,042	316	12 3	0	2·3
Refreshments - - - - -	2	33,042	767	12 11	0	5·5
Waiting-Rooms - - - - -	2	33,042	3	13 3	0	0·03
Total - - - - -	-	-	2,129	18 5	20	7·83
<i>Days on which the entrance fee was 5s.</i>						
Entrance Fee - - - - -	28	567,119	61,347	7 0	5	0
Catalogues - - - - -	28	567,119	2,579	1 6	0	1·09
Refreshments - - - - -	28	567,119	10,722	5 7	0	4·4
Waiting-Rooms - - - - -	28	567,119	192	5 9	0	0·08
Washing-Places - - - - -	14	246,727	16	13 2	0	0·01
Deposit of Umbrellas, &c. - - - - -	8	90,716	18	10 1	0	0·05
Medals - - - - -	6	63,882	31	2 3	0	0·12
Total - - - - -	-	-	74,907	5 4	5	5·75
<i>Days on which the entrance fee was 2s. 6d.</i>						
Entrance Fee - - - - -	30	735,451	72,447	11 0	2	6
Catalogues - - - - -	30	735,451	3,000	0 6	0	0·97
Refreshments - - - - -	30	735,451	14,903	1 4	0	4·8
Waiting-Rooms - - - - -	30	735,451	370	18 5	0	0·11
Washing-Places - - - - -	30	735,451	81	3 11	0	0·03
Deposit of Umbrellas, &c. - - - - -	28	674,601	207	12 10	0	0·07
Medals - - - - -	26	618,247	326	1 9	0	0·11
Total - - - - -	-	-	91,336	8 9	3	0·09
<i>Days on which the entrance fee was 1s.</i>						
Entrance Fee - - - - -	80	4,678,583	221,971	0 0	1	0
Catalogues - - - - -	80	4,678,583	12,615	5 1	0	0·67
Refreshments - - - - -	80	4,678,583	47,956	15 5	0	2·4
Waiting-Rooms - - - - -	80	4,678,583	1,857	10 11	0	0·1
Washing-Places - - - - -	80	4,678,583	342	8 5	0	0·02
Deposit of Umbrellas, &c. - - - - -	70	4,216,185	604	15 7	0	0·03
Medals - - - - -	63	3,794,108	524	12 10	0	0·08
Total - - - - -	-	-	285,872	8 3	1	3·3

* The washing-places were opened on the 21st May; umbrellas, &c., were first taken charge of on the 11th June, and the sale of medals commenced on the 24th June.

R. G. WYLDE.

APPENDIX No. XXXVI.

ESTIMATE of the VALUE of the CONTENTS of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851.

Previously to the closing of the Exhibition, circulars were issued to the British Exhibitors, and the Commissioners or Agents of foreign countries and of the colonies, enclosing a printed form, and requesting that they would state thereon the value at which they estimated the articles which they respectively exhibited. Although the value of the greatest part of the Exhibition has thus been pretty accurately obtained, the *total*, as shown by the accompanying Return, can only be considered as approximate, in consequence of the impossibility of ascertaining, with any approach to accuracy, the value of the articles from some of the foreign countries, and of the difficulty with regard to some of the colonial departments. The estimates for the British side of the Building are more to be relied upon: but even there a few Exhibitors have refused, and others have neglected to supply the necessary information. In all these cases the best estimate possible has been formed from the opinion of competent persons, and from comparison with surrounding objects. In compiling this Return the cost of the fittings has been as far as possible excluded. Taking these, therefore, and the value of the Building itself into account, the value of the whole Exhibition as it stood would somewhat exceed two millions sterling. It being difficult to fix the marketable value of the Koh-i-Noor diamond, it is not included in the calculation.

COUNTRY.		Estimated Value.		COUNTRY.		Estimated Value.	
UNITED KINGDOM		£.	s. d.	COLONIAL.		£.	s. d.
Class	I. Mining and Mineral -	21,623	12 10	India - - - - -	-	70,000	0 0
	II. Chemical Produce -	3,279	16 4	Jersey and Guernsey - - - - -	-	1,456	5 2
	III. Food - - - - -	3,565	4 3	Ceylon - - - - -	-	95	0 0
	IV. Vegetable and Animal Produce - - - - -	3,974	15 10	Ionian Islands - - - - -	-	118	4 0
	V. Machines for Direct Use - - - - -	108,115	5 11	Gibraltar - - - - -	-	2	0 0
	VI. Manufacturing Machines - - - - -	44,976	6 10	Malta - - - - -	-	1,133	8 10
	VII. Civil Engineering -	20,123	18 11	Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	-	367	17 10
	VIII. Naval and Military Engineering - - - - -	30,079	4 5	Western Africa - - - - -	-	323	0 0
	IX. Agricultural - - - - -	13,426	8 8	Gold Coast and Ashantee - - - - -	-	20	0 0
	X. Philosophical Instruments - - - - -	63,976	12 7	Canada - - - - -	-	2,378	17 7
	XI. Cotton - - - - -	1,828	9 9	Nova Scotia - - - - -	-	1,350	0 0
	XII. & XV. Woollen and Mixed Fabrics - - - - -	24,433	5 0	Newfoundland - - - - -	-	1	0 0
	XIII. Silk - - - - -	5,427	15 10	New Brunswick - - - - -	-	50	0 0
	XIV. Flax and Hemp - - - - -	5,000	9 0	St. Helena - - - - -	-	4	2 6
	XVI. Leather - - - - -	9,764	6 6	Mauritius - - - - -	-	84	10 0
	XVII. Paper - - - - -	7,242	0 2	Grenada - - - - -	-	1	0 0
	XVIII. Dyeing and Printing - - - - -	4,239	8 2	Montserrat - - - - -	-	1	15 0
	XIX. Tapestry and Lace - - - - -	24,128	14 1	Jamaica - - - - -	-	10	0 0
	XX. Clothing - - - - -	6,408	11 2	St. Kitts - - - - -	-	0	15 0
	XXI. Cutlery - - - - -	1,287	0 10	Barbadoes - - - - -	-	63	0 0
	XXII. Hardware - - - - -	57,669	11 3	Antigua - - - - -	-	1	0 0
	XXIII. Precious Metals - - - - -	340,481	17 7	St. Vincent - - - - -	-	2	0 0
	XXIV. Glass - - - - -	21,126	1 11	British Guiana - - - - -	-	150	0 0
	XXV. Pottery - - - - -	10,939	7 3	Bahamas - - - - -	-	122	19 0
	XXVI. Furniture - - - - -	45,925	7 11	Trinidad - - - - -	-	100	0 0
	XXVII. Mineral Manufactures - - - - -	8,628	2 1	Falkland Islands - - - - -	-	25	0 0
	XXVIII. Animal and Vegetable Manufactures - - - - -	4,251	18 7	Bermudas - - - - -	-	25	0 0
	XXIX. Miscellaneous - - - - -	15,364	8 10	New South Wales - - - - -	-	132	15 9
	XXX. Fine Arts - - - - -	55,413	8 6	South Australia - - - - -	-	266	4 4
Belonging to different Classes.	Transept - - - - -	12,589	0 0	Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	-	1,500	0 0
	Main Avenue - - - - -	40,113	0 0	New Zealand - - - - -	-	80	0 0
	Outside - - - - -	3,425	13 9	Labuan and Eastern Archipelago - - - - -	-	36	0 0
Exhibited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and not included in the above (exclusive of the Koh-i-Noor) -		12,778	0 0				
Total United Kingdom - £		1,031,607	4 9	Total Colonial - - - - - £		79,901	15 0

Estimate of the Value of the Contents of the Great Exhibition of 1851—*continued.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Value.	COUNTRY.	Estimated Value.
FOREIGN.	£. s. d.	FOREIGN.	£. s. d.
China - - - - -	6,367 10 0	Brought forward - -	516,682 15 2
Tunis - - - - -	8,988 8 0	1. Prussia and States not enu-	
Brazil - - - - -	180 0 0	merated below - - -	41,314 15 0
Chili - - - - -	1,000 0 0	2. Bavaria - - - - -	6,998 10 0
Mexico - - - - -	200 0 0	3. Saxony - - - - -	5,708 10 0
New Granada - - - - -	200 0 0	4. Wurtemberg - - - -	3,905 15 0
Society Islands - - - - -	50 0 0	5. Frankfort-on-the-Maine -	677 0 0
St. Domingo and Colonies - - -	30 0 0	6. Grand Duchy of Hesse -	1,766 15 0
Persia - - - - -	464 0 0	7. Luxemburg - - - - -	86 10 0
Greece - - - - -	725 0 0	8. Nassau - - - - -	156 0 0
Turkey - - - - -	9,500 0 0		
Egypt - - - - -	800 0 0	Hanse Towns and North Germany:—	
Spain - - - - -	10,000 0 0	Hanover - - - - -	208 15 0
Portugal and Madeira - - - -	5,000 0 0	Mecklenburg-Strelitz } - -	238 15 0
Switzerland - - - - -	8,153 17 11	Mecklenburg-Schwerin }	
Italy:—		Oldenburg - - - - -	210 0 0
Rome - - - - -	17,475 0 0	Hamburg - - - - -	3,317 5 0
Sardinia - - - - -	5,500 0 0	Lubeck and Bremen - - - -	482 15 0
Tuscany - - - - -	10,000 0 0		
France - - - - -	294,683 11 1	Denmark - - - - -	2,000 0 0
Belgium - - - - -	60,000 0 0	Sweden and Norway - - - -	3,941 17 0
Netherlands - - - - -	5,920 10 0	Russia - - - - -	58,889 14 5
Austria - - - - -	71,444 18 2	United States of America - -	23,835 0 0
Carried forward - - - £	516,682 15 2	Total Foreign Countries - £	670,420 11 7

SUMMARY.

	£. s. d.
United Kingdom - - - - -	1,031,607 4 9
Dependencies of ditto - - - -	79,901 15 0
Foreign Countries - - - - -	670,420 11 7
Total - - - - £	1,781,929 11 4

25th February, 1852.

H. W. TYLER, *Lieut. R.E.*

APPENDIX No. XXXVII.

REPORT on the State of the TRADE COLLECTION, now the property of the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS for the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851.

THE following Memorandum shows the means by which the Collection has been formed, its present state and extent, and its prospects of increase from the United Kingdom and her Colonies, as well as from foreign countries.

Means by which it has been formed.—During the period that the Exhibition was open to the public, communications were addressed to as many of the British and Colonial Exhibitors as circumstances permitted, and to the Foreign Commissioners, transmitting to them the following Circular issued by direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the 18th July 1851, pointing out to them the advantages which would accrue from a systematic Collection of the different Classes of objects which they respectively exhibited, and requesting their co-operation and assistance in forming such a Collection.

“ COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS EXHIBITED.

“ Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations have had under their consideration several suggestions to form and preserve a record of those articles in the Exhibition which are calculated to be of use for future consultation, and having regard to the public advantages which would be likely to arise from forming such a record, have authorized the Executive Committee to make preparations for carrying the proposal into effect, and to collect actual specimens of certain of the materials and fabrics themselves exhibited, so far as it may be possible, and where not possible, to obtain accurate representations of them.

“ Before entering into communication with each Exhibitor, and seeking his co-operation in forming this Collection, the Executive Committee consider it proper to state generally some of the uses which it is conceived would result from it. It will be obvious that the verbal description of the objects exhibited, which forms the Catalogue, will perpetuate the Exhibition in a very imperfect way; and although diagrams and pictorial representations of the objects afford a partial remedy, they cannot be compared with specimens of the objects themselves, for conveying an accurate idea of them. It therefore follows, that records of the articles exhibited can only be obtained by means of specimens of them; and it is now proposed to adopt this principle, as far as it may be practicable, and thus register, in the most unmistakable form, for the use of after ages, the discoveries and uses of various materials, and show the progress which human industry had made in the present year, so far as it was developed in the Exhibition. The Collection will serve as a valuable means of reference for commercial, scientific, and artistic purposes; it will enable a strictly philosophical classification of the objects to be made, and render a comparison of them easy, which was unattainable in the present geographical arrangement of the Exhibition.

“ Any successful realization of the proposed plan must depend upon the co-operation of the Exhibitors, and their appreciation of its uses. A merchant, importer, or manufacturer will easily understand the advantage which he would derive from the existence of a systematic Collection, always accessible, of specimens of any given kind of Raw Materials or Manufactures, when he had occasion to consult them. It may, therefore, be expected that the interest of each Exhibitor will induce him to aid in forming the proposed Collection, by presenting, as far as practicable, specimens of the materials or fabrics which he is exhibiting. Every Exhibitor hitherto consulted on this subject has cordially welcomed the proposal, and has promised every assistance in carrying it into effect, by freely contributing both actual specimens and every information concerning them which may be desired.

“ In forming the Collection, different kinds of treatment will have to be adopted towards the various classes of articles. In respect of the department of Raw Materials, constituting the four first Classes of the Exhibition, it will be desirable to collect specimens of the actual articles themselves, and Exhibitors will be requested to place small duplicate specimens at the disposal of the Commissioners. But this principle, for reasons of cost, size, &c., will not apply as a general rule to machinery and articles of cubical bulk, such as Metal Manufactures, Furniture, Pottery, Sculpture, &c. It is proposed to obtain a record of these, with the permission of the Exhibitors, where it may be desirable to have it, by means either of accurate drawings or Talbotypes. Those cases where the representation of the article is preferred to the article itself will be hereafter pointed out. As respects the remaining Classes of the Exhibition, such as all kinds of Woven Fabrics, in Cotton, Wool, Flax, Silk, &c., all Felted and laid Fabrics, Paper-hangings, Leathers, &c., it is proposed to collect duplicate specimens of the articles themselves.

"It is also intended to collect all Price Lists, Trade Catalogues, Circulars, and Prospectuses prepared by the Exhibitors, and to bind them in Classes.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners intend that this Collection shall be turned to the greatest public use; and they think that, when formed, it will occupy only the space of a moderate-sized room.

"Instructions suitable to each Class of Exhibitors will be prepared and addressed to the Exhibitors, through the superintendents, who will give any further information on the subject.

"Any communications on this subject should be addressed to Lieutenant Tyler, R.E., Offices of the Executive Committee.

"M. DIGBY WYATT,
"Secretary to the Executive Committee.

"*Exhibition, Hyde Park, 18th July 1851.*"

Result.—Upwards of 3,700 of the British Exhibitors have replied to these communications in a satisfactory manner; 575 of that number have presented the whole or part of the articles which they exhibited to the Royal Commissioners, and a large proportion of the remainder have either sent or have promised to send Specimens or Drawings of them, as soon as a fit receptacle shall have been provided.

In the case of the Foreign Commissioners, the applications were, in many cases, forwarded to their respective Governments, and not only have assurances of co-operation been received from 15 Foreign Governments, but all the countries which took part in the Exhibition have already contributed, and some of them largely, to the proposed Museum.

A considerable proportion of the articles exhibited from the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand have also been placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners; as also smaller contributions from Jersey and Guernsey, Ceylon, New Brunswick, and the Eastern Archipelago.

And there has been added to the Collection the produce of some countries, such as China, which took no part in the Exhibition; through the liberality of gentlemen in England, who supplied the deficiencies that would thus have otherwise occurred.

In November 1851 a second Circular was issued by the Executive Committee for the information of Contributors, and for the guidance of their officers. It was as follows:—

"STATEMENT of the ORIGIN, PRESENT POSITION, and PROSPECTS of the COLLECTION, now in course of formation by HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

"21st November 1851.

"As many inquiries are made as to the object of the Collection in course of formation, and as to the position in which it now stands, it has been deemed advisable to prepare the following statement.

"On the 5th of July 1851, Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized an official application to be made to Exhibitors for Specimens of the Raw Produce and Manufactures exhibited by them, with a view to the future establishment of a Commercial Museum.

"It was at that time considered that such a Collection would form an interesting record of the Exhibition of 1851, and, consequently, of the state of industrial science in that year; and that it would not at first be more extensive than could be contained in a good-sized room. But the numerous and liberal contributions of the Exhibitors, both of Great Britain and Foreign Countries, have gradually extended the scope of the Collection, and, in fact, made it the germ of what may become, not merely interesting to the statisticians of future ages, but of that which may satisfy a great public want in this Metropolis, viz., a Trade Collection of the Imports and Exports of the World, where men of business may examine and practically test samples of those articles in which they are trading.

"This direction has been already given to the Collection by the important Contributions of Exhibitors of all countries, many of whom have presented valuable articles, with the certainty that it will be a means of bringing the produce of their mines, cultivation, or workshops, before the notice of the mercantile and general public, with even a more permanent advantage to themselves than has been derived from the Exhibition which has just closed.

"The destination of such a Collection, as well as the further development of the undertaking, are, necessarily, subjects for the future consideration of the Royal Commissioners; but, in the meantime, the Executive Committee consider it their duty to aid, so far as their authority extends, in satisfying the desire so universally expressed to them; and it must be obvious that the fate of such a Collection must entirely depend upon the interest which the public of this and other countries take in it, and individuals will be able to judge for themselves whether, after this explanation of the present state of the matter, they do or do not wish to be represented in the Collection.

"In order to guard themselves, on the one hand, against overstepping the limits within which their action is confined by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and, on the other hand, against disappointing the expectation of the public in forming this Collection:

"The Executive Committee have laid down for themselves and their officers the following principles:—

- " 1. That the Collection should comprise samples of all articles of trade.
- " 2. That for the present, Exhibitors only in the late Exhibition will be permitted to contribute to the Collection.
- " 3. That antiquities, curiosities, and articles relating only to pure science, are inadmissible, there being already places far better suited to the reception of such things than what it is now contemplated to establish.
- " 4. That as it is to the interest of the public that those articles only shall be received which it would be of advantage to the producer to supply, no Exhibitor should be pressed to contribute to the Collection.
- " 5. That the question of presentation should be resolved only with reference to the point whether it is of any value, in a commercial point of view, for the public to know that A. B. produces such an article in such a country.
- " 6. That it shall be quite at the option of the Depositor to affix to his article all necessary information in regard to price, process, amount of production, &c., &c.
- " 7. That the presentation of objects is to be absolute, it being clearly understood that Her Majesty's Commissioners are invested with the power of disposing of the articles in the way which, in their opinion, may be most advantageous to the public.

" M. DIGBY WYATT,
" *Secretary to the Executive Committee.*"

Present State and Extent.—No attempt has yet been made to arrange the Collection, further than dividing it into the thirty classes which formed the great divisions of the Exhibition, and keeping the articles from the several colonies, and from the several foreign countries, distinct from each other; and in this order they are packed away as closely as is consistent with safety, and with facilities for dusting and cleaning.

The samples of fabrics, and all such articles as would suffer from exposure to air and dust, have been carefully wrapped up and are kept in heated rooms. Many of the more delicate specimens, and others not provided with glass cases, still remain in their packing cases. Such fruits and preserved products as would not otherwise keep, have been secured in square glass bottles. The whole of the articles are therefore in a good state of preservation, and are in readiness to be removed to their final destination.

When such removal shall take place, it will probably be undesirable to preserve the distinction of countries, but rather to collect all articles, from whatever clime or region, into their proper class; so that in order to compare—say—a specimen of Australian with another of Bohemian wool, it will not be necessary to hunt round the Collection for each; but they will be found together under the head of "Animal Raw Produce."

Tickets have been affixed to the whole of the articles, showing the name of the donor, their class, and number, as stated in the Official Catalogue, and in most cases the date of their receipt into the Collection. A catalogue of the articles, based upon the Official Catalogue, has also been prepared. The space which the Collection now occupies is 12,600 square feet.

The following is a list of the principal contributions that have been received:—

UNITED KINGDOM.

Class I.—A large collection of Building Materials; Coal; Marbles; Tiles; Pipes; valuable Ores; series, showing the process of smelting Iron and Copper; Peat Fuel; Models of Mines; Clays and Sands.

Class II.—Large Crystals, natural and artificial; Spars; eight series, showing the preparations of Camphor, Kelp, Argol, Lemon Juice, Natural Borax, Potashes, Soda, Nitrate of Soda Mineral Waters; Dried Herbs; Colours; and a number of Chemical Compounds.

Class III.—Grain; Preparations for Food from Blood, and other substances; Preserved Fruits and Meats; Honey; British Cigars; British Macaroni; Hops.

Class IV.—Specimens of Raw and Manufactured Flax; selections of Oils, Fats, and Suets; Dyeing Materials; Colours; Gums for Varnishes; process of manufacturing articles from Cork; specimens of Woods.

Class V.—Plans, Drawings, and Models of Machinery.

Class VI.—Plans, Drawings, and Models of Manufacturing Machines.

Class VII.—Models and Drawings of Engineering and Building Contrivances and Inventions.

Class VIII.—Models of Boats, Docks, &c.

Class IX.—Drawings of Machinery, and specimens of Agricultural Implements.

Class X.—Specimen of Electrotyping, and Philosophical and Surgical Apparatus.

Class XI.—Cases of Cotton of various kinds.

Classes XII., XIII., XIV., XV.—Numerous samples of Fabrics.

Class XVI.—Tanned Hide of Walrus ; Leather, Raw, and manufactured into Boots, Saddles, Writing and other Cases ; Harness Ornaments.

Class XVII.—Inks, and the materials from which they are made ; Cardboard and Paper ; Type ; Stereotype Plates.

Class XVIII.—Machine and Block Chintz Furnitures ; Fabrics and Designs.

Class XIX.—A Lace Pillow from Buckinghamshire ; Floor Cloths ; Needlework and Tapestry.

Class XX.—Straw Plait for Bonnets ; Waistcoats, Coats, Gloves, &c.

Class XXI.—Series, showing progress of Knives from the Raw Material to the Manufactured Article.

Class XXII.—Buttons, Wires, Grates, Fishhooks, and Needles, in stages of manufacture ; cases of Saws ; Hinges, Bolts, Pulleys, &c., from brass foundry.

Class XXIII.—Ornaments for Plaids and other Articles.

Class XXIV.—Imitation Marbles ; Painted, Stained, and Ornamental Glass ; Glass Shades, and other Glassware.

Class XXV.—Several articles of Pottery ; specimens of China and Earthenware.

Class XXVI.—Decorations in Cement, Imitation Marble, Paper Hangings.

Class XXVII.—Pedestals and Slabs, Black Marble Vases, Fire Bricks, Crucibles, Retorts, Mosaic Pavements.

Class XXVIII.—Beehives, Brushes, Ivory, Raw and Manufactured ; British Ivory, Mouldings by Machinery, Rugs.

Class XXIX.—Soaps, Ointments, Models and Toys, Fishing Nets and Baits.

Class XXX.—Models, Materials for Etching, Pencils, Chalks, and Colours.

COLONIAL.

East Indies.—Seeds, Herbs, Roots, some Cotton, a few specimens of Woods and Coal, Bark. (Assurances of further support have been received from the Court of Directors.)

Jersey and Guernsey.—A small quantity of Grain, Silk, and a few Models.

Ceylon.—Flax, Fishing Nets, a few specimens of Earthenware, and Models.

Cape of Good Hope.—Specimens of Woods, Medicinal Herbs and Drugs, Oils, Argol for Staining, Oyster Shells used as Lime.

Canada.—A collection of Grains and Garden Seeds, Flax, Bark, Beeswax, specimens of Woods, and amongst them of Birch and Maple for Veneering, Maple Sugar, Cotton Silk, Mineral Waters.

Nova Scotia.—Ores, Grains, Snow Shoes.

New Brunswick.—Ores, Coal, Plumbago, Indian Corn, a few Woods, green Candles.

St. Helena.—Raw Cotton, Rock Salt, Alkali.

Bahamas.—Arrowroot, raw and spun Flax, Indian Corn.

Bermuda.—Arrowroot, Corals, Straw Plait.

Van Diemen's Land.—Specimens of Rock Crystal, Beryl, Topaz, &c., Marble, Wheats, Grains, and Woods, Flax, Rope and Yarn, Biscuits, Starch, Preserved Meat, Pickles and Preserves, Oils, Honey, Cayenne Pepper, Beeswax, Parchment, Tallow, Wool, Feathers, Ivory and Sperm Whale Teeth, Tweeds and Shawls, Tanned Skins, Leather, raw and made into Boots and Shoes, Manufactured Articles from Woods.

New Zealand.—Ores, Minerals, Clays, Building Stones, some partly dressed, Coal, Sulphur, Manganese. Lignite, Crucibles, Iron Sand, a few samples of Grains, Flour, raw and prepared Flax, Rope, Twine, and Cord, various rough and polished Woods, Barks used for Tanning, Baskets, Mats and Straw Hats, Hops, Raw Wool, Sharks' Fins (as eaten in China), Dried Fish, Sponges.

Eastern Archipelago.—A Case from the Messrs. Hammond, containing Sugar, Nutmegs, and other Spices, Tortoise and Turtle Shell, Mother-of-Pearl, Gutta Percha, Gums and Resins, and other Products.

FOREIGN STATES.

United States of America.—Large Ores, Pig Iron, a few Grains, Specimens of Raw Wool, Wires.

Austria.—Ores. Collection of Chemical Products ; Grains, Series from Wheat to Flour, of various kinds ; Bar and Sheet Iron.

Belgium.—Hops and Silk. (A Collection is being prepared in Belgium.)

China.—Collection of the Materials used in the Great Porcelain Manufactory, sent home by Mr. Alcock, the British Consul at Shanghai; Flax, Woods, Grass Cloth, Grass Cambric, other Cloths, Teas, Edible Birds'-nests and Sea-slugs, Raw and Manufactured Silk.

Egypt.—Almost the whole of the Articles which they exhibited at the late Exhibition; a most valuable Collection.

France.—Mineral Ores, Preserved Vegetables, Raw Cotton, Opium, Cochineal, Manufactured Horse-hair, Ropes, Printed Cottons and Cloths, Collection of the Works of Watches.

Germany: Zollverein States.—Collection of Ores and Minerals, Zinc and Iron Castings, Examples in Terra Cotta, Iron, and Manufactures from it, Mosaic Work, Roman Cement, Syrups, Acids, Chemical Produce, Starch, Potato Cuttings and Flour, Brown and White Beet-root Sugar, Raw and Spun Flax, Raw and Carded Yarns, large Collection of Fleeces and Wools, Raw and Manufactured Silk Fabrics, Shawls and Cloths, Leather, Coloured Papers, Writing Papers, Sealing Wax, Composition and Papier Maché Figures, Crucibles, Pottery and Chemical Apparatus, Hats, Gloves, and Hose, Glass Ware, Samples of Ultra-marine, Buttons, Matches, Wax-work, Umbrella and Parasol Frames, Specimens of Oil Printing.

Bavaria.—Optic Mosaic, Ultra-marine, Fire-clay, Woollen Cloths, &c.

Wurtemberg.—Sweetmeats and Preserves, Artists' Colours, Leather, plain and varnished, Fancy Papers and Card-board.

Grand Duchy of Hesse.—Manganese Ores, Lignite Chicoré, Lamp Black.

Luxemburg.—Paper Hangings, Mosaic Pavement.

Nassau.—Smoking Pipes, Ultra-marine and Colours.

Greece.—All the Articles exhibited from that Country, with the exception of those belonging to seven Exhibitors.

Hanover.—Asphalte and Paper Hangings.

The Netherlands.—Glass Pipes and other Glass Ware.

Portugal.—The greatest part of the Articles which were exhibited from that Country.

Russia.—Earths and Ores, Shot and Shells, Wrought and Cast Iron, Chemical Products, Grains, Seeds, and Roots, Raw Cotton, Starch, a few Specimens of Woods, Isinglass, Stearine, Beeswax, Soap, Leather, Silks.

Sardinia.—Plate Table-top, large Collection of Chemical Products, Oils, Glue, Wax, Linseed Cake, Lucifer Match Wood, Retort, Samples of Silk and Velvet, Model Shell for Artillery, Brushes, Soap, Sweetmeats.

Spain.—Coloured Earths for Painting, Marbles, Mineral Ores, Chemical Products, Gums, Dried Herbs, Preserved Fruits, and other Vegetable Productions, Flax, Hempen Rope, Raw Wools, Silks, several Mineral Waters, Stearine Candles, Shot, Cork, Wine.

Sweden and Norway.—Cobalt and other Ores, Polished Granite and Porphyry, Iron and Steel Wire, Grains, Sugar Loaves, Sugar, Syrup and other Produce from Potatoes, Flax, Wool, Stearine Candles, Silk and Cocoons.

Tunis.—Earths, Lead and Copper Ores, Grains and other Vegetable produce, a few specimens of Woods, Tobacco, Oils, Pottery, Undressed Skins, Leather Water-bags.

Turkey.—Nearly all the Vegetable and Mineral Raw Produce exhibited, and a large proportion of the Animal Raw Produce.

Tuscany.—Ornamental Stones, Sulphur, Quicksilver, Alum, Cinnabar, Coals, Bricks, Wood, Colours for Printing, Varnish.

Prospects of Increase.—Offers of assistance in the shape of contributions have been received from 628 Exhibitors in the late Exhibition, in addition to those by whom the articles of British produce, as above enumerated, have been presented. These are for the most part waiting until a suitable depository shall have been provided. In many cases they have been requested by the Executive Committee thus to reserve their contributions. But some Foreign countries are under promise to add to the Museum in course of formation, and the Royal Commissioners are under pledge to furnish samples of British produce in exchange for what has been already presented to them.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the EXHIBITORS who have PRESENTED or PROMISED SAMPLES of PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES to the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

Class or Country.	No. of Exhibitors who have			Class or Country.	No. of Exhibitors who have		
	Presented Specimens.	Presented Drawings	Promised Samples, &c.		Presented Specimens.	Presented Drawings.	Promised Samples, &c.
UNITED KINGDOM.				FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Class I. - - -	204	6	29	America - - - -	23	-	-
II. - - -	68	1	24	Austria - - - -	38	-	-
III. - - -	59	-	18	Belgium - - - -	6	-	-
IV. - - -	53	2	17	China - - - -	3	-	-
V. - - -	30	115	12	Egypt - - - -	*	-	-
VI. - - -	18	49	9	France - - - -	14	I	-
VII. - - -	35	39	12	Greece - - - -	20	-	-
VIII. - - -	29	75	16	Hanover - - - -	2	-	-
IX. - - -	16	53	10	Algeria - - - -	8	-	-
X. - - -	35	84	32	Chili - - - -	1	-	-
XI. - - -	28	-	15	Netherlands - - - -	1	-	-
XII. & XV. - - -	60	1	70	Madeira - - - -	1	-	-
XIII. - - -	24	-	22	Society Islands - - - -	3	-	-
XIV. - - -	18	-	23	St. Domingo - - - -	1	-	-
XVI. - - -	24	3	30	Sweden and Norway - - - -	32	-	-
XVII. - - -	34	16	32	Tunis - - - -	*	-	-
XVIII. - - -	16	6	21	Portugal - - - -	127	-	-
XIX. - - -	39	6	58	Turkey - - - -	*	-	-
XX. - - -	45	5	45	Tuscany - - - -	15	-	-
XXI. - - -	1	4	3	Spain - - - -	144	-	-
XXII. - - -	58	86	48	Russia - - - -	102	-	-
XXIII. - - -	1	18	9	Switzerland - - - -	2	-	-
XXIV. - - -	8	7	11	Zollverein - - - -	195	I	-
XXV. - - -	9	5	10	Bavaria - - - -	14	I	-
XXVI. - - -	10	26	22	Saxony - - - -	8	-	-
XXVII. - - -	27	13	9	Wurtemberg - - - -	6	-	-
XXVIII. - - -	18	3	23	Grand Duchy of Hesse - - - -	6	-	-
XXIX. - - -	35	3	40	Luxemburg - - - -	2	-	-
XXX. - - -	18	28	15	Nassau - - - -	5	-	-
Total United Kingdom -	1,020	654	685	Mecklenburg-Schwerin - - - -	1	-	-
COLONIES.				Sardinia - - - -	21	-	-
India - - - -	*	-	-	Lubeck - - - -	2	-	-
Ceylon - - - -	1	-	-	Total Foreign Countries	803	3	-
Cape of Good Hope - - - -	11	-	-	SUMMARY.			
Western Africa - - - -	1	I	-	United Kingdom - - - -	1,020	654	685
St. Helena - - - -	1	-	-	Colonies - - - -	212	2	-
Jersey and Guernsey - - - -	18	I	-	Foreign Countries - - - -	803	3	-
Canada - - - -	39	-	-	Total - - - -	2,035	659	685
Nova Scotia - - - -	1	-	-				
New Brunswick - - - -	5	-	-				
Grenada - - - -	1	-	-				
Montserrat - - - -	1	-	-				
British Guiana - - - -	1	-	-				
Bahamas - - - -	1	-	-				
Bermuda - - - -	4	-	-				
New South Wales - - - -	3	-	-				
South Australia - - - -	4	-	-				
Western Australia - - - -	14	-	-				
Van Diemen's Land - - - -	65	-	-				
New Zealand - - - -	39	-	-				
Eastern Archipelago - - - -	2	-	-				
Total Colonies - -	212	2	-				

* The Contributions of the East India Company and of the Governments of Turkey, Tunis, and Egypt, are large and valuable, but cannot be represented by any particular number of Exhibitors.

Value.—The commercial value of the articles in the possession of the Royal Commissioners has been roughly estimated at—

British	-	-	-	£6,563
Colonial	-	-	-	452
Foreign	-	-	-	1,703
Total	-	-	-	£8,718

But this commercial value bears but a small proportion to the real value of such a Collection, when the difficulty of bringing it together is considered.

H. W. TYLER,
Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

1st March, 1852.

[Since the above Statement was made the collection has, by permission of Her Majesty, been temporarily deposited in Kensington Palace.]

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII.

REPORT upon the COLLECTION of TRADE CIRCULARS ordered to be formed by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

WHILST the Exhibition was open to the public, circulars were issued to the British Exhibitors, requesting them to forward fifty copies of any prospectuses which they might have published, for the purpose of being bound up and distributed to public libraries and institutions, more especially in our Colonies. The same request was made to Foreign Exhibitors through their respective Commissioners.

The result has been that fifty sets of sixteen volumes, bound in an octavo form, have been prepared, containing the usual Trade Circulars and Priced List of 876 Exhibitors who belong to the classes shown in the accompanying Table.

TABLE showing the Number of EXHIBITORS of each CLASS in all COUNTRIES who have furnished TRADE CIRCULARS for the COLLECTION formed by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

Volume.	Class.	Number of Exhibitors.	Volume.	Class.	Number of Exhibitors.
1	I.	16	12	XVIII.	4
	II.	10		XIX.	6
	III.	16		XX.	22
	IV.	10		XXI.	6
2	V.	59	13, 14	XXII.	98
3	VI.	35		XXIII.	30
4	VII.	18	15	XXIV.	6
5, 6, 7	VIII.	30		XXV.	9
	IX.	81		XXVI.	50
8, 9, 10	X.	181		XXVII.	12
	XII. and XV.	13	16	XXVIII.	17
11	XIII.	2		XXIX.	33
	XVI.	34		XXX.	37
	XVII.	41		Total -	876

(Signed) H. W. TYLER,
Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

APPENDIX No. XXXIX.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of EXHIBITORS and the AMOUNT of SPACE
The Foreign Countries being arranged in the

COUNTRY.	CLASS I. MINERAL PRODUCTS.			CLASS II. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.			CLASS III. SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.			CLASS IV. VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
	Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.	
		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.
America, United States of	39	339	298	9	55	40	62	420	366	27	271	145
Austria - - - - -	47	583	409	17	152	127	16	133	72	36	415	163
Belgium - - - - -	36	504	754	8	47	34	40	108	111	34	85	201
China - - - - -	-	20	100	-	-	-	-	160	100	-	35	100
Denmark - - - - -	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	9	7	1	2	6
Egypt* - - - - -	-	20	25	-	20	20	-	53	55	-	25	20
France - - - - -	26	325	500	55	611	908	84	659	704	98	908	1,808
(Prussia and States not mentioned below -)	47	590	102	18	125	30	32	339	143	43	326	311
Bavaria - - - - -	11	56	-	4	11	4	2	6	-	2	8	-
Saxony - - - - -	1	9	-	2	10	6	1	77	-	6	36	13
Wurtemberg - - - - -	2	7	-	5	18	2	3	11	-	1	1	-
Frankfort (Maine) - - - - -	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	1	1	-
Grand Duchy of Hesse - - - - -	4	9	-	3	14	4	8	29	-	1	1	-
Luxemburg - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nassau - - - - -	5	38	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece - - - - -	8	312	-	2	3	-	9	10	-	9	8	-
Hamburgh and other States of North Germany† -)	4	36	24	-	-	-	6	44	33	2	3	8
Netherlands - - - - -	1	6	6	6	10	15	12	34	33	7	42	89
Persia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal - - - - -	-	142	228	-	30	116	-	41	68	-	36	48
Rome - - - - -	5	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	19
Russia - - - - -	26	385	13	1	7	-	20	638	4	52	487	279
Sardinia - - - - -	2	3	2	10	29	16	8	50	5	17	59	34
Spain - - - - -	43	156	149	18	15	24	80	110	103	72	98	135
Sweden and Norway - - - - -	14	34	12	7	11	7	2	2	2	3	29	21
Switzerland - - - - -	2	4	7	2	2	4	3	7	10	5	14	37
Tunis* - - - - -	-	35	24	-	-	-	-	32	64	-	52	48
Turkey* - - - - -	-	120	120	-	54	54	-	138	98	-	190	282
Tuscany - - - - -	8	286	149	1	1	1	4	13	6	25	51	38
States of South America† -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Foreign Countries	331	4,032	2,932	172	1,237	1,412	396	3,125	1,984	448	3,195	3,805
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland -)	474	6,319	14,479	134	1,137	1,585	136	2,475	4,190	119	2,501	3,084
India,* Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago - - - - -	-	530	255	-	91	60	-	276	186	-	806	996
North American Colonies Australian Colonies and New Zealand - - - - -	26	418	295	1	10	12	55	375	397	10	248	283
West India Colonies§ - - - - -	28	148	327	7	23	36	27	136	192	32	200	362
Mediterranean Colonies - - - - -	3	48	61	2	42	56	14	92	67	14	140	133
South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	12
Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies - - - - -	4	11	8	2	12	36	13	37	27	23	70	220
Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies - - - - -	536	7,478	15,431	146	1,315	1,785	245	3,391	5,059	200	3,981	5,090
GRAND TOTAL - - -	867	11,510	18,363	318	2,552	3,197	641	6,516	7,043	648	7,176	8,895

* The Number of Exhibitors in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, have not been inserted, as the articles exhibited were sent principally by the Governments of those Countries; and in the case of India by the Hon. East India Company.

APPENDIX No. XXXIX.

occupied by the several COUNTRIES in each of the THIRTY CLASSES.
order in which they stood in the Catalogue.

CLASS V. MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.			CLASS VI. MANUFACTURING MACHINES & TOOLS.			CLASS VII. CIVIL ENGINEERING.			CLASS VIII. NAVAL AND MILITARY.			COUNTRY.
Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		
	Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.	
18	1,133	250	16	306	400	8	1,270	358	10	225	208	America, United States of.
5	225	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	13	33	23	Austria.
9	2,587	2,008	15	792	418	4	242	295	22	736	896	Belgium.
-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	China.
2	2	4	1	13	25	-	-	-	1	6	-	Denmark.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt.
40	1,317	1,324	58	2,693	3,000	12	225	485	35	319	650	France.
4	56	26	12	658	90	1	62	44	21	126	68	{ Prussia and States not
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	mentioned below.
-	-	-	2	23	32	1	8	8	1	-	3	Bavaria.
-	-	-	2	85	80	-	-	-	2	24	-	Saxony.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	4	Württemberg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	140	2	17	8	Frankfort (Maine).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Duchy of Hesse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Luxemburg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nassau.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece.
-	-	-	4	33	7	-	-	-	4	56	10	{ Hamburg and other States
5	163	261	2	63	63	1	36	27	2	18	30	of North Germany.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Netherlands.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	Persia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal.
1	6	14	2	282	74	-	-	-	8	140	196	Rome.
2	64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia.
-	-	-	3	-	27	-	-	-	8	40	35	Sardinia.
1	76	-	1	2	5	2	8	8	7	88	79	Spain.
1	15	15	4	6	25	-	-	-	5	5	13	Sweden and Norway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	Switzerland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	93	Tunis.
3	72	36	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuscany.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	States of South America.
91	5,716	3,941	125	4,986	4,251	30	1,851	1,365	144	1,945	2,361	Total of Foreign Countries.
400	26,359	20,453	241	29,162	24,056	189	3,853	6,110	340	4,355	11,545	{ United Kingdom of Great
-	322	-	-	518	150	-	37	8	-	1,305	936	Britain and Ireland.
6	309	51	-	-	-	1	18	10	7	64	29	India, Ceylon, and Eastern
1	22	20	-	-	-	2	12	20	1	16	12	Archipelago.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	North American Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ Australian Colonies and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West India Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mediterranean Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	{ South and West Africa,
												Mauritius, and St. Helena.
407	27,012	20,524	241	29,680	24,206	192	3,920	6,148	350	5,749	12,528	{ Total, United Kingdom and
												Dependencies.
498	32,728	24,465	366	34,666	28,457	222	5,771	7,513	494	7,694	14,889	GRAND TOTAL.

† Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Oldenburg.

‡ Brazil, Chili, Mexico, New Granada, and Society Islands.

§ Including Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

Return showing the Number of Exhibitors and the Amount of Space
The Foreign Countries being arranged in the

COUNTRY.	CLASS IX. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			CLASS X. PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.			CLASS XI. COTTON.			CLASS XII. WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.		
	Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.	
		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.
America, United States of -	17	2,259	396	66	1,333	1,593	16	341	201	5	159	1,071
Austria - - - - -	6	501	-	46	417	370	10	128	145	50	886	5,571
Belgium - - - - -	14	768	689	22	313	501	3	40	66	15	602	1,718
China - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	300	-	-	-
Denmark - - - - -	1	29	22	9	54	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt* - - - - -	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	120	-	6	30
France - - - - -	28	1,207	986	174	4,468	5,182	12	245	423	81	2,702	4,938
(Prussia and States not mentioned below -)	4	67	29	47	1,135	487	6	154	266	86	1,625	3,702
ZOLLVEREIN. Bavaria - - - - -	-	-	-	14	106	39	1	84	140	-	-	-
Saxony - - - - -	-	-	-	11	278	37	10	171	109	42	802	1,091
Wurtemberg - - - - -	-	-	-	11	165	130	3	39	63	3	70	175
Frankfort (Maine) - - - - -	-	-	-	3	16	-	1	2	5	-	-	-
Grand Duchy of Hesse - - - - -	-	-	-	8	121	96	-	-	-	2	35	77
Luxemburg - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	160
Nassau - - - - -	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh and other States of North Germany† -)	-	-	-	8	215	70	1	2	-	-	-	-
Netherlands - - - - -	3	88	88	9	76	88	-	-	-	6	112	363
Persia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	50	130	-	175	180
Rome - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia - - - - -	-	-	-	7	140	76	2	54	16	12	140	309
Sardinia - - - - -	-	-	-	2	9	6	1	-	225	2	6	419
Spain - - - - -	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	6	6	52
Sweden and Norway - - - - -	-	-	-	10	119	141	1	-	56	1	-	80
Switzerland - - - - -	3	36	78	71	265	137	17	152	341	-	-	-
Tunis* - - - - -	-	120	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey* - - - - -	-	90	130	-	-	-	-	108	340	-	110	230
Tuscany - - - - -	-	-	-	2	160	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
States of South America† -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Foreign Countries	76	5,195	2,463	526	9,412	9,126	84	1,600	2,946	312	7,436	20,166
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland§ -)	258	25,898	10,415	563	7,535	14,822	64	1,744	7,200	337	5,050	39,237
India,* Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago - - - - -	-	-	-	-	252	330	-	270	672	-	180	48
North American Colonies Australian Colonies and New Zealand - - - - -	11	195	156	4	16	14	-	-	-	6	233	125
West India Colonies§ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mediterranean Colonies - - - - -	-	-	-	1	14	9	4	44	33	-	-	-
South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	24	1	5	8
Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies - - - - -	269	26,093	10,571	571	7,837	15,210	71	2,070	7,929	344	5,468	39,418
GRAND TOTAL -	345	31,288	13,034	1,097	17,249	24,336	155	3,670	10,875	656	12,904	59,584

* The Number of Exhibitors in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, have not been inserted, as the articles exhibited were sent principally by the Governments of those Countries; and in the case of India by the Hon. East India Company.

occupied by the several Countries in each of the Thirty Classes—*continued*.
order in which they stood in the Catalogue.

CLASS XIII.			CLASS XIV.			CLASS XV.			CLASS XVI.			COUNTRY.
SILK AND VELVET.			FLAX AND HEMP.			MIXED FABRICS, AND SHAWLS.			LEATHER, FUR, AND FEATHERS.			
Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		
	Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.	
4	9	125	1	2	2	2	13	50	20	291	472	America, United States of.
31	1,490	3,184	18	417	822	26	656	1,261	26	294	355	Austria.
2	11	64	33	317	871	19	339	852	29	581	1,662	Belgium.
-	25	500	-	20	300	-	150	500	-	-	-	China.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	6	4	11	93	Denmark.
-	45	125	-	8	105	-	-	-	-	40	50	Egypt.
68	2,008	5,427	32	674	794	71	3,050	6,130	76	1,100	4,529	France.
40	1,217	1,557	41	526	266	56	1,590	2,234	42	453	466	{ Prussia and States not mentioned below.
3	22	10	3	3	389	4	81	105	1	-	77	Bavaria.
1	48	119	6	286	241	24	801	1,043	3	87	90	Saxony.
-	-	-	4	125	-	-	-	-	4	46	14	Wurtemberg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35	26	Frankfort (Maine).
-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	8	333	268	Grand Duchy of Hesse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	Luxemburg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nassau.
3	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Greece.
1	44	-	4	7	128	-	-	-	6	48	69	{ Hamburgh and other States of North Germany.
2	13	31	8	50	153	-	-	-	11	25	102	Netherlands..
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persia.
-	80	150	-	65	100	-	30	70	-	30	70	Portugal.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	1	-	1	Rome.
15	283	389	15	29	1,789	5	70	590	40	323	407	Russia.
7	280	469	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	57	10	Sardinia.
8	16	181	4	36	45	1	6	12	6	9	120	Spain.
5	-	621	5	11	202	-	-	-	3	2	92	Sweden and Norway.
13	636	899	13	196	115	14	265	221	15	203	287	Switzerland.
-	50	90	-	30	50	-	48	48	-	172	147	Tunis.
-	140	360	-	118	210	-	60	218	-	53	528	Turkey.
1	13	3	1	13	6	4	80	30	1	1	-	Tuscany.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	States of South America.
204	6,430	14,426	191	2,937	6,588	228	7,259	13,376	303	4,195	9,948	Total of Foreign Countries.
80	1,602	4,507	98	3,663	15,840	{ Included in Class XII. }			280	3,207	8,635	{ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
-	1,050	2,816	-	75	-	-	1,290	3,425	-	270	90	{ India, Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago.
-	-	-	5	35	16	-	-	-	16	457	242	North American Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	38	124	{ Australian Colonies and New Zealand
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West India Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mediterranean Colonies.
-	-	-	1	3	14	-	-	-	2	1	8	{ South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena.
80	2,652	7,323	104	3,776	15,870	-	1,290	3,425	313	3,973	9,099	{ Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies.
284	9,082	21,749	295	6,713	22,458	228	8,549	16,801	616	8,168	19,047	GRAND TOTAL.

† Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Oldenburg.

‡ Brazil, Chili, Mexico, New Granada, and Society Islands.

§ Including Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

Return showing the Number of Exhibitors and the Amount of Space
The Foreign Countries being arranged in the

COUNTRY.	CLASS XVII. STATIONERY AND BOOKBINDING.			CLASS XVIII. PRINTED AND DYED FABRICS.			CLASS XIX. TAPESTRY, CARPETS, &c.			CLASS XX. CLOTHING.		
	Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.	
		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.
America, United States of	29	156	368	2	234	140	5	36	522	15	238	171
Austria - - - -	15	1,053	2,546	12	388	1207	13	227	10,031	13	110	192
Belgium - - - -	13	209	437	10	321	692	50	998	8,626	7	71	68
China - - - -	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	55	500
Denmark - - - -	1	9	3	-	-	-	2	44	31	-	-	-
Egypt* - - - -	-	25	20	-	-	-	-	50	75	-	40	75
France - - - -	79	1,201	2,870	33	866	2,830	47	1,822	5,923	67	855	1,200
(Prussia and States not mentioned below -)	28	463	221	18	263	617	23	172	1,893	12	118	57
ZOLLVEREIN. Bavaria - - - -	6	104	66	-	-	-	2	1	6	1	17	-
Saxony - - - -	7	182	130	2	53	122	32	777	1,480	14	219	64
Wurtemberg - - -	5	53	48	3	24	35	6	76	342	-	-	-
Frankfort (Maine) -	4	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	200	-	-	-
Grand Duchy of Hesse	9	49	38	-	-	-	3	1	238	3	8	-
Luxemburg - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
Nassau - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	21
Hamburgh and other States of North Germany† -	2	18	-	3	164	256	8	10	63	9	51	18
Netherlands - - -	8	51	18	2	6	6	4	39	972	-	-	-
Persia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal - - - -	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	55
Rome - - - -	2	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia - - - -	3	20	10	5	225	353	10	145	227	14	539	336
Sardinia - - - -	2	4	2	-	-	-	3	-	68	2	28	41
Spain - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	94	239	2	13	6
Sweden and Norway -	3	8	5	-	-	-	5	12	17	2	1	2
Switzerland - - -	2	8	8	14	300	1,270	24	920	3,757	1	10	15
Tunis* - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	2,144	-	250	350
Turkey* - - - -	-	40	110	-	-	-	-	210	2,580	-	180	650
Tuscany - - - -	1	2	2	1	12	3	1	-	3	2	28	24
States of South America† -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Foreign Countries	219	3,789	6,907	105	2,856	7,531	247	6,138	39,737	166	2,902	3,845
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland -	176	1,289	3,633	97	2,536	11,880	292	2,028	86,343	238	3,468	5,281
India,* Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago - - -	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	454	1,715	-	245	100
North American Colonies	6	20	19	-	-	-	1	6	14	7	202	238
Australian Colonies and New Zealand - - -	3	19	37	-	-	-	2	12	30	1	14	20
West India Colonies§ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	8
Mediterranean Colonies -	1	13	36	-	-	-	16	30	11	2	16	4
South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	3	12	24
Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies - - -	186	1,361	3,740	97	2,536	11,880	312	2,533	88,127	252	3,968	5,675
GRAND TOTAL -	405	5,150	10,647	202	5,392	19,411	559	8,671	127,864	418	6,870	9,520

* The Number of Exhibitors in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, have not been inserted, as the articles exhibited were sent principally by the Governments of those Countries; and in the case of India by the Hon. East India Company.

occupied by the several Countries in each of the Thirty Classes—*continued*.
order in which they stood in the Catalogue.

CLASS XXI. CUTLERY.			CLASS XXII. HARDWARE.			CLASS XXIII. JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS METALS.			CLASS XXIV. GLASS.			COUNTRY.
Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		
	Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.	
7 III	70 253	155 625	24 41	436 502	629 477	3 5	13 75	- 47	3 24	128 1,258	44 3,440	America, United States of. Austria.
I	2	-	28	426	579	5	26	24	5	135	91	Belgium.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	China.
I	2	2	I	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denmark.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	Egypt.
23	261	450	82	2,849	4,472	45	1,953	2,660	22	428	194	France.
26	378	984	45	635	1,690	23	241	113	10	154	68	{ Prussia and States not mentioned below.
-	-	-	2	21	-	3	4	I	2	20	30	Bavaria.
2	7	-	6	108	46	I	5	8	-	-	-	Saxony.
4	32	41	6	206	78	4	11	4	I	25	-	Wurtemberg.
-	-	-	4	48	68	I	8	I	2	64	48	Frankfort (Maine).
-	-	-	2	31	33	2	4	11	-	-	-	Grand Duchy of Hesse.
-	-	-	I	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Luxemburg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nassau.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece.
3	3	8	14	102	92	2	7	6	3	3	20	{ Hamburg and other States of North Germany.
-	-	-	7	185	609	6	18	44	-	-	-	Netherlands.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persia.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	25	-	Portugal.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rome.
3	7	18	2	11	29	7	1,360	153	-	-	-	Russia.
-	-	-	3	16	23	3	64	30	-	-	-	Sardinia.
-	-	-	4	347	9	3	9	40	-	-	-	Spain.
7	18	-	7	26	63	6	7	10	-	-	-	Sweden and Norway.
8	12	15	4	10	22	7	8	7	I	10	15	Switzerland.
-	-	-	-	35	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tunis.
-	42	63	-	93	25	-	21	30	-	10	112	Turkey.
-	-	-	2	10	19	3	7	5	-	-	-	Tuscany.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	States of South America.
196	1,091	2,361	285	6,112	9,027	129	3,884	3,194	73	2,260	4,062	Total of Foreign Countries.
43	534	717	624	15,305	25,965	122	3,100	2,768	93	3,168	13,194	{ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
-	150	20	-	245	200	-	325	60	-	62	-	{ India, Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago.
3	56	27	6	122	73	2	3	I	-	-	-	North American Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ Australian Colonies and New Zealand.
-	-	-	2	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	West India Colonies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	20	-	-	-	Mediterranean Colonies.
I	I	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena.
47	741	771	632	15,692	26,270	128	3,449	2,849	93	3,230	13,194	{ Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies.
243	1,832	3,132	917	21,804	35,297	257	7,333	6,043	166	5,490	17,256	GRAND TOTAL.

† Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Oldenburg.

‡ Brazil, Chili, Mexico, New Granada, and Society Islands.

§ Including Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

|| The small number of Exhibitors in the British portion of this Class arose from the whole of the Sheffield Exhibitors having been grouped together under Class XXII.

Return showing the Number of Exhibitors and the Amount of Space
The Foreign Countries being arranged in the

COUNTRY.	CLASS XXV.			CLASS XXVI.			CLASS XXVII.			CLASS XXVIII.		
	POTTERY.			FURNITURE.			MINERAL MANUFACTURES.			ANIMAL & VEGETABLE MANUFACTURES.		
	Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.	
		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.
America, United States of -	1	23	28	20	620	703	2	71	6	11	1,618	1,150
Austria - - - -	1	800	59	22	1,039	2,143	6	67	59	19	110	444
Belgium - - - -	4	498	327	17	557	3,058	8	117	253	3	58	42
China - - - - -	-	350	100	-	400	100	-	-	-	-	100	100
Denmark - - - -	1	3	3	2	19	55	-	-	-	1	1	1
Egypt* - - - - -	-	10	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	10	23
France - - - - -	40	1,494	2,404	69	5,376	7,820	19	580	946	36	554	1,184
{ Prussia and States not	10	379	242	36	539	898	11	169	104	16	115	170
{ mentioned below - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Bavaria - - - - -	1	50	48	10	126	224	2	7	-	5	57	59
{ Saxony - - - - -	2	163	69	1	5	4	-	-	-	1	1	-
{ Wurtemberg - - - -	-	-	-	3	7	54	1	33	48	3	28	-
{ Frankfort (Maine) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-
{ Grand Duchy of Hesse	-	-	-	4	20	38	-	-	-	3	42	33
{ Luxemburg - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	18	1	15	-	-	-	-
{ Nassau - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	10	-	-	-
Greece - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh and other States	-	-	-	25	372	474	1	3	-	6	261	22
of North Germany† - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands - - - -	-	-	-	1	18	67	2	23	16	4	42	48
Persia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal - - - - -	-	30	-	-	50	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rome - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	56	-	-	-
Russia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	96	53	-	-	-
Sardinia - - - - -	-	-	-	13	340	397	1	33	15	2	16	8
Spain - - - - -	-	-	-	2	8	16	2	4	4	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway -	-	-	-	8	52	136	5	73	145	1	5	-
Switzerland - - - -	1	56	70	2	14	11	-	-	-	5	162	269
Tunis* - - - - -	-	24	16	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey* - - - - -	-	31	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuscany - - - - -	1	13	9	3	35	29	8	140	106	3	8	27
States of South America† -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Foreign Countries	62	3,924	3,455	240	9,640	16,295	76	1,473	1,821	120	3,203	3,580
United Kingdom of Great	60	5,184	4,272	346	11,555	43,680	127	3,951	7,028	139	1,961	3,181
Britain and Ireland - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India,* Ceylon, and Eastern	-	240	-	-	480	112	-	106	30	-	480	120
Archipelago - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Colonies	-	-	-	9	700	412	1	5	6	2	33	1
Australian Colonies and	-	-	-	5	48	120	-	-	-	3	18	71
New Zealand - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West India Colonies § -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4
Mediterranean Colonies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	1	12	4
South and West Africa, }	-	-	-	2	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius, and St. Helena }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, United Kingdom and	60	5,424	4,272	362	12,791	44,341	129	4,107	7,064	147	2,508	3,381
Dependencies - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	122	9,348	7,727	602	22,431	60,636	205	5,580	8,885	267	5,711	6,961

* The Number of Exhibitors in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, have not been inserted, as the articles exhibited were sent principally by the Governments of those Countries; and in the case of India by the Hon. East India Company.

occupied by the several Countries in each of the Thirty Classes—*continued*.
order in which they stood in the Catalogue.

CLASS XXIX.			CLASS XXX.			TOTAL.			COUNTRY.
MISCELLANEOUS.			FINE ARTS.			IN THIRTY CLASSES.			
Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Superficial Feet.		Number of Exhibitors.	Amount of Space in Superficial Feet.		
	Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.		Hor.	Ver.	
42	473	399	15	322	81	499	12,864	10,371	America, United States of.
52	944	886	49	781	992	731	13,946	35,650	Austria.
13	188	166	37	953	356	506	12,631	25,859	Belgium.
-	560	1,500	-	350	500	30	2,375	5,000	China.
1	6	2	5	34	150	39	268	481	Denmark.
-	13	-	-	-	-	-	460	743	Egypt.
84	1,440	2,258	114	2,803	7,174	1,710	44,993	80,173	France.
57	858	989	57	1,222	882	872	14,755	18,749	{ Prussia and States not mentioned below.
7	132	87	11	154	352	999	1,074	1,641	Bavaria.
4	58	43	7	39	80	190	4,253	4,838	Saxony.
29	551	345	4	98	114	109	1,735	1,573	Württemberg.
4	19	12	3	7	6	33	248	375	Frankfort (Maine).
14	108	103	1	7	-	80	832	1,087	Grand Duchy of Hesse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	207	Luxemburg.
3	39	-	-	-	-	13	107	10	Nassau.
-	-	-	3	1	13	36	359	156	Greece.
10	41	135	8	102	349	134	1,625	1,792	{ Hamburg and other States of North Germany.
1	9	12	3	6	7	113	1,133	3,148	Netherlands.
12	186	210	-	-	-	12	186	210	Persia.
-	50	75	-	-	-	157	927	1,341	Portugal.
1	-	1	35	213	291	52	277	389	Rome.
4	49	15	5	53	65	263	5,490	5,418	Russia.
7	10	77	5	1	14	95	1,070	1,864	Sardinia.
3	2	9	8	74	68	286	1,055	1,291	Spain.
7	19	17	4	9	31	117	612	1,752	Sweden and Norway.
7	19	45	19	70	81	263	3,405	7,774	Switzerland.
-	121	152	-	-	-	-	1,498	3,258	Tunis.
-	202	320	-	-	-	-	2,063	6,633	Turkey.
2	14	3	21	242	280	99	1,208	869	Tuscany.
12	180	180	-	-	-	12	180	180	States of South America.
376	6,291	8,041	414	7,541	11,886	6,556	131,655	222,832	Total of Foreign Countries.
283	3,693	4,478	508	6,643	12,762	6,861	189,275	411,340	{ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
-	525	-	-	1,000	132	-	11,604	12,476	{ India, Ceylon, and Eastern Archipelago.
8	357	374	2	4	5	195	3,886	2,800	North American Colonies.
24	101	310	1	8	24	155	835	1,740	{ Australian Colonies and New Zealand.
16	381	436	-	-	-	55	742	801	West India Colonies.
2	3	7	5	96	177	40	314	319	Mediterranean Colonies.
18	223	426	-	-	-	75	403	835	{ South and West Africa, Mauritius, and St. Helena.
351	5,283	6,031	516	7,751	13,100	7,381	207,059	430,311	{ Total, United Kingdom and Dependencies.
727	11,574	14,072	930	15,292	24,986	13,937	338,714	653,143	GRAND TOTAL.

† Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Oldenburg.
‡ Brazil, Chili, Mexico, New Granada, and Society Islands. § Including Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

R. G. WYLDE.

2 F

APPENDIX No. XL.

[Corrected to

ABSTRACT of the OPERATIONS of each LOCAL

In this Table the population has been taken from the last Census Returns, corrected in many instances by the Local Committees, the district over which the operations of the Local Committees extended not being in many cases co-extensive with the registration districts.

The number of Promoters and Subscribers could only be ascertained in a few instances: from the cases that are known, it would appear that 8,111 persons subscribed £14,403 16s. 7d., and that the average subscription of each person was £1 15s. 6d.

The money columns are from the books of the Royal Commission, and, from differences in the modes of keeping the accounts,

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount Reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
METROPOLIS.										
City - - -	P.B. & M. B. {	127,869	This information could only be ascertained in a few instances.		26,054 18 9	24,211 5 4	1,843 13 5			
Ladies - - -					677 11 0	581 0 0	96 11 0			
Westminster Ladies - -	P. C.	241,611			6,840 5 5 841 2 6	6,156 4 10	1,525 3 1			
Brentford - -	T.	8,870		50	77 9 6	55 19 5	21 10 1			
Chelsea - -	P.	56,538			200 0 6	140 0 0	60 0 6			
Chiswick - -	P.	6,303		156	86 19 7	78 3 7	8 16 0	164,189†	90,000	3,962
Finsbury - -	P. B.	323,772			313 0 6	205 4 0	107 16 6			
Greenwich - -	P. B.	105,784			276 3 0	196 1 5	80 1 7			
Hammersmith - -	P.	17,760		614	52 15 0	38 1 4	14 13 8			
Hampstead - -	P.	11,986			52 17 2	25 0 0	27 17 2			
Kensington - -	P.	44,053			357 9 0	299 13 0	57 16 0			
Marylebone - -	P. B.	370,957			1,257 10 4	547 13 3	709 17 1			
Poplar - - -	P.	28,384			73 14 3	65 8 6	8 5 9			
Putney - - -	P.	5,280		534						
Richmond - -	P.	9,255			1,147 10 6	1,086 3 8	61 6 10			
Society of Arts - -					940 13 0	619 2 6	321 10 6			
South London - -										
Southwark - -	P. B.	172,863			458 7 0	342 8 0	115 19 0			
Tower Hamlets - -	P. B.	510,727			314 11 8	233 7 1	81 4 7			
Woolwich - -	P.	32,367			282 14 0	225 0 0	57 14 0			
PROVINCES.										
Aberdeen - -	P. C.	71,973		11	312 7 0	173 4 0	139 3 0	1,138	127	63
Abingdon - -	M. B. & P. B.	5,954			15 9 6	9 2 6	6 7 0	278	81	8
Alloa - - -	T.	6,676		36	41 16 0	41 16 0		22	5	2
Alton - - -	T.	2,828								
Arbroath - -	P. B.	17,008			22 4 0	18 0 0	4 4 0	83	500	4
Ashborne - -	T.	2,154		22	5 13 0	1 11 0	4 2 0			
Ashburton - -	P. B.	3,432			9 3 0	7 0 0	2 3 0			
Ashford - -	T.	4,092	30					72	6	4
Ashton-under-Lyne - -								48	78	3
Lyne - - -	M. B.	29,791	1					12	4	3
Aylesbury - -	P. B.	6,003						47		7
Bakewell - -	T.	2,217		3	8 0 0		8 0 0	149		8
Banbury - -	P. B. & M. B.	8,875			53 10 0	45 14 0	7 16 0	1,524	375	20

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. c. for Municipal City; p. for
 † The Commission did not interfere with the details of the space and arrangement of the Metropolitan Committees.

1st May 1852.]

APPENDIX No. XL.

COMMITTEE throughout the UNITED KINGDOM.

the amounts in some cases differ from those furnished by the Local Committees. With regard to the amount retained for local expenses, that only is given of which the Royal Commissioners were informed. Those persons to whom space was allotted were not necessarily all Exhibitors, but the number of actual Exhibitors [6,861] was very nearly the same as that of the original allottees [6,924]. The horizontal space actually occupied by the goods, as measured during the Exhibition, was 189,275 square feet, or very little less than that originally allotted, viz., 201,480 square feet, as shown by the Table.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical.					
Feet.	Feet					
75,655	85,111	3,074	Montefiore, Sir M. -	Cattley, Rev. S. R. - Wire, D. W. Stone, D. H.	Cattley, Rev. S. R. - Wire, D. W. Marshall, Rev. C.	METROPOLIS. City.
			Smedley, F. -	Smedley, F. Brunel, I. K. - Colnaghi, D. Smedley, F.	Starling, W. D. Drew, G. H. - Howard, Lord E. Dufferin, Lord Malcolm, Colonel	Ladies. Westminster. Ladies.
			Montgomery, J. -	Montgomery, J. - Fielder, J. - Murray, D. - Challacombe, N.	Clarke, G. - Rudge, Rev. E. - Lahee, C.	Brentford. Chelsea.
			Bowerbank, Rev. T. F. Hopwood, J. S. -	Leigh, T. H. - Taylor, J. R. -	Wylde, W. H. - James, E. W. - Hopwood, C. H.	Chiswick. Finsbury.
			Adam, Sir C. - Harding, J.	Purvis, P. - Wade, J. Halford, E. -	Nicholls, J. W. Glaisher, J. Roberts, A. J. -	Greenwich. Hammersmith.
			Turner, T. - Lascelles, W. S. Graham, P. -	Hoare, R. - Garrard, S. - Hall, Sir B., Bt., M.P. Lord D. Stuart, M.P. Plowden, W. C., M.P. Bridgman, F. H. Healey, F.	Paxon, W. - Morris, J. - Greenwell, W. E.	Hampstead. Kensington. Marylebone.
			Redpath, C. J. -		Bain, W. P. - Coleman, E.	Poplar.
			East, Rev. E., M.A. Penrhyn, E. -		Fulton, H. H. - Chapman, W. - Grove, G. -	Putney. Richmond. Society of Arts.
			Bean, W. -	Field, J. - Baker, G.	Taylor, R. - James, J.	South London.
			Simpson, T. B. - Clay, Sir W., Bart. Carlile, Dr. J. -	Simpson, T. B. - Kemp, G. T. - Roff, H. B. -	Sturmy, H. - Humphreys, J. - Graham, G. H. -	Southwark. Tower Hamlets, Woolwich.
511 56	181 32	57 3	Henry, George - Tomkins, John - Graham, W. Hyde, J., Jun.	Reid, W. L. - Hammett, J. P.	Reid, W. L. - Bartlett, A. D. -	PROVINCES. Aberdeen. Abingdon.
			Paton, James -	Wingate, Alex.	Paton, Alex. - Clements, J. W.	Alloa. Alton.
			Johnston, W. - Bradley, S. - Caunter, R. - Alcock, Rev. J. -	Dickson, J. A. - Hobson, W. - Yeo, Dr. D. -	Macdonald, J. - Bamford, J. - Yeo, Dr. D. - Whitfield, W. -	Arbroath. Ashborne. Ashburton. Ashford.
16 16	7 -	3 5	Heginbottom, W. - Lee, Dr. J. -		Gartside, H. - Dell, T. -	Ashton-under Lyne. Aylesbury.
			Cavendish, Hon. J. - Goffe, R. -	Cobb, Edward -	Barker, James - Austin, J. B.	Bakewell. Banbury.

Parish; P. B. for Parliamentary Borough; P. C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.
Space was granted to them in a body, and they subdivided the allotment among the exhibitors of their District.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Barnard Castle -	T.	4,608			13 14 0	11 11 0	2 3 0	4	311	2
Barnsley -	T.	13,437			142 0 0	132 0 0	10 0 0	912	1,292	16
Barnstaple -	M. B.	11,371			37 8 6	30 15 0	6 13 6	410	4	5
Basingstoke -	M. B.	4,263			136 17 0	126 14 0	10 3 0	130	60	2
Bath -	M. C.	54,248	126		200 0 0	196 19 0	3 1 0	2,344	184	47
Batley -	T.	9,308			133 11 6	133 11 6		305	18	12
Bedford -	M. B.	11,691			115 13 2	115 13 2		5,363	67	9
Belfast -	P. B.	99,660	13		581 0 0	300 0 0	281 0 0	5,469		33
Belper -	T.	10,082	12	29	65 5 0	60 0 0	5 5 0	24	60	2
Berwick-upon-Tweed -	M. B.	15,094		38	26 12 6	24 11 10	2 0 8	36		2
Beverley -	M. B.	8,915			96 8 0	93 3 6	3 4 6	9,734		7
Bideford -	M. B.	5,775			15 15 0	10 0 0	5 15 0	307		8
Bingley, Yorkshire	T.	5,019			152 10 0	152 10 0		38		2
Birmingham -	M. B.	232,841	34		896 14 0	500 0 0	396 14 0	15,895	6,267	292
Bishops Stortford	T.	5,280						36		1
Blackburn -	M. B.	46,536		500	820 1 5	680 0 0	140 1 5†	622	405	8
Bodmin -	M. B.	4,327	30		37 9 0	35 18 0	1 11 0	5		3
Bolton, Lancashire	M. B.	61,171		1,006	725 11 8	664 11 4	61 0 4	3,094	733	19
Boston -	P. B.	16,984		43	40 0 0	26 10 5	13 9 7	592	48	7
Bradford, Yorkshire	M. B.	103,778	92		1,604 11 1	1,100 0 0	504 11 1	5,942	8,490	73
Bradford, Wilts -	T.	4,240	45	40	35 12 6	31 2 6	4 10 0	49	16	3
Braintree -	T.	4,500			9 12 0	8 7 8	1 4 4			
Brampton -	T.	3,074		15	13 18 0	13 3 5	0 14 7			
Brecon -					70 4 0	70 4 0				
Brentwood -	C.	2,205		12	6 11 0	6 11 0		21		2
Bridgenorth -	M. B.	7,610	26	30	21 1 0	21 1 0				
Bridgewater -	M. B.	10,331			27 6 0	23 16 0	3 10 0	174	4	6
Bridport -	P. & M. B.	7,556		67	71 0 0	50 0 0	21 0 0	203	300	12
Brighton -	P. B.	69,673			183 0 0	150 0 0	33 0 0	166	12	23
Bristol -	M. C.	137,328	65	143	788 5 6	650 0 0	138 5 6	2,871	3,160	62
Bromsgrove -	T.	10,308	1							2
Buckingham -	M. B.	4,020			20 0 0	20 0 0		9	22	5
Burnley -	T.	14,706						30	100	1
Burton-on-Trent	T.	7,934		14	213 3 0	213 3 0		3		1
Bury St. Edmunds	M. B.	13,902	1	29	31 4 0	20 0 0	11 4 0	156		11
Bury, Lancashire	P. B.	31,262		11	84 2 0	66 11 6	17 10 6	462		3
Buxton -	T.	1,235			7 0 0	6 15 11	0 4 1	20		2
Calcutta -					9 11 8	9 11 8				
Camborne -	T.	6,547			42 5 6	37 5 6	5 0 0			
Cambridge University		1,212	29	47	138 19 0	132 2 0	6 17 0			
Cambridge Town	M. B.	26,603	102	253	186 14 6	170 6 0	16 8 6	800	40	15
Canterbury -	M. C.	18,398	41	100	79 5 6	70 0 0	9 5 6	32		2
Cardiff -	M. B.	18,294	52		96 0 0	96 0 0		474	7	7
Carlisle -	M. C.	26,305	22	210	260 13 6	200 0 0	60 13 6	790	479	11
Carnarvon -	M. B.	8,670	1					409	198	19

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; M. B. for Municipal Borough; M. C. for Municipal City; P. for
 † Including £30 for printing chargeable to

throughout the United Kingdom—*continued*.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical.					
Feet.	Feet.					
2	297	2	Dugard, Rev. G. -	Monkhouse, J. C. -	Monkhouse, J. C. -	Barnard Castle.
593	1,350	16	Newman, E. - -	Newman, E. - -	Newman, E. - -	Barnsley.
150	4	4	Fisher, J. M. - -	Marshall, J. - -	Cotton, R. W. - -	Barnstaple.
4	60	2	Cottle, Robert - -	Lamb, George - -	Miller, J. M. - -	Basingstoke.
1,169	406	46	Hulbert, R. S. - -	Hillier, W. G. - -	Shebbeare, J. C. - -	Bath.
120	100	6	Dowding, F. - -	Sutcliffe, W. - -	Tunstall, J., M.D. -	Batley.
1,494	95	15	Burnley, S. - -	Sheard, George - -	Akerman, W. - -	Bedford.
3,547	8,284	60	Palgrave, C. F. - -	Barnard, T. - -	Jubb, Samuel - -	Belfast.
24	60	1	Stirling, James - -	Bristow, J. - -	Pulley, H., Jun. - -	Belper.
			Ward, John - -	Lowe, Edward - -	Macadam, J., Jun. -	Berwick-upon-Tweed.
				Midworth, R. - -	Ingle, Thomas - -	Beverley.
32	12	3	Smith, Capt. W., R.N.	Mallock, Andrew -	Weatherhead, R. B. -	Bideford.
871	6	9	Tigar, P. - - -	Crust, Thomas - -	Crust, Thomas - -	Bingley, Yorksh.
103	66	5	Evans, Thomas - -	Ley, H. O. - -	Tardrew, H. - -	Birmingham.
12	24	2	Cheddle, Rev. J. - -	Milligan, W. - -	Carter, C., Jun. - -	Bishops Stortford
7,383	8,737	258	Lucy, William - -	Moilliet, James - -	Passavant, P. - -	Blackburn.
6	-	1	Fairman, Joseph - -		Marshall, W. P. - -	Bodmin.
239	412	14	Sparrow, T. - -	Fielden, Joseph -	Glascock, J. L. - -	Bolton, Lancashire.
5		3	Collins, J. B. - -	Hargreaves, J. - -	Simpson, T. - -	Boston.
1,721	1,281	14	Spiller, J. B. - -	Pethybridge, J. - -	Clark, W. J. D. - -	Bradford, Yorkshire.
144	58	8	Gray, W. - - -	Barlow, R. S. - -	Bray, R. - - -	Bradford, Wilts.
3,163	7,891	62	Rushton, T. L. - -	Darbyshire, J. - -	French, G. J. - -	Braintree.
68	-	5	Staniland, M. - -	Wright, C. - -	Bontoft, J. A. - -	Brampton.
6	-	1	Forbes, H. - - -	Laycock, S. - -	Tee, S. L. - - -	Brentwood.
40	100	5	Edmonds, E. - -	Spencer, George -	Taylor, George. - -	Bridgenorth.
103	150	12	Veley, A. C. - -	Benwell, J. P. - -	Merrick, W. - - -	Bridgewater.
127	132	29	Carrick, W. - -	Coulthard, G. - -	Cunnington, A. - -	Bridport.
1,516	3,227	65	Branfoot, Dr. J. H. -	Branfoot, Dr. J. H. -	Graham, John - -	Brighton.
5	10	2	Ford, Robert - -	Jones, W. - - -		Bristol.
9	19	4	Barnicott, J. - -	Smith, R., Jun. - -	Wilkson, J. - - -	Bromsgrove.
30	100	1	Swain, W., Jun. - -	Colfox, W., Jun. - -	Maund, B. - - -	Buckingham.
4	-	1	Cheeseman, G., Jun. -	Lambert, W. - -	Nelson, Geo. - - -	Burnley.
52	42	9	Scott, M. D. - -	Haberfield, Sir J. K. -	Heelis, J. - - -	Burton-on-Trent.
164	-	2	Langton, W. H. G. -	Parrott, E. - -	Richardson, J. - -	Bury St. Edmunds
20	-	2	Chandler, R. - -	Hearn, Thos. - -	Holmes, J. H. - -	Bury, Lancashire.
			Richardson, J. - -	Peel, R. J. - -	Salmon, W. - - -	Buxton.
			Goldsmith, D. - -	Holmes, J. H. - -	Walker, O. O. - -	Camborne.
			Salmon, W. - -	Salmon, W. - -	Norris, W. H. - -	Cambridge University.
			Openshaw, W. - -	Walker, O. O. - -	Bright, Selim - -	Cambridge Town.
			Heacock, P. - -	Bright, Selim - -		Canterbury.
			Bickford, J. S. - -	Grylls, J. W. - -	Bickford, J. S. - -	Cardiff.
					Budge, J. H. - -	Carlisle.
			Cartmell, Dr. J. - -	Cartmell, Dr. J. - -	Babington, C. C. - -	Carnarvon.
			Foster, H. S. - -	Warren, W. - -	Harris, H. H. - -	
			Warren, W. - -	Furley, W. H. - -	Gotobed, H. - -	
			Furley, G. - -		Aris, J. - - -	
			Cooper, H. - -			
			Brent, J. - -			
			Nicholl, Rt. Hon. J. -	Williams, C. - -	Bird, H. - - -	
			Rome, Joseph - -	Nanson, J. - -	Nanson, J. - - -	
			Hewson, J. - -			
			Jones, F. W. - -		Williams, R., Jun. -	

Parish: P. B. for Parliamentary Borough; P. C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.
General Expenses of the Commission.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.			Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.			Amount retained—for Local Expenses.			Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Horiz.	Vertical.	
PROVINCES—cont.																
Chatham - -	P. B.	28,424	2		75	3	8	63	4	11	11	18	9			
Cheadle - -	T.	3,746												38	66	3
Cheltenham - -	P. B.	35,062			164	14	6	135	10	7	29	3	11	437	528	12
Chelmsford - -	T.	6,033			96	4	6	83	14	0	12	10	6	1,701	36	14
Cheshunt - -	P.	5,579		3	8	0	0	8	0	0				7	4	3
Chester - -	M. C.	27,766	1		62	12	0	62	10	0	0	2	0	83	63	10
Chesterfield - -	T.	7,101												346	102	7
Chichester - -	M. C.	8,662			104	10	6	98	2	2	6	8	4	163	43	5
Chippenham - -	M. B.	1,707			22	7	0	20	0	0	2	7	0	51	6	4
Chipping Norton - -	M. B.	2,932														
Cockermouth - -	P. B.	7,275			11	3	0	11	3	0				12	-	2
Coggeshall - -	T.	3,580		71	27	0	5	23	10	0	3	10	5	54	-	3
Colchester - -	M. B.	19,443		42	77	2	2	60	0	0	17	2	2	268	3	17
Colne - -	C.	21,764			20	0	0	20	0	0				88	-	2
Congleton - -	M. B.	10,520	1	55	29	18	0	28	1	2	1	16	10			
Cork - -	-	86,485	18		50	0	0	50	0	0				470	221	15
Coventry - -	M. C.	37,711	72		112	0	0	112	0	0				740		27
Crayford - -	-				13	2	0	13	2	0						
Crewkerne - -	T.	4,498		33	13	19	6	10	0	0	3	19	6	108	32	17
Cricklade - -	P. B.	35,719												1	-	1
Cupar - -	P. B.	5,685			24	5	6	18	10	0	5	15	6			
Dalkeith - -	T.	5,010			7	18	0	6	3	6	1	14	6	26	-	1
Darlington - -	T.	11,582		30	66	14	11	50	0	0	16	14	11	330	7	15
Deal - -	M. B.	7,067		10	5	17	0	5	17	0				14	-	2
Derby - -	M. B.	40,609	3		342	4	5	265	11	8	76	12	9	2,542	418	39
Devizes - -	M. B.	6,554			17	0	0	13	4	6	3	15	6	492	54	8
Devonport - -	M. B.	38,180	45		84	11	0	65	0	0	19	11	0	308	18	9
Doncaster - -	M. B.	12,052	7	143	123	13	0	123	13	0				113	-	2
Dorchester - -	M. B.	6,394	12	14	14	14	0	14	14	0				55	81	3
Dorking - -	-				83	18	6	83	18	6						
Dover - -	M. B.	22,244	8	127	106	15	0	73	0	0	33	15	0	92	-	9
Driffield, Great - -	T.	3,792			35	0	0	35	0	0				20	-	1
Dublin - -	M. C.	254,850	104	69	406	4	0	5	0	0	401	4	0	8,533	3,231	192
Dudley - -	P. B.	37,962	34		259	8	0	246	0	0	13	8	0	2,588	66	10
Dumbarton - -	M. B.	4,590			84	6	6	80	0	0	4	6	6			
Dumfries - -	P. B.	13,179			140	0	0	140	0	0				685	85	14
Dunbar - -	M. B.	2,965			12	0	6	11	9	8	0	10	10	2	-	1
Dundee - -	M. B.	78,829			202	9	0	100	0	0	102	9	0	1,254	-	23
Dunfermline - -	M. B.	8,606			155	14	6	133	1	0	22	13	6	184	1,161	8
Dunmow - -	P.	3,235		83	15	8	6	10	0	0	5	8	6	2	18	3
Dunstable - -	T.	3,589			13	8	11	11	6	9	2	2	2	8	-	3
Durham - -	M. B.	13,168		181	170	10	4	150	0	0	20	10	4	56	657	4
Edinburgh - -	M. C.	66,734			909	3	4	400	0	0	509	3	4	7,813	6,041	157
Egham - -	-				83	17	0	83	17	0						
Elgin - -	M. B.	5,383		21	29	12	0	21	14	4	7	17	8	258	30	6
Exeter - -	M. C.	40,688	63		90	0	0	90	0	0				1,040	256	38
Exmouth - -	T.	5,103	1		17	15	0	17	15	0				13	-	1
Falkirk - -	P. B.	8,752		12	17	2	0	3	5	1	13	16	11	407	50	7
Falmouth (Penryn). - -	P. & M. B.	8,078	117		34	9	0	30	0	0	4	9	0	496	150	20
Faringdon - -	P.	3,122			6	5	6	2	16	9	3	8	9	87	-	2

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. for Municipal City; p. for

throughout the United Kingdom—*continued*.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical					
Feet.	Feet.					
			Ruck, T. - - -	Winch, E. - - -	Limbert, B. T. - -	Chatham.
38	66	3	Blackburne, Capt. -		Hills, Thomas	Cheadle.
249	778	9	Russell, G. - - -	Ridler, W. - - -	Cattlow, J. - - -	Cheltenham.
799	36	16	Parker, J. - - -	Tufnel, W. M. - -	Gwinnett, W. H. -	Chelmsford.
					Meggy, G. - - -	
7	3	3	Preston, Rev. M. -	Chaplin, J. B. - -	Chancellor, F.	Cheshunt.
208	28	14	Williams, J. - - -	Maddock, T. F. -	Chaplin, J. B. - -	Chester.
163	102	9	Cottingham, J.G. -		Maddock, T. F. -	Chesterfield.
					Roberts, J. - - -	
88	56	8	Gates, James - - -	Gates, James - - -	Blythe, A. T.	Chichester.
32	49	4	Bailey, C. - - -	Alexander, T. - -	Mason, W. H. - -	Chippenham.
338	-	2	Bliss, W. - - -		Wharry, J. - - -	Chipping Norton.
18	-	3	Earle, Rev. W. - -	Cooper, J. - - -	Bliss, W. - - -	Cockermouth.
27	27	3	Pattison, F. U. - -	Whitmore, H. - -	Benson, R. - - -	Coggeshall.
58	33	14	Williams, E. - - -	Bawtree, J., Jun. -	Clemance, J. A. -	Colchester.
88	-	-	Foulds, J. - - -	Hartley, H. W. - -	Hayward, R. - - -	Colne.
24	-	1	Hogg, H. - - -	Adams, F. - - -	Hartley, H. W. -	Congleton.
			Hadfield, W.		Latham, J. - - -	
244	112	22	Skea, J. - - -		Feath, G. C. - - -	Cork.
356	-	26	Lambkin, J.			
			Dunn, B. - - -		Skidmore, F. A.	Coventry.
					Caldicott, R., Jun.	
					Buckley, N.	Crayford.
52	89	12	Sparks, W. - - -	Wheadon, J. - - -	Pearce, Joseph - -	Crewkerne.
1	-	1	Taylor, T. - - -		Lovett, James - -	Cricklade.
			Nicol, R. - - -	Duncan, W. - - -	Duncan, W. - - -	Cupar.
12	24	1	Moncrieff, R. S. -	Paterson, J. - - -		
163	4		Mewburn, F. - - -	Backhouse, J. C. -	Mitchell, A. - - -	Dalkeith.
					Mason, G. - - -	Darlington.
8	-	2	Hughes, G. - - -	Reaks, T. - - -	Humble, S.	Deal.
1,200	1,000	37	Fox, D. - - -		Reaks, T. - - -	Derby.
			Haywood, J.		Every, F. S. - - -	
40	62	7	Waylen, G. - - -	Falkner, R. - - -	Stevens, H. I.	Devizes.
177	22	6	St. Aubin, E. - - -	Norman, A. - - -	Waylen, G. - - -	Devonport.
103	10	4	Wragg, F. - - -	Mason, T. B. - - -	Woolcombe, T. -	Doncaster.
84	81	3	Wallis, J. - - -	Stone, J. - - -	Mason, T. B. - -	Dorchester.
					Symonds, G. - - -	Dorking.
64	-	5	Finnis, S. - - -	Poulter, James - -	Stilwell, J. - - -	Dover.
					Bass, T. B.	
5,149	5,493	213	Atkinson, T. - - -	Tonge, R. - - -	Conyers, E. D. - -	Driffild, Great.
				Foot, L. E. - - -	Lentaigne, Dr. J. -	Dublin.
				Atkinson, R. - - -	Harrison, Dr. R.	
				Fry, W.		
628	100	7	Fereday, T. - - -	Molineux, C. E. - -	Blackwell, J. - - -	Dudley.
196	142	15	Denny, P. - - -	Mitchell, R. G. - -	Mitchell, R. G. - -	Dumbarton.
2	-	1	Drumlanrig, Visct. -	Threshie, R. - - -	Threshie, R. - - -	Dumfries.
500	500	3	Kelly, J. - - -	Sked, J. - - -	Sked, J. - - -	Dunbar.
			Thoms, P. H. - - -	Brown, J. - - -	Monro, W. C. - - -	Dundee.
152	1,619	8	Brown, J.		Milne, G.	
-	11	2	Kinnis, W. - - -	Kilgour, A. - - -	Kilgour, A. - - -	Dunfermline.
14	-	2	Taylor, R. - - -	Taylor, R. - - -	Morris, F. J. - -	Dunmow.
31	657	2	Gutteridge, R. - -	Gutteridge, J. - -	Osborn, J. - - -	Dunstable.
			Foster, J. H. - - -	Foster, J. H. - - -	Trueman, W. - - -	Durham.
4,226	6,906	168	Johnston, Sir W. -	Dick, J. - - -	Tod, J. - - -	Edinburgh.
153	189	7	Grant, J. - - -	Johnston, J. - - -		Egham.
521	338	32	Northcote, Sir S. H.	Sanders, E. A. - -	Duff, P. - - -	Elgin.
40	-	2	Browne, Sir H. - -	Webber, E. - - -	Brutton, C. - - -	Exeter.
					Adams, H. C. - - -	Exmouth.
201	74	7	Adam, R. - - -	Adam, R. - - -	Gentleman, P. - -	Falkirk.
400	300	19	Rogers T. - - -	Tweedy, E. B. - -	Rundell, W. W. - -	Falmouth.
			Broad, R. R.			
87	-	2	De Horne, B. C. -	Medley, H. St. J. -	Crowdy, G. F. - -	Faringdon.
					Knapp, T.	

Parish; P. B. for Parliamentary Borough; P. C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Pro-motors before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Farnham - -	P.	7,264			27 19 0	21 0 0	6 19 0	336	19	6
Fleetwood - -	T.	3,048			5 9 0	3 8 10	2 0 2			
Folkestone - -	M. B.	6,726			38 6 0	38 6 0		9	-	1
Forfar - - -	M. B.	9,311								
Frome - - -	P. B.	11,916			31 14 0	31 14 0		313	14	4
Galashiels - -	T.	5,918	25	25	72 7 0	60 0 0	12 7 0	180	723	13
Glasgow - - -	M. C.	333,657	29	238	2,665 12 0	2,483 11 1	182 0 11	11,783	5,645	129
Glastonbury -	M. B.	3,125			22 10 6	20 0 0	2 10 6	351	132	8
Glossop - - -	T.	1,663			32 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	31	5	1
Gloucester - -	M. C.	17,164	67	104	105 2 6	91 16 0	13 6 6	96		13
Godalming - -	M. B.	2,218			23 1 6	23 1 6		160		4
Gosport - - -	T.	7,749			41 13 4	39 13 4	2 0 0	18	8	2
Grantham - - -	M. B.	5,375		34	62 12 0	59 8 0	3 4 0	2,105	43	4
Gravesend - -	M. B.	16,633			19 19 0	17 16 0	2 3 0	772	66	5
Great Grimsby -	M. B.	8,638	1		77 8 0	77 8 0				
Greenock - - -	M. B.	39,391			130 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	71	3	7
Guildford - -	M. B.	6,740	20		94 1 6	87 0 0	7 1 6	4	-	1
Guernsey - - -	-	29,798			281 19 6	271 19 6	10 0 0	191	48	14
Haddington - -	M. B.	2,887			15 10 0	14 17 0	0 13 0			
Halifax - - -	M. B.	33,582	26		729 16 6	608 10 3	121 6 3	2,930	5,949	30
Halstead - - -	T.	5,658			2 0 6		2 0 6			
Hartlepool - -	M. B.	9,503			37 12 0	35 0 0	2 12 0	7	6	1
Hastings - - -	M. B.	16,966		137	107 0 7	80 0 0	27 0 7	1,757	19	21
Hawick - - -	T.	6,683			27 2 0	19 19 5	7 2 7	211	6	5
Helston - - -	M. B.	3,355			19 10 0	19 10 0		24	-	2
Hemel Hempstead	T.	7,073						4	-	1
Henley-on-Thames -	P.	3,733			21 0 0	14 10 7	6 9 5	3	-	1
Hereford - - -	M. C.	12,113	105		92 3 6	72 6 6	19 17 0	84	11	12
Hertford - - -	M. B.	6,605			33 9 2	33 9 2		78	32	8
Hitchin - - -	T.	5,258			21 10 2	19 5 8	2 4 6			
Honiton - - -	M. B.	3,427			6 0 0	6 0 0		27	-	1
Hong Kong - -					131 5 5	131 5 5				
Horncastle - -	P.	4,921			14 2 6	12 11 6	1 11 0			
Huddersfield -	P. B.	30,880	56		916 13 0	700 0 0	216 13 0	4,384	2,115	122
Hull - - -	M. B.	84,690	15	88	281 5 6	227 12 6	53 13 0	1,039	374	41
Huntingdon - -	M. B.	3,882			50 2 6	50 2 6		450		1
Ilfracombe - -	T.	3,654			9 11 6	7 4 8	2 6 10			
Ipswich - - -	M. B.	32,914	16		340 3 0	291 9 7	48 13 5	13009	256	23
Isle of Man (Douglas)	T.	9,704			51 1 6	42 11 8	8 9 10	202	6	22
Isle of Wight -	-	27,338		30	71 4 0	59 18 4	11 5 8			2

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. c. for Municipal City; p. for

throughout the United Kingdom—*continued.*

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committee.
Horiz.	Vertical					
Feet.	Feet.					
101	13	6	Paine, J. M. - -	Nichols, Benj. - -	Nichols, Benj. - -	Farnham.
			Beechey, Rev. St. V.	Kemp, F. - - -	Stewart, J. - - -	Fleetwood.
9	-	1	Hart, R. - - -	Brockman, R. T. -	Brockman, R. T. -	Folkestone.
95	-	3	Meffan, P. - - -		Roberts, W. - - -	Forfar.
85	25	5	Sheppard, W. H. -	Walters, G. - - -	Walters, G. - - -	Frome.
-	2,019	13	Sime, J. - - -	Haldane, R. - - -	Haldane, R. - - -	Galashiels.
4,339	12,611	136	Anderson, Sir J. -	Brock, H. - - -	Liddell, A. - - -	Glasgow.
					Johnson, W.	
201	218	7	Woodland, R. - -	Porch, T. - - -	Clark, J. - - -	Glastonbury.
31	5	1	Wood, J. - - -	Wood, J. - - -	Ball, J. - - -	Glossop.
40	33	11	Kendall, E. L. - -	Green, J. C. - - -	Fryer, K. H. - - -	Gloucester.
			Guise, W. V.			
			Smallridge, C.			
59	106	4	Yate, F. - - -	Whitbourne, R. -	King, Wm. - - -	Godalming.
			Balchin, R.			
20	2	2	Walpole, Rev. T. -	Cruickshank, R. -	Wilkinson, J. - -	Gosport.
780	44	6	Ekin, T. - - -	Walkington, W. -	Ekin, T. - - -	Grantham.
				Hardy, J.		
777	69	5	Plane, W. S. - -	Smith, J. - - -	Sharland, G. E. -	Gravesend.
			Wintringham, J. -	Babb, G. - - -	Daubney, W. H. -	Great Grimsby.
47	30	10		Thomson, J. - - -	MacNaughten, P. -	Greenock.
					Hill, N.	
4	-	2	Haydon, S. - - -	Haydon, S. - - -	Haydon, S. - - -	Guildford.
111	102	15	Carey, P. S. - - -	Priaulx, J. - - -	Clugas, T. - - -	Guernsey.
			Le Marchant, J.	De Jersey, C.	Le Lievre, P.	
			MacCulloch, E.			
114	-	3	More, G. - - -	Roughead, D. - -	Roughead, D. - -	Haddington.
703	6,600	37	Crossley, I. - - -	Haigh, G. - - -	Carter, R. - - -	Halifax.
					Brown, W.	
			Vaizey, G. De H. -		Crossley, F.	
					Arden, G. P. - -	Halstead.
					Hustler, O.	
7	6	1	Denton, J. P. - -	Hodgson, W. - - -	Belk, T. - - -	Hartlepool.
461	25	22	Scrivens, G. - - -	Smith, F. - - -	Rock, J., Jun. - -	Hastings.
70	298	6	Turnbull, J. - - -		Wilson, J. - - -	Hawick.
			Armstrong, J.			
			Young, T. - - -			
23	-	2	Grylls, G. - - -	Moyle, M. P. - -	Hill, F. - - -	Helston.
4	-	1	Cranstone, J. - -		Stallon, S. - - -	Hemel Hempstead
						Henley-on-Thames.
			Brakspear, H. W. -	Tagg, F. - - -	Cooper, S. - - -	Hereford.
39	56	12	Lloyd, B. - - -	Morgan, J. - - -	Johnson, R. - - -	
			Evans, T.			
24	62	8	Crawley, Y. - - -	Sworder, T. - - -	Longmore, P. - -	Hertford.
			Hancock, J.	Longmore, M. S.	Oram, W. H.	
15	-	1	Sharples, J. - - -	Lucas, Jeffery -	Goodwin, S. - - -	Hitchin.
				Wethey, E. - - -	Devenish, S. - -	Honiton.
						Hong Kong.
1,773	3,100	77	Smith, Rev. J. - -	Overton, T. - - -	Weir, G. - - -	Horncastle.
			Willans, W. - - -	Sikes, C. W. - -	Greenwood, F. -	Huddersfield.
					Hastings, W.	
					Laycock, J. C.	
435	591	26	Palmer, T. W. - -	Thompson, J. S. -	Jacobs, B. - - -	Hull.
			Cooper, Dr. H.		Frost, H.	
318	25	4	Cooch, S. E. - - -	Cooch, S. E. - - -	Cooch, S. E. - - -	Huntingdon.
			Bligh, R. - - -	Day, H. - - -	Toms, J. - - -	Ilfracombe.
					Edwards, T.	
3,775	319	32	Long, P. B. - - -	Alexander, J. B. -	Notcutt, S. A. -	Ipswich.
					Sims, W.	
143	29	17	The Lord Bishop -	More, W. F. - - -	Rogers, S. S. - -	Isle of Man
			His Excellency the			(Douglas).
			Hon. C. Hope.			
-	-	2	Way, E. - - -	Eldridge, J. - - -	Eldridge, J. - - -	Isle of Wight.

Parish ; P. B. for Parliamentary Borough ; P. C. for Parliamentary City ; T. for Township ; v. for Village.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	•	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Isle of Wight—										
Newport - -	M. B.	8,047			85 0 0	85 0 0				1
Ryde - -	T.	7,139			28 13 6	25 0 0	3 13 6	20	1	1
Cowes, W. - -	T.	4,786			60 15 6	60 15 6		1		1
Ventnor - -	T.	2,569			7 6 6	5 8 9	1 17 9			
Jedburgh - -	M. B.	2,948		70	17 8 6	13 6 7	4 1 11	1	-	1
Jersey - - -		57,020			250 0 0	250 0 0		209	30	22
Keighley - -	F.	8,258	9		110 14 0	105 2 8	5 11 4	208		2
Kelso - -	T.	4,783			23 4 6	21 0 0	2 4 6	215		
Kendal - -	M. B.	11,829	4	23	117 12 0	110 10 0	7 2 0	469	2,175	7
Keswick - -	T.	2,618		32	20 16 0	20 16 0		103	-	3
Kidderminster -	M. B.	18,462	73	43	259 16 0	226 7 6	33 8 6	720	4,502	17
Kilmarnock - -	M. B.	19,201		43	44 10 0	44 10 0		205	875	7
Kingsbridge - -	T.	1,679		4	6 0 4		6 0 4			
King's Lynn - -	M. B.	19,355			56 0 0	56 0 0				
Kirkcaldy - -	M. B.	5,714			74 10 6	68 10 3	6 0 3	86	1,053	9
Knaresborough -	P. B.	5,634			23 7 0	19 4 6	4 2 6	284		17
Lanark - -	M. B.	5,304						6	-	-
Lancaster - -	M. B.	16,127			88 7 0	76 12 10	11 14 2	34	108	4
Launceston - -	M. B.	3,346	11		17 17 0	17 3 0	0 14 0	2	-	1
Leamington Priors	P.	15,692			47 8 6	33 2 4	14 6 2	96	-	1
Leek - -	T.	8,877			23 0 6	21 5 0	1 15 6	21	3	10
Leeds - - -	M. B.	172,270	90		2,030 8 2	1,600 0 0	430 8 2	8,412	2,977	169
Leicester - -	M. B.	60,584	86	120	199 6 6	150 0 0	49 6 6	2,568	1,383	37
Lewes - -	P. B.	9,533	1	172	115 8 0	100 0 0	15 8 0	99	-	4
Lichfield - -	M. B.	6,573			26 11 0	22 15 6	3 15 6	31	12	5
Limerick - -	M. B.	63,073	9					276	205	12
Lincoln - -	M. C.	17,536	1		56 12 0	56 12 0		27	14	4
Liskeard - -	M. B.	4,386	164		16 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	36	-	1
Liverpool - -	M. B.	376,063		387	757 18 0	555 0 0	202 18 0	4,348	544	71
Llanelly - -	C. B.	8,710	14	30	141 4 2	126 9 3	14 14 11	154	9	6
Louth, Lincolnsh.	M. B.	10,467			32 6 0	28 5 3	4 0 9	216	26	2
Luton - - -	T.	10,648						36	-	2
Macclesfield - -	M. B.	39,048		28	150 0 0	150 0 0		229	500	6
Maidenhead - -	M. B.	3,607	2		54 13 6	49 12 8	5 0 10	-	17	1
Maidstone - -	M. B.	20,730	13		74 4 6	74 4 6		456	106	25
Malmesbury - -	M. B.	3,173		11	17 10 6	13 0 7	4 9 11			
Manchester - -	M. B.	303,382	121		4,547 10 0	4,079 5 4	465 19 8	27101	8,813	266
Margate - -	T.	10,025			67 10 0	62 3 1	5 6 11	1	18	3
Market Weighton	T.	2,001			3 0 0	3 0 0				
Marlborough - -	M. B.	5,155			15 4 6	15 4 6		6	-	1
Marlow (Great) -	P. B.	6,523			15 16 6	8 9 9	7 6 9	151	36	7

* In this column C. B. stands for Contributory Borough; C. stands for Chapelry; M. B. for Municipal Borough; M. C. for Municipal City;

throughout the United Kingdom—continued.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical.					
Feet.	Feet.					
1		1	Way, E. - - - Jaques, W. - - -	Way, E. - - - Jaques, W. - - -	Hearn, J. H. - - - Eldridge, T. W. - - - Clement, G. - - -	Isle of Wight— Newport. Ryde.
2		4 2	Geneste, Rev. M. - - Swinburne, Capt. - -	Dear, M. - - - Burt, J. - - -	Manning, T. D. - - Burt, J. - - -	Cowes W. Ventnor.
1	-	1	Jackson, John - -	Hilson, G., Jun. -	Laing, R. - - - Hilson, G., Jun. -	Jedburgh.
140	49	20	Le Breton, Sir T. -	Hemery, C. - -	Le Quesne, C. - - Evans, G. E. - -	Jersey.
192	16	2	Brigg, J. - - -		Spencer, G. - - - Hudson, T. D. - -	Keighley.
			Darling, J. S. - -	Wilson, P. - - -	Renton, Rev. H. - Main, G. - - -	Kelso.
100	2,092	8	Crewdson, G. B. -	Gandy, G. - - -	Gandy, G. - - -	Kendal.
103	-	1	Lynn, Rev. J. - -	Stanger, J. - - -	Hall, J. - - -	Keswick.
78	8,959	18	Boycott, W. - - -	Brinton, H. - - - Crump, G. - - -	Hallen, T. - - -	Kidderminster.
172	1,333	9	Cumming, R. - - -	Wilson, J. - - - Brown, A. - - -	Wilson, J. - - - Brown, A. - - -	Kilmarnock.
64	-	1	Luney, Rev. R. - -	Fox, G. - - -	Jarvis, W. - - -	Kingsbridge.
55	756	8	Moyse, W. - - -	Moyse, W. - - -	Moyse, W. - - -	King's Lynn.
65	201	13	Powell, S. - - -	Oliver, J. S. - -	Sang, W. - - - Powell, F. - - - Powell, S. Jun. -	Kirkcaldy. Knaresborough.
248	-	4	Fordyce, D. - - -		Annan, J. - - -	Lanark.
34	108	5	Dockray, J. - - -	Harrison, J. S. -	Dunn, W. - - -	Lancaster.
			Gregson, H. - - -			
2	-	1	Eyre, T. S. - - -	Gurney, C. - - -	Gurney, C. - - -	Launceston.
220	-	1	Carpenter, W. - -	Summerfield, H. - Thorne, T. H. - -	Hanbury, J. B. - -	Leamington Priors.
9	18	8	Alsop, J. - - -	Brough, Joshua -	Lance, Capt. W. H. - Challinor, J. - -	Leek.
4,823	5,676	142	Goodman, G. - - - Bateson, J. - - -	Brown, W. W. - -	Kitson, J. - - - Cawood, M. - - - Wilson, T. - - -	Leeds.
622	1,113	43	Harris, J. D. - - -	Nunneley, T. - -	Stone, S. - - - Scampton, R. - -	Leicester.
149	-	6	Godlee, B. - - -	Whitfield, T. - -	Lower, M. A. - - -	Lewes.
8	102	4	Dyott, J. P., Jun. -	Greene, R. - - -	Lomax, T. G. - - -	Lichfield.
194	230	12	Higgin, Bishop of Limerick.		Anglim, R. - - -	Limerick.
577	14		Snow, J. - - -	Snow, J. - - -	Mason, R. - - -	Lincoln.
12	24	3	Boase, W. D. - - -	Crouch, E. A. - -	Jago, J. - - -	Liskeard.
2,541	707	69	Holmes, J. - - - Bent, J. - - -	Horsfall, T. - -	Grantham, J. - -	Liverpool.
116	12	12	Chambers, W., Jun. -	Williams, M. - - -	Thomas, J. - - -	Llanelly.
-	26	2	Goe, F. F. - - -	Ingoldby, C. - -	Ingoldby, C. - -	Louth, Lincolnsh.
-	36	2	Vyse, R. - - -		Austin, C. A. - -	Luton.
188	726	7	Osborne, J. J. - -	Wardle, H. - - -	Higginbotham, S. -	Macclesfield.
-	3	1	Smith, J. - - -	Smith, J. - - -	Smith, J. - - -	Maidenhead.
294	327	29	Lock, W. - - - Scudmore, C. - - Tootell, J. - - -	Mercer, J. - - - Mercer, J., Jun. - Randall, A. - - -	Monckton, J. - - Few, W. - - -	Maidstone.
			Salter, S. U. - - -	Chubb, T. - - -	Chubb, T. - - -	Malmesbury.
17,875	8,115	212	Manchester, Bishop of.	Entwistle, W. - -	Fleming, H. - - - Worthington, T. -	Manchester.
1	16	2	Potter, J. - - - Cobb, F. W. - - -			Margate.
			Leighton, R. - - -	Cobb, T. F. - - - Creaser, W. - - -	Caveler, W. - - - Leighton, R. - - -	Market Weight
34	66	7	Williams, Rev. Sir E., Bart.	Williams, Rev. Sir E., Bart.	Williams, Rev. Sir E., Bart.	Marlborough.
64	117	8	Hammond, R. - -	Wethered, O. - -	Ward, W. L. - - -	Marlow (Great).

P. for Parish; P. B. for Parliamentary Borough; P. C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Matlock - - -	T.	4,010						128	-	1
Melksham - - -	T.	2,931		28	20 17 0	20 11 0	0 6 0	282	-	1
Melrose - - -	T.	966			10 5 6	10 3 2	0 2 4			
Merthyr Tydvil -	P. B.	63,080	2		206 11 6	206 11 6				2
Middlesbrough -	T.	7,431		35	56 6 0	45 0 0	11 6 0			
Montrose - - -	M. B.	14,328			62 7 0	56 18 0	5 9 0	4	-	1
Newark - - -	M. B.	11,330			58 4 0	52 0 0	6 4 0	232	35	7
Newbury - - -	M. B.	6,574		94	64 8 0	50 0 0	14 8 0	1,005	87	9
Newcastle, Staffordshire -	M. B.	10,569			35 16 0	32 14 0	3 2 0	789	48	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	M. B.	87,784	38		522 4 0	457 6 0	64 18 0	4,755	1,620	122
Newnham - - -	P.	1,288			96 14 3	79 19 3	16 15 0	-	16	1
Newport, Monmouth -	M. B.	19,810	21	30	78 0 6	72 4 6	5 16 0	270	-	11
Newport Pagnell	T.	3,312		15	7 1 0	5 6 0	1 15 0	15	-	2
New Swindon - -	T.	4,744		145	8 7 0	8 0 0	0 7 0	1	-	1
North Allerton -	P. B.	4,995	33	33	30 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	19	-	2
Northampton -	M. B.	26,657	24	89	71 6 1	55 0 0	16 6 1	2,323	240	25
Norwich - - -	M. C.	68,195	68	69	430 17 0	376 7 5	54 9 7	3,427	341	43
Nottingham - -	M. B.	57,407	21		200 0 0	200 0 0		5,805	2,846	80
Odiham - - -	P.	2,811			18 10 6	18 10 6				
Oldham - - -	M. B.	52,820	12	11	89 13 0	75 0 0	14 13 0	6,347	54	13
Oswestry - - -	M. B.	4,817			23 19 0	22 10 0	1 9 0	372	30	5
Oxford - - -	M. B.	27,973	5		200 0 0	170 0 0	30 0 0	3,910	34	35
Paisley - - -	M. B.	47,951	11	36	146 13 0	126 8 0	20 5 0	3,045	9,958	36
Pateley Bridge -	C.	966		27	13 9 0	12 0 0	1 9 0			
Penzance - - -	M. B.	9,214	46					115	75	6
Peterborough - -	P. B.	8,672			29 1 6	18 17 5	10 4 1	178	9	2
Perth - - -	M. C.	22,232	8		63 0 0	40 0 0	23 0 0	605	53	23
Plymouth - - -	M. B.	52,221	31	63	143 16 8	116 7 2	27 9 6	447	5	12
Pocklington - -	T.	2,546			5 8 0	4 11 6	0 16 6			
Poole - - -	M. B.	9,255			36 11 0	30 0 0	6 11 0	249	-	4
Portland - - -					10 0 0	10 0 0				
Portsmouth - -	M. B.	73,827	5		400 17 11	326 17 6	74 0 5	188	-	13
Preston - - -	M. B.	69,493		67	302 16 7	256 12 7	46 4 0	486	107	7
Ramsgate - - -	T.	11,837			36 7 6	30 0 0	6 7 6	49	-	4
Reading - - -	M. B.	21,456			93 19 0	84 17 0	9 2 0	2,080	-	18
Redruth - - -	T.	5,936			7 10 0	7 10 0		309	9	12
Reigate - - -	P. B.	4,927			40 4 6	36 9 0	3 15 6	57	-	9
Retford, East -	M. B.	2,943			2 12 3		2 12 3	24	25	3
Richmond, Yorkshire -	M. B.	4,106			97 6 6	84 6 6	13 0 0	709	-	3
Ripon - - -	M. & P. B.	6,080			25 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	60	87	4
Rochester - - -	M. B.	14,938			8 12 0	1 0 8	7 11 4	-	49	1
Romsey, Hants -	M. B.	2,080		12	21 5 0	16 13 10	4 11 2	15	-	1

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. c. for Municipal City; p. for

throughout the United Kingdom—*continued*.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical					
Feet.	Feet.					
80	-	1	Newnes, T. M. -		Newnes, T. M. -	Matlock.
-	32	2	Phillips, J. L. -	Phillips, J. L. -	Cochrane, J. -	Melksham.
			Curle, J. -	Erskine, J. -	Erskine, J. -	Melrose.
			Thomson, W. -		Wolrige, J. C. -	Merthyr Tydvil
			Bolckow, H. -	Wilson, I. -	Gilks, E. -	Middlesbrough.
					Fallowes, W.	
2	-	3	Mackie, D. -	Myers, G. C. -	Myers, G. C. -	Montrose.
114	82	10	Hall, W. -	Burnaby, T. F. A. -	Nicholson, W. N. -	Newark.
161	93	10	Turner, T. -	Knight, J. -	Roake, J. W. -	Newbury.
				Bunny, E. B.		
68	61	10	Mayer, T. W. -	Mayer, T. W. -	Tomkinson, W. -	Newcastle, Staf-
3,152	2,225	93	Crawhall, J. -	Weatherley, Capt. J. D.	Burnet, T. -	fordshire.
			Plummer, R.		Watson, J. -	Newcastle-on-
			Hawks, G.			Tyne.
			Pattinson, H.			
-	6	3	Boevey Crawley, Sir M.		Wintle, J. -	Newnham.
205	-	11	Batchelor, T. B. -	Fraser, J. -	Latch, T. -	Newport, Mon-
			Evans, W.			mouth.
14	6	3	Bull, Rev. T. P. -	Bull, W. B. -	Bull, W. B. -	Newport Pagnell.
1		1	Grandison, D. -	Rea, M. -	Bickle, W. -	New Swindon.
17	-	2	Mercer, Rev. T. W. -	Hamilton, T. -	Jefferson, W. T. -	North Allerton.
701	215	26	Parker, F. -	Grundy, T. -	Rands, G. -	Northampton.
1,438	193	40	Woodcock, H. -	Gurney, J. H. -	Lemon, R. -	Norwich.
				Harvey, R. J. H.	Willet, H.	
2,873	4,016	65	Felkin, W. -		Enfield, W. -	Nottingham.
			Birkin, R.		Butler, Rev. W. J.	
					Rawson, G.	
5,979	71	13	Platt, J. -	Tipping, H. -	Seymour, J. G. -	Odiham.
147	30	6	Morris, E. -	Morris, E. -	Radcliffe, H. -	Oldham.
1,068	460	35	Plumtre, Dr. F. -	Thorp, W. -	Simon, R. -	Oswestry.
			Warburton, G.	Greswell, Rev. R.	Walker, Rev. R. -	Oxford.
					Spiers, R. J.	
					Plowman, J.	
1,139	11437	35	Murray, D. -	Martin, W. -	Martin, W. -	Paisley.
				Hodge, W.	Hodge, W.	
			Hutchinson, H. -	Vivian, H. -	Vivian, H. -	Pateley Bridge.
110	75	5	Branwell, R. -	Bedford, J. -	Arthur, W. S. -	Penzance
178	9	3	Gates, J. -	Yorke, F. W. -	Waite, R. -	Peterborough.
					Ruddle, J.	
517	11	21	Dewar, J. -	Ross, D. -	Reid, A. -	Perth.
					McLeish, W.	
178	9	3	Smith, Lieut.-Col. C. H.	Burnell, W. -	Arthur, O. C. -	Plymouth.
			Blow, Rev. J. -	Bulmer, J. -	Hornby, T. -	Pocklington.
68	30	7	Ledgard, R. -	Welch, M. K. -	Welch, M. K. -	Poole.
						Portland.
93	30	11	Bramble, B. -	Gillman, G. -	Howard, J. -	Portsmouth.
					Deacon, H.	
125	4	4	German, J. -	Heywood, T. -	Cartwright, S. -	Preston.
8	36	4	Sackette, S. -	Burgess, G. -	Burgess, G. -	Ramsgate.
1,600	103	21	Darter, W. S. -	Adams, H. -	Lovejoy, G. -	Reading.
172	19	15	Hawkesley, W. -	Tweedy, R. -	Peter, J. L. -	Redruth.
39	8	10	Wynter, Rev. J. -	Martin, P. -	Martin, P. -	Reigate.
16	25	3	Fisher, W. -		Phillips, W. -	Retford, East.
			Smith, J.			
16	-	3	Cooke, L. -	Fisher, Isaac -	Cooke, L. -	Richmond, York-
60	60	1	Thompson, J. -		Nicholson, R. -	shire.
			Farmery, T.			Ripon.
					Prall, R. -	Rochester.
34	-	1	Colcott, T. -	Footner, W. A. -	Daman, W. -	Romsey.

Parish; P. B. for Parliamentary Borough; P. C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Rotherham - -	T.	6,325			70 1 0	64 2 1	5 18 11	424	116	9
Rugby - - -	T.	6,317			18 16 6	16 12 2	2 4 4	7	95	7
Runcorn - -	T.	8,049		24	24 14 6	22 14 6	2 0 0	1	-	1
Saffron Walden -	M. B.	5,911		113	23 17 6	20 6 0	3 11 6	74	45	4
Salisbury - -	M. B.	11,657			80 16 0	70 19 0	9 17 0	12	-	3
Scarborough -	M. B.	12,886			34 0 0	29 0 0	5 0 0	32	35	4
Selby - - -	P.	5,298			18 16 0	18 16 0		120	-	1
Selkirk - -	M. B.	3,314			25 3 6	24 0 0	1 3 6	15	16	2
Settle - - -	T.	1,976		18	6 0 6	4 0 0	2 0 6	62	125	4
Sheerness - -	T.	8,578			24 10 0	21 10 0	3 0 0	193	4	4
Sheffield - -	M. B.	135,310	52		844 19 0	500 0 0	344 19 0	9,673	3,518	298
Shrewsbury -	M. B.	23,095	24		297 3 0	282 0 0	15 3 0	1,185	55	15
Sidmouth - -	T.	2,516			9 9 0	7 2 0	2 7 0			
Slough - - -					38 15 0	38 15 0				
Southampton -	M. B.	35,305			423 5 3	369 2 2	54 3 1	160	72	14
Southport - -	T.	4,765			5 18 0	5 18 0				
South Molton -	M. B.	4,482			14 18 6	13 18 6	1 0 0			
South Shields -	M. B.	28,974	1		30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	228	-	14
Spalding - -	T.	8,799					0 7 2	25	-	4
Stafford - -	M. B.	11,829	55	28	30 0 0	30 0 0		99	-	4
Stafford Potteries	P. B.		7		364 0 0	249 15 0	114 5 0	5,078	1,896	54
Stamford - -	M. B.	8,933	17		10 15 0	10 15 0			156	8
St. Albans - -	M. B.	7,000			50 0 0	50 0 0		264		7
St. Austell - -	T.	3,565	23		28 8 2	17 6 10	11 1 4	565	10	22
St. Helens - -	T.	14,866			2 0 0		2 0 0	3	-	1
St. Neots. - -	T.	2,951			13 13 0	11 10 6	2 2 6	-	30	1
Stirling - -	M. B.	10,365	4		111 1 6	83 14 10	27 6 8	968	1,915	27
Stockport - -	M. B.	53,835		63	419 16 0	400 0 0	19 16 0	101	-	6
Stockton - -	M. B.	10,365			95 8 6	70 0 0	25 8 6	531	15	11
Stoke - - -	P. B.	84,027	28					2,695	836	14
Stonehaven - -	T.	3,240			16 16 0	16 16 0		11		4
Stonehouse - -	P.	11,979		63	22 11 6	10 1 0	12 10 6	17	25	2
Stourbridge - -	T.	7,180	15		77 6 0	50 0 0	27 6 0	715	216	12
Stroud - - -	P. B.	36,535	57		92 16 6	92 16 0		1,764	1,425	18
Sudbury - -	M. B.	6,043								
Sunderland - -	M. B.	63,855			205 0 0	205 0 0				
Swansea - -	M. B.	31,461	67		155 17 0	111 6 0	44 11 0	1,150	12	22
Tamworth - -	M. B.	8,655			49 4 6	41 18 6	7 6 0	45	-	4
Taunton - -	M. B.	14,176		77	88 0 0	55 2 6	32 17 6	372	142	19
Tavistock - -	P. B.	8,086			34 4 6	30 12 7	3 11 11	210	-	3
Tewkesbury -	M. B.	5,878	1	30	20 18 0	20 18 0		8	-	1
Tiverton - -	M. B.	11,144								
Torrington - -	M. B.	3,308			1 9 6	1 9 6		4	-	1
Totness - -	M. B.	4,419			23 16 0	17 12 10	6 3 2	28	-	3
Tring - - -	T.	3,218	1	23	3 17 4	2 15 0	1 2 4	52	-	2
Truro - - -										
Ditto, Cornwall Committee -	M. B.	11,034	14		110 10 0	4 8 8	106 1 4	1,600	76	29

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. c. for Municipal City; p. for

throughout the United Kingdom—continued.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical.					
Feet.	Feet.					
261	301	8	Aldred, J. - - -	Heseltive, E. J. -	Barras, J. - - -	Rotherham.
2	80	6		Charles Storey.	Highton, Rev. H. -	Rugby.
1	-	1	Brundrit, W. W. -	Whiteway, R. C. -	Billington, W. -	Runcorn.
61	80	5	Leverett, J. - - -		Simpson, J. - - -	Saffron Walden.
87	4	3	Moore, Dr. T. - -	Lee, C. - - -	Spurgin, T. - - -	Salisbury.
28	9	5	Tindall, R. - - -	Moody, J. J. P. -	Moody, J. J. P. -	Scarborough.
145	6	4	Best, Rev. G. - -	Morrell, R. - - -	Lowther, G. - - -	Selby.
15	16	2	Roberts, G. - - -	Paten, R. - - -	Standerling, T. -	Selkirk.
22	104	1	Ingram, Rev. R. -	Robinson, W. - -	Rodger, P. - - -	Settle.
27	177	4	Baldock, T. - - -	Edmeades, R. - -	Wildman, J. - - -	Sheerness.
3,736	2,939	146	Turton, T. - - -	Brown, W. - - -	Robinson, W., Jun.	Sheffield.
1,018	124	18	Birks, T. - - -		Keddell, J. S. - -	
			Blakemore, R. B. -	Pidgeon, H. - - -	Plimsoll, S. - - -	Shrewsbury.
				Radford, J. G. G. -	Radford, J. G. G. -	Sidmouth.
115	217	13	Andrews, R. - - -	Atherley, George -	Deacon, C. E. - -	Slough.
			Clarke, Rev. B. S. -	Longton, J. - - -	Mocatta, W. A. - -	Southampton.
100	-	1	Browne, T. - - -	Dames, J. - - -	Lewis, R. - - -	Southport.
155	-	8	Anderson, R. - - -	Anderson, W. - - -	Pearse, J. - - -	South Molton.
25	9	3	Percival, A. - - -		Riccard, R. - - -	
19	12	3	Elley, T. B. - - -	Lloyd, E. - - -	Elliott, R. - - -	South Shields.
				Jones, W. - - -	Stevenson, A. S. -	
4,040	5,000	37	Kennedy, W. S. -	Hollins, D. - - -	Watkinson, H. - -	Spalding.
			Clementson, J. -		Turnock, J. - - -	Stafford.
			Wise, J. A. - - -			Stafford Potteries.
320	74	9			Battam, T. - - -	
174	-	7	Russell, J. - - -	Russell, J. - - -	Dean, W. - - -	Stamford.
397	66	20	Coode, T. - - -	Coode, T. - - -	Machin, W. - - -	St. Albans.
	30	1	Sillar, Dr. - - -		Scott, J. - - -	St. Austell.
455	1,557	15	Evans, J. J. - - -	Paine, J. - - -	French, W. - - -	St. Helens.
			Sawers, J. - - -	Morison, P. G. -	Langley, W. - - -	St. Neots.
92	-	5	Sykes, R. - - -	Boyd, A. - - -	Drew, J. H. - - -	Stirling.
130	50	12	Trotter, C. - - -	Sykes, R. - - -	Fincham, F. - - -	
				Brady, A. - - -	Wilkinson, O. - -	Stockport.
					Morison, P. G. - -	Stockton-on-Tees.
					Boyd, A. - - -	
11		4	Robertson, C. G. -	Keith, P. - - -	Vaughan, J. - - -	Stoke.
17	25	2	Sheppard, Dr. J. -	Clouter, J. - - -	Laing, J. - - -	Stonehaven.
459	258	16	Foster, W. - - -	Harward, J. - - -	Crosby, J. - - -	Stonehouse.
216	2,000	15	Hooper, C. - - -	Hallewell, J. - -		
4	-	1	Addison, Gen. T. -	Wright, J. - - -	Tindal, W. R. - -	Stourbridge.
			Spooner, W. - - -	Oliver, T. - - -	Mann, J. P. - - -	Stroud.
			Morley, W. - - -		Rodd, R. - - -	Sudbury.
891	71	23	Michael, M. J. - -	Stroud, W. - - -	Gibson, G. W. - -	Sunderland.
26	-	1	Shaw, S. P. - - -	Mactaggart, J. -	Freston, W. A. - -	Swansea.
142	92	15	King, R. M. - - -	White, E. - - -	Gooday, J. - - -	Tamworth.
110	8	3	Bridgman, C. - -	Benson, J. - - -		
			Chandler, N. - - -	Evans, T. - - -	Thompson, J. - -	Taunton.
105	-	1			White, E. - - -	Tavistock.
					Luxton, R. - - -	
19	-	3	Bowden, W. - - -	Braginton, G. - -	Vosper, A. S. M. -	Tewkesbury.
16	-	3	Butcher, F. - - -	Brown, W. - - -	Thomas, J. - - -	Tiverton.
			Lemon, Sir C. - -	Butcher, F. - - -	Hollings, T. - - -	
1,148	313	26	Bassett, N. F. - -		Forwood, T. - - -	Torrington.
			Tweedy, W. M. - -		Braginton, G. - -	Totness.
			Ward, W. - - -		Seaman, H. - - -	Tring.
					Faithful, H. - - -	Truro.
					Simmons, G. N. - -	Ditto, Cornwall
					Rundell, W. W. - -	Committee.

Parish; P.B. for Parliamentary Borough; P.C. for Parliamentary City; T. for Township; V. for Village.

Abstract of the Operations of each Local Committee

Local Committees.	*	Population.	Number of Promoters before the issue of the Commission.	Number of Subscribers reported.	Amount reported to Commission.	Amount Paid to the Royal Commissioners.	Amount retained—for Local Expenses.	Demands for Space by Local Committees.		Number of Applicants.
								Horiz.	Vertical	
PROVINCES—cont.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Feet.	Feet.	
Tunbridge Wells	T.	10,587			34 17 0	27 14 0	7 3 0	80	20	3
Uttoxeter - -	T.	4,990			30 0 0	30 0 0				
Wakefield - -	M. B.	22,066	19	166	372 6 0	279 5 6	93 0 6	566	185	15
Walsall - -	M. B.	25,680			43 2 6	39 10 6	3 12 0	782	123	16
Waltham Abbey -	T.	2,329			25 17 6	24 0 0	1 17 6	58	-	4
Wallingford -	M. B.	2,819			2 9 6		2 9 6	27	-	2
Wareham and Purbeck - -	T.	17,378			22 0 0	22 0 0		103	-	11
Warrington -	M. B.	22,894			196 15 6	150 0 0	46 15 6	622	315	7
Warwick - -	M. B.	10,972		39	74 3 6	65 0 0	9 3 6	597	737	9
Waterford - -		25,246	53	6				110		3
Wellington, Salop	T.	4,601			73 13 0	70 12 6	3 0 6	35	-	2
Wellington, Somerset - -	T.	3,926		20				43	11	2
Wells - -	M. C.	4,736			43 15 0	38 15 8	4 19 4	21	-	1
Wentworth -		1,500			5 0 0	5 0 0				
Wexford - -		12,331	54		3 17 6		3 17 6	322	10	15
Whitby - -	P. B.	10,989			49 4 0	46 16 8	2 7 4	212	-	20
Whitehaven -	P. B.	18,916			120 12 6	106 10 0	14 2 6	31	67	6
Wigan - -	M. B.	31,941			243 6 7	160 0 0	83 6 7	17	-	4
Winchester -	M. C.	13,704			104 6 6	90 0 0	14 6 6	1	76	3
Windsor - -	M. B.	9,596			385 14 0	300 0 0	85 14 0	376	108	6
Wirksworth -	T.	2,632	12		15 0 0	12 17 6	2 2 6	44	-	2
Wisbeach - -	M. B.	10,594			67 1 9	62 13 6	4 8 3		116	13
Witham - -	P.	3,303						1,500	3	2
Wolverhampton -	P. B.	119,748	45	130	270 17 0	200 0 0	70 17 0	1,982	506	40
Wolverton - -	P.	2,070			6 0 0	6 0 0		98	-	1
Woodstock - -	M. B.	1,262								
Wootton Bassett -	P.	2,123						1	-	1
Wotton-under-Edge - -	P.	4,224			28 12 6	26 10 0	2 2 6	15	120	2
Worcester - -	M. C.	27,528	205		231 12 0	206 4 2	25 7 10	713	67	19
Workington -	T.	5,837			8 18 0	6 11 5	2 6 7	56	-	3
Worthing - -	T.	5,374			33 19 6	30 0 0	3 19 6			
Yarmouth, Great	M. B.	30,879	29		54 12 9	30 7 0	24 5 9	111	-	9
Yeovil - -	P.	7,744			74 3 6	66 3 3	8 0 3	122	14	12
York - -	M. C.	36,303	92	51	103 6 3	103 6 3			78	21
Totals - -	-	-	3,371	8,111				416,354	194,886	8,213

* In this column c. stands for Chapelry; m. b. for Municipal Borough; m. c. for Municipal City; p. for

NOTE.—Before printing this return it was submitted to the correction of the various Local Committees, and their corrections admitted in every case except in the money columns. The proofs sent for correction to six Local Committees, viz., those of Cardiff, Kidderminster, Sunderland, Tiverton, Uttoxeter, and Waterford, had not been returned at the date of closing this Table.

throughout the United Kingdom—*continued*.

Allotments of Space.		Number of Persons to whom Space was Allotted	Chairman.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Local Committees.
Horiz.	Vertical.					
Feet.	Feet.					
89	-	3	Trustram, C. - -	Trustram, C. - -	Colbran, J. - - Stevens, N. E.	Tunbridge Wells.
			Taylor, D. H. - - Lord Waterpark.	Bladon, R. - -	Bladon, R. - -	Uttoxeter.
364	160	15	Holdsworth, J. - -	Leatham, W. H. - -	Whitham, J. - -	Wakefield.
260	161	10	Shannon, J. - -	Blackburn, J. - -	Newman, J. W. - -	Walsall.
44	9	3	Tulloch, Capt. A. - -	Tulloch, Capt. A. - -	Jessopp, L. - -	Waltham Abbey.
25	-	2	Scorey, Geo. - -		Atkinson, R. W. - -	Wallingford.
14	-	8		Pike, J. W. - -	Filliter, F. - -	Wareham and Purbeck.
420	360	8	Pierpoint, B. - -	Robinson, E. - -	Marsh, J. F. - -	Warrington.
615	559	9	Walker, W. - - Redfern, C.	Greenway, K. - - Greaves, E.	Tibbits, J. - -	Warwick.
29	57	4			Nevins, H. N. - -	Waterford.
25	6	1	Buckle, F. - -	Benson, J. - -	Benson, J. - -	Wellington, Salop.
43	11	2	Sanford, W. - -		White, F. - -	Wellington, Somerset.
20	-	2	Wells, E. N. - -	Foster, W. J. S. - -	Davies, R. - -	Wells.
174	30	15	West, J. R. - -	Vicary, J. M. - -	Dillon, E. - -	Wentworth.
93	30	19	Belcher, H. - -	Cramp, W. H. - -	Cramp, W. H. - -	Wexford.
31	68	6	Jenkins, Rev. J. - -	Armitstead, R. - -	Belcher, H. - -	Whitby.
65	-	4	Acton, Joseph - -	Ffarington, H. - -	Armitstead, R. - -	Whitehaven.
5	65	2	Faithful, E. - -	Bailey, C. - -	Acton, T. - -	Wigan.
			Seagrim, C. - -		Bailey, C. - -	Winchester.
266	158	8	Phillips, C. - -	Melville, A. L. - -	Voules, C. S. - -	Windsor.
44		2	Cantrell, W. - -	Wall, James - -	Whittaker, James - -	Wirksworth.
92	116	11	Whitsed, Dr. J. - -	Peckover, A. - -	Dawbarn, W. - -	Wisbeach.
				Peckover, W. - -		
208	3	4	Gill, Rev. R. - -		Walford, C., Jun. - -	Witham.
603	1,350	44	Walker, J. - -	Walker, T. - -	Walker, T. - -	Wolverhampton.
98	-	1	M'Connell, J. E. - -	M'Connell, J. E. - -	Allan, J. G. - -	Wolverton.
25	-	1	Bradford, C. - -		North, - -	Woodstock.
					Drake, J. - -	Wootton Bassett.
15	120	2	Hill, W. J. - -	Adey, A. - -	Foxwell, W. G. - -	Wotton-under-Edge.
312	105	12	Lea, J. W. - -	Webb, E. - -	Webb, E. - -	Worcester.
			Hughes, W. - -		Purchas, S. - -	
56	-	3	Padmore, R. - -			
			Curwen, Rev. H. - -	Armstrong, G. - -	Armstrong, G. - -	Workington.
			Whitter, W. - -	Henty, E. - -	Tribe, W. F. - -	Worthing.
28	76	10	Gourlay, D. A. - -	Palmer, C. J. - -	Palmer, C. J. - -	Yarmouth, Great.
475	34	8	Hannam, J. - -	Stuckey, W. - -	Batten, J. - -	Yeovil.
726	15	20	Meek, J. - -	Seymour, G. H. - -	Munby, J. - -	York.
					Richardson, H. - -	
201,480	234,065	6,924				

Parish; p. b. for Parliamentary Borough; p. c. for Parliamentary City; t. for Township; v. for Village.

JAMES WILBUD.

APPENDIX No. XLI.

RETURN showing the Number of AWARDS of different kinds made by JURIES of each CLASS and GROUP to each COUNTRY represented in the EXHIBITION.

Group.	Class.	United Kingdom, including GUERNSEY & JERSEY.					British Dependencies, NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.*					British Dependencies, AUSTRALIA.*†					British Dependencies, INDIA.*†‡					British Dependencies, WEST INDIES.*				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	474	2	25	33	60	26	-	3	3	6	28	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	II.	134	1	39	33	73	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	III.	136	1	35	22	58	55	-	10	8	14	27	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	11	14	-	3	2	
	IV.	119	2	29	44	75	10	-	2	15	17	32	-	-	13	32	45	-	-	21	58	14	-	10	9	
	V.	400	4	65	-	69	6	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B MACHINERY.	VI.	241	15	51	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	VII.	189	3	17	6	26	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	VIII.	340	5	45	8	58	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	IX.	258	4	29	1	34	11	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	X. a, b, c	563	21	95	35	152	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XI.	64	-	16	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XII.	337	-	74	15	89	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XIII.	80	-	31	7	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XIV.	98	-	22	29	51	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XV.	-*	-	26	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XVI.	280	-	43	39	82	16	-	3	2	5	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XVII.	176	-	34	20	54	6	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	XVIII.	97	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XIX.	292	1	83	57	141	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	XX.	238	-	50	49	99	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXI.	43	1	61	50	112	3	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XXII.	624	5	202	106	313	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XXIII.	122	9	14	28	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XXIV.	93	-	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XXV.	60	1	12	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F FINE ARTS	XXVI.	346	-	23	29	52	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	XXVII.	127	2	48	39	89	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
	XXVIII.	139	2	26	6	34	2	-	3	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	
	XXIX.	283	-	46	28	74	8	-	-	1	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	
	XXX.	508	2	26	40	68	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	-	6861	78	1302	773	2155	195	-	25	47	72	155	-	21	47	68	82	-	52	30	82	55	-	15	11	
		* Included in Class XII.					* Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland.					* New South Wales, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Falkland Islands.					* Including Ceylon and Eastern Archipelago. † One unclassified Council Medal.					* Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Trinidad. † One of these Prizes properly belongs to St. Domingo, which is not a British possession.				

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—*continued*.

Group.	Class.	British Dependencies in the MEDITERRANEAN.*					British Dependencies SOUTH AFRICA.*					America.					Austria.					Belgium.				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	39	-	4	2	6	47	1	7	11	19	36	-	10	7	17
	II.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	9	-	1	1	2	17	-	5	9	14	8	-	2	2	4
	III.	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	9	23	62	-	13	15	1	16	-	2	4	6	40	-	1	6	7
	IV.	2	-	1	1	2	23	-	20	15	35	18	-	2	2	1	36	-	12	11	23	34	-	10	18	28
B MACHINERY.	V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	2	-	1	5	-	1	-	1	9	-	3	2	4
	VI.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	16	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	15	-	2	-	2
	VII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	VIII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	10	-	2	-	2	13	-	-	2	3	22	-	8	-	12
	IX.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	-	4
	X. a, b, c	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	6	20	66	-	1	-	2	46	-	3	9	12	22	-	5	-	8
	XI.	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	16	-	2	-	1	10	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2
	XII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	50	-	5	2	7	15	-	4	-	5
	XIII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	31	-	8	10	18	2	-	-	-	16
	XIV.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	2	3	33	-	7	-	9
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	26	-	6	4	10	19	-	4	-	1
	XVI.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	6	20	-	5	-	1	26	-	1	1	2	29	-	4	-	5
	XVII.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	15	-	2	-	2	15	-	4	2	7	13	-	2	-	4
	XVIII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	2	10	-	2	-	6
	XIX.	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	3	4	50	-	18	-	23
	XX.	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	6	15	-	3	-	-	13	-	7	3	10	7	-	1	-	3
	XXI.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	10	14	1	-	-	-	1
	XXII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	9	41	-	8	-	1	41	-	8	16	24	28	-	10	-	17
	XXIII.	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	2	5	-	1	-	1
	XXIV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	24	-	3	6	9	5	-	-	-	2
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	4	-	-	-	-
	XXVI.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	22	-	5	4	10	17	-	3	-	4
	XXVII.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	4	6	8	-	2	-	7
	XXVIII.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	-	5	-	-	19	-	5	-	5	3	-	4	-	9
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXIX.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	42	-	5	-	-	52	-	11	6	17	13	-	3	-	5
	XXX.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	49	-	6	4	10	37	-	5	-	9
F FINE ARTS	-	40	-	4	9	13	75	-	13	13	160	499	5	102	53	160	731	4	114	126	244	506	2	114	92	208
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Ionian Islands, Malta, Gibraltar.

* Cape of Good Hope, Western Africa, St. Helena, Mauritius.

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—continued.

Group.	Class.	China.					Denmark.					Egypt.*					France,* including ALGIERS.					Greece.				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	10	10	22	8	-	-	-	1
	II.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	20	9	31	2	-	-	-	1
	III.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	4	19	22	45	9	-	-	-	2
	IV.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	3	50	62	115	9	-	-	-	1
B MACHINERY.	V.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	10	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
	VI.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	4	24	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
	VII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	VIII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	17	3	23	-	-	-	-	-
	IX.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	X.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	14	41	34	89	-	-	-	-	-
	X. a, b, c	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
	XI.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	35	6	41	-	-	-	-	-
	XII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	47	17	64	-	-	-	-	-
	XIII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-
	XIV.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	1	13	10	24	-	-	-	-	-
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XV.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	26	13	39	-	-	-	-	-
	XVI.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	25	22	47	-	-	-	-	-
	XVII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
	XVIII.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1	26	15	42	-	-	-	-	1
	XIX.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	26	16	42	-	-	-	-	-
	XX.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-
	XXI.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	4	35	42	81	-	-	-	-	-
	XXII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	6	31	7	44	-	-	-	-	-
	XXIII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	6	2	11	-	-	-	-	-
	XXIV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	6	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXV.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	4	22	14	40	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVI.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	10	19	29	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	12	3	15	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVIII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	2	33	15	50	-	-	-	-	-
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXIX.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	1	28	13	42	-	-	-	-	-
	XXX.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F FINE ARTS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	5	8	13	39	-	8	9	17	-	-	3	7	10	1,710	54	619	370	1,043	36	-	-	-	6

* One unclassified Council Medal.

* Two unclassified Council Medals.

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—continued.

Group.	Class.	Hamburg, and small States of N. Germany.*					Netherlands.					Persia.					Portugal.					Prussia, & Zollv. States (not separately enumerated).				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	2	9	9	20
	II.	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	12	12	19
	III.	6	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	1	1	6
	IV.	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	11	11	38
	V.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	1
B MACHINERY.	VI.	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	4	6
	VII.	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	VIII.	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
	IX.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	X, a, b, c	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	11	11	22
	XI.	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	19	19	13
	XII.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	4	4	10
	XIII.	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	4	4	17
	XIV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	9	9	8
	XV.	6	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	6	6	15
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XVI.	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	2	2	2
	XVII.	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	4	4	12
	XVIII.	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	4	4	9
	XIX.	9	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	4	4	12
	XX.	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	4	4	9
	XXI.	14	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	20	20	42
	XXII.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	4	4	12
	XXIII.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	2
	XXIV.	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	3	3	6
	XXV.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	3
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXVI.	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	4	4	7
	XXVII.	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	10	10	16
	XXVIII.	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	5	5	12
	XXX.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.		134	-	9	11	20	113	1	16	15	32	12	-	-	-	-	157	-	14	35	49	872	9	161	157	327
F FINE ARTS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Hanover, Hanse Towns, Lubbeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg.

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—continued.

Group.	Class.	Bavaria. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Frankfort-on-Maine. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Grand Duchy of Hesse. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Luxemburg. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Nassau. (ZOLLVEREIN.)				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2
	II.	4	-	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	III.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	IV.	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	V.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B MACHINERY.	VI.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VII.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIII.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IX.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	X. a, b, c	14	2	2	2	6	3	-	1	1	1	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XI.	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIII.	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIV.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XV.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XVI.	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	XVII.	6	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XVIII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIX.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XX.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXI.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXII.	2	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXIII.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXIV.	2	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXV.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXVI.	10	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVII.	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVIII.	5	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXIX.	7	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXX.	11	-	3	3	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	99	3	16	21	40	33	1	7	8	22	80	-	8	14	22	6	1	5	1	13	-	5	1	6	

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—continued.

Group.	Class.	Saxony. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Württemberg. (ZOLLVEREIN.)					Rome.					Russia.					Sardinia.				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	26	-	3	3	3	6	2	-	-	3
	II.	2	-	1	-	1	5	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	3	3	10	-	2	3
	III.	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	13	8	-	2	8	2	21	8	-	2	5
	IV.	6	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	-	2	52	-	-	2	29	10	-	10	17	7	39	17	-	2	2
	V.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
B MACHINERY.	VI.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VII.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIII.	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IX.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	X.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XI.	11	-	2	1	3	11	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
	XII.	10	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIII.	42	-	14	-	14	3	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIV.	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	5	9	-	4	3	4	7	-	-	6	7
	XV.	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
	XVI.	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XVII.	7	-	2	1	3	5	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	1	2
	XVIII.	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XIX.	32	-	5	3	8	6	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3
	XX.	14	-	7	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	2	5	-	-	-	-
	XXI.	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	XXII.	6	-	1	-	1	6	-	2	2	6	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
	XXIII.	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
	XXIV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXV.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	XXVI.	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	1
D METALLIC, AND VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXVII.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	3
	XXVIII.	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	1
	XXIX.	4	-	-	-	-	29	-	5	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	4	-	-	3	4
	XXX.	7	-	2	1	3	4	-	-	1	4	35	-	-	3	1	5	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		190	-	40	13	53	109	-	20	15	35	52	1	7	9	17	263	3	60	65	128	95	-	22	21	43

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—*continued*.

Group.	Class.	States of South America.*					Spain.*					Sweden and Norway.					Switzerland.					Tunis.*				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	43	1	1	1	5	14	1	2	3	5	14	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	II.	18	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	III.	80	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	IV.	72	1	1	1	18	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B MACHINERY.	VI.	8	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	VII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	VIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	X, a, b, c	5	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	17	1	1	1	25	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XI.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XII.	8	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XIII.	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XIV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XV.	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XVI.	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XVII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XVIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XIX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXIV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F FINE ARTS	XXVI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXVII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXVIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXIX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	XXX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	-	12	1	1	2	3	117	1	10	9	19	263	2	70	43	115	263	2	70	43	115	1	3	7	10	10

* Brazil, Chili, Mexico, New Granada, Society Islands.

* One unclassified Council Medal.

Return showing the Number of Awards of different kinds made by Juries of each Class and Group to each Country represented in the Exhibition—continued.

Group.	Class.	Turkey.*					Tuscany.					Total.—All Countries by Classes.					Total.—All Countries by Groups.				
		Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.	Number of Exhibitors.	Council Medals.	Prize Medals.	Honourable Mentions.	Total Awards.
A RAW MATERIALS.	I.	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	2	867	7	82	98	187	2,474	22	552	675	1,249
	II.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	318	4	94	72	170					
	III.	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	129	132	267	641	6	247	373	625					
	IV.	1	1	1	1	1	25	5	247	373	625	648	5	247	373	625					
B MACHINERY.	V.	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	84	1	90	498	6	84	1	90	3,022	88	516	163	767
	VI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	97	1	119	366	22	97	1	119					
	VII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	23	7	33	222	3	23	7	33					
	VIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	75	26	110	494	9	75	26	110					
	IX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	38	1	44	345	5	38	1	44					
	X, a, b, c	1	1	1	1	1	2	43	199	129	371	1,097	43	199	129	371					
	XI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	41	10	51	155	—	41	10	51					
	XII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	161	26	187	656	—	161	26	187					
	XIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	124	60	184	284	—	124	60	184					
	XIV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	46	62	108	295	—	46	62	108					
C TEXTILE FABRICS.	XV.	1	1	1	1	1	4	—	60	40	101	228	—	60	40	101	3,818	4	923	544	1,471
	XVI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	95	73	168	616	—	95	73	168					
	XVII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	405	88	167	405	—	405	88	167					
	XVIII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	42	—	42	202	—	42	—	42					
	XIX.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	161	103	266	559	—	161	103	266					
	XX.	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	105	92	197	418	—	105	92	197					
	XXI.	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	87	88	176	243	1	87	88	176					
	XXII.	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	299	204	515	917	12	299	204	515					
	XXIII.	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	16	52	132	257	16	64	52	132					
	XXIV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	31	37	69	166	1	31	37	69					
D METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.	XXV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	29	26	57	122	2	29	26	57	1,705	32	510	407	949
	XXVI.	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	69	67	141	602	5	69	67	141					
	XXVII.	1	1	1	1	1	8	—	80	95	179	205	4	80	95	179					
	XXVIII.	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	78	15	96	267	3	78	15	96					
E MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.	XXIX.	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	144	72	218	727	2	144	72	218	930	4	82	85	171
	XXX.	1	1	1	1	1	21	—	82	85	171	930	4	82	85	171					
F FINE ARTS		1	1	1	1	1	99	2	30	25	57	13,750	164	2,954	2,123	5,241	13,750	164	2,954	2,123	5,241
TOTAL	-	1	1	1	1	1	99	2	30	25	57	13,750	164	2,954	2,123	5,241					
												Unclassified					187	7	-	-	-
												Summary					13,937	171	2,954	2,123	5,248

* One unclassified Council Medal.

This Table has been drawn up with all possible care; but as discrepancies occur in parts of it, it is as well to explain the cause of some of them. For instance, the North American Colonies are stated to have had ten Exhibitors in Class IV, and to have received seventeen Jury Awards of different kinds in that Class. The explanation of this is that many Exhibitors put under other Classes, also showed articles belonging to this Class; for instance, C. A. Jettu, Canada, No. 109, exhibited principally leather, and was therefore classed as an Exhibitor of Class XVI, though the Jury of Class IV, made honourable mention of his fixed oils in their Report. These apparent discrepancies are, however, more numerous in this Class than in any other, from the very large number of awards made by the Jury of the Class.

W. MATCHWICK.

APPENDIX No. XLII.

LETTERS addressed by the COMMISSIONERS of various FOREIGN COUNTRIES to the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE at the termination of the EXHIBITION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*United States Office,
London, November 8th, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

As my official duties in the Crystal Palace have now ceased, I shall take my departure for America, the 12th inst.

I cannot allow myself to go hence without tendering you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the many acts of kindness, courtesy, and attention, I have received at your hands, and for the uniform promptness with which you have responded to all communications emanating from this Commission.

Indeed, in my humble opinion, the success of the Great Exhibition may be mainly attributed to the admirable and indefatigable management of your Committee, and the limited number of gentlemen of which it was composed, thereby preventing collisions which would inevitably have occurred, had the whole responsibility been entrusted to a larger body of Directors. While I have received every assistance from Officers under your direction, there is one who has been high in authority, and of whom I cannot speak in too high terms of praise; I allude to Captain Owen, of the Royal Engineers. The even temper, and calm dignified demeanour he has observed on all trying and pressing occasions, are worthy of the highest commendation, and for one I am proud to bear witness of the energetic and impartial manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties.

Wishing each and all of you, Gentlemen, that continued success to which your brilliant talents so justly entitle you,

I have the honour to subscribe myself, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) EDWARD RIDDLE,
United States Commissioner.

To the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition.

AUSTRIA.

*No. 43, Clarges Street, Piccadilly,
London, 17th December 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

My functions as Commissioner for His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the Great Exhibition of all Nations, having now ceased, I feel that I should leave undischarged one of the most important, and, at the same time, the most agreeable of the duties that have devolved upon me, were I not to avail myself of such an opportunity to offer to you the expression, however inadequately worded, of my cordial thanks for the constant attentions, the unwearied courtesy, and the invaluable assistance I have received throughout the whole course of my communications with your able and intelligent body. These thanks, I feel authorized in saying, on behalf of all the contributors to the Austrian Collection, as well as for myself, and for all others who have participated with me in the honour of acting under His Imperial Majesty's Commission, are due to the entire Executive Committee in its collective capacity, and to their Officers without the exception of a single individual member.

From Mr. Wentworth Dilke I have at all times met, in common, I am sure, with every other Foreign Commissioner, with a degree of attention, a disposition to facilitate my inquiries or my applications, and to assist in the completion of all conditions that have been proved requisite for the satisfactory working of the system and management established by us, that they have been in every respect worthy of a gentleman so distinguished by his capacity, in mastering the most voluminous and complicated demands of any department or affairs committed to his superintendence. It is matter of sincere gratification to me to render my humble testimony to the manner in which he afforded to the Austrian Commission, the full benefit of his admirable suggestions, and his comprehensive attention.

To Captain Owen, whose promptitude and business-like arrangements in every matter connected with the organization or requirements of the Austrian Division, which came within the supervision of his department, were always to be relied upon, and always contributed so efficiently to the development of the objects on which he was consulted by this Commission, I beg to offer, in an especial manner, my warmest acknowledgments. It would be difficult, indeed, to overrate the obligations I feel under for the zeal and interest manifested by that officer, to give effect to every suggestion, that, on mature consideration, I deemed it expedient from time to time to submit, with a view to give effect to the legitimate objects and wishes of the parties whose interests had been confided to my care.

To Mr. Harman, also, I have been much indebted for the ready aid afforded to the Officers and agents of the Commission, whenever they have had occasion to address themselves to him; whilst from Mr. Duncombe we have derived every information it has been in his power to give us on various important points of detail.

Finally, Gentlemen, I beg you to believe that the urbanity and consideration which you have been pleased to manifest to myself personally, in the course of our long-continued communications, have added even to those claims on my gratitude and respect that had been already established by the frank and friendly spirit in which you co-operated in carrying out the objects of the Commission of His Imperial Majesty, and the views of my compatriots who were contributors to the memorable Exhibition of 1851.

I carry with me, on returning to the undivided occupations of a mercantile career, sentiments of profound respect for your enlightened Committee, and its invaluable labours, which will at all times be cherished by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. BUSCHK.

*To the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission
for conducting the Great Exhibition of the
Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851.*

BAVARIA.

*London, 26 Sloane Street,
9th December 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

ON the eve of my departure from this country, I but follow the dictates of my heart in trying to express the sincere gratitude I feel for all attentions, kindness, and assistance with which I have been favoured by you from the beginning of the Exhibition to its close.

It is not only in my own, but also in the name of all the Bavarian Exhibitors, whose interests I was directed to take care of, that I beg you will accept our thanks for the truly paternal care which the Honourable Members of your Committee in general have shown in favour of the Exhibitors. And I feel particularly called upon to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to Captain H. C. Owen, Royal Engineers, and to Mr. F. M. Harman, for the ever ready, most valuable, and effective assistance which on every occasion they have lent me, with the utmost urbanity and kindness.

That the Great Exhibition of 1851 will be followed by most important consequences to all Nations,—that it will be the means of enlarging the views and increasing the experience even of the most able men,—and that the happy idea of its illustrious author, to promote by it, useful intercourse between all countries, peace and goodwill towards each other, will be successfully accomplished, these are undeniable results, to be gratefully contemplated by all. The interior management of that great enterprise, the result of your admirable exertions and perseverance, will for ever live in the memory of all those whose good fortune it was to witness the working of that complicated machinery so ably directed by you.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing a wish that some of you, Gentlemen, may sooner or later happen to pass through Ratisbon, in Bavaria, the place of my residence, and that by there sending for me, you will give me an opportunity of paying my respects to you, and of pointing out all which that ancient and not uninteresting town and its picturesque environs contain.

I have the honour to remain, most respectfully,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient and obliged Servant,
(Signed) B. J. SCHUBARTH,
Commissioner for Bavaria.

*To the Honourable Members of the Executive
Committee of the Great Exhibition of the
Works of Industry of all Nations.*

DENMARK.

*13, Alfred Place, West,
21st January 1852.*

GENTLEMEN,

As my duties at the Exhibition of 1851 are now concluded, I feel it incumbent upon me to express my high sense of the courtesy which I, in common with other Foreign Commissioners, have uniformly experienced from the Executive Committee, whose energy and zeal have so materially contributed to the remarkable success which has attended this great undertaking.

The highest praise is most deservedly due to the Officials of the Exhibition, who so ably carried out the details of the Plan, but so efficient and so promptly rendered was the support and service of all the gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to transact business, that it would be difficult for me to particularize any special branch or name; and I therefore confine

myself to the expression of my sincerest thanks to and through the Executive Committee on the part of myself and of the Government I had the honour to represent, for the very valuable assistance afforded.

I have the honour to remain,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servant,

REGNAR WESTENHOLZ,
Commissioner for Denmark.

To the Executive Committee.

FRANCE.

Londres, 27 Juillet 1851.

PRINCE,

LA Commission française ne veut pas quitter la Grande Bretagne sans exprimer une dernière fois les sentiments qu'elle éprouve pour Votre Altesse Royale.

La grande pensée de l'Exposition Universelle est la vôtre. Les difficultés pour la rendre acceptable en Angleterre étaient immenses : vous les avez surmontées, par la raison qui convainc, par la grâce qui persuade.

A la Commission Royale, composée des talents spéciaux les plus éminents, et des hommes d'état les plus capables de mener à bien les difficiles entreprises, vous avez ajouté la *Commission Exécutive*, dont nous ne saurions assez faire l'éloge. Nous admirons l'habileté singulière qu'elle a développée dans l'accomplissement d'une tâche, où palais, mobilier, et discipline, tout était nouveau, tout était immense, et le temps limité.

Nous aimons à la louer pour son urbanité parfaite à l'égard des étrangers ; cette urbanité s'est fait remarquer depuis les officiers les plus élevés, jusque chez les moindres gardes de la police, qui seraient mieux nommées encore les gardes de la politesse.

Les Exposants, les visiteurs de tous les pays ont été touchés du plus gracieux spectacle ; c'est la curiosité flatteuse et la bienveillance infatigable avec lesquelles Sa Majesté, comme son auguste famille, s'est complue à parcourir pendant trois mois les expositions des différents peuples. Epoux et pères, nous nous sentions émus de voir combien la Reine était heureuse d'attacher à sa couronne un fleuron plus aimé que tous les autres, en conquérant les suffrages et les vœux parmi les représentants de toutes les nations, pour une œuvre qu'elle chérit dans le père de ses enfants.

Un mot sur nos fonctions ; trois cent quatorze Jurés empruntés à toutes les nations, ont employé quatre-vingtdeux jours d'examens approfondis et de discussions les plus sérieuses, pour conduire à bien l'entreprise si délicate de juger les produits de quarante nations.

Nous aurions voulu, nous Jurés français, des récompenses de premier ordre pour tous les mérites du premier ordre, même pour la beauté ! même pour la grace ! même pour la perfection ! sans proscription d'aucun genre.

Nous avons lutté pour que les restrictions, les interdictions fussent aussi limitées qu'il a dépendu de nous ; sans nous inquiéter des répulsions, des répugnances et des appréhensions mercantiles, même en Angleterre.

Dans les classes de l'industrie où tous les ordres de récompenses annoncées par la Commission Royale sont restées possibles, nous avons apporté nos soins à faire triompher la justice distributive.

L'art est comme la nature ; loin de se montrer exclusif, il aime à repartir ses dons entre les enfants des grandes familles nationales. Nous sommes heureux de cette diversité qui permet d'honorer, à différents titres, le génie, le gout, l'imagination, et la raison, chez les peuples, dont la variété brillante constitue la richesse et la splendeur du genre humain.

Français, et fiers à ce titre, nous ne sommes pas de ces cosmopolites qui suppriment la patrie afin d'y substituer des abstractions nébuleuses et d'adorer des tables rases. Nous ne sommes pas de ceux qui rêvent pour l'avenir la disparition des types sacrés qui caractérisent les races et les nationalités. La grandeur et la beauté disparaîtraient de la surface de la terre si, par un effet de magie, ses montagnes s'abaissaient, ses vallées s'exhaussaient, tandis que ses animaux, ses plantes, et ses hommes, tous devenus de même taille et de la même couleur, se ravalleraient sous un niveau qui ressemblerait au néant, à force d'uniformité.

Mais chaque nation sans effacer son caractère, peut ajouter à son bien-être, à sa richesse, à sa puissance, par des emprunts judicieux plus ou moins habiles, demandés aux progrès, aux découvertes, aux perfectionnements des autres nations. Telle est la réalité du service qu'aura préparé l'Exposition Universelle.

Ici chaque peuple voit ses produits rapprochés de tous les autres, et bien souvent surpassés. L'orgueil que son isolement exaltait, s'abaisse involontairement, et sa raison en profite. Au lieu de rêver encore qu'il se suffit à lui même et qu'il est né supérieur, il voudra travailler à le devenir.

On verra donc des efforts nouveaux tentés dans tous les pays, pour améliorer les produits utiles au genre humain.

Voilà le bien général, immense, dont la source remonte à la pensée première de Votre Altesse Royale ; bienfait pour lequel nous exprimons de nouveau notre vive reconnaissance.

Qu'il me soit permis d'ajouter à cette lettre un seul mot de gratitude personnelle. La bienveillance indulgente dont vous avez honoré le Président de la Commission Française, à

porté ses fruits ; elle seule peut expliquer les distinctions trop flatteuses qu'il a reçues et qui surpassent de beaucoup son faible mérite.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec le plus profond respect,

Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

De Votre Altesse Royale,

(Signé)

BARON CHARLES DUPIN.

Le Président de la Commission Française.

*A Son Altesse Royale
le Prince Albert.*

[The French Government also marked their sense of the manner in which the Exhibition had been carried into effect, by presenting Her Majesty with the magnificent specimen of Gobelin Tapestry, which had been exhibited in the Sèvres Room of the Exhibition, and was known under the name of the "Massacre of the Mamelukes." To the Earl Granville was presented a beautiful Cabinet of Ormolu, ornamented with compartments of Sèvres China, representing the "Life of Rubens." To Mr. Dilke was presented a handsome Tea and Coffee Service, also of Sèvres China.]

GREECE.

*25 Finsbury Circus, London,
February 27, 1852.*

GENTLEMEN,

As the labours of the Greek Committee in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851 are now terminated, the Committee desire me, before separating, to express to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Commissioners, their most grateful thanks for the unceasing support and valuable facilities invariably afforded them upon every occasion, during the tenure of their office, in their efforts to carry into effect the part assigned them in those gloriously conceived and newly revived Olympic games, in which not the physical, but the mental powers of the united world have been called into friendly competition, in order to augment and advance the sources of happiness, and the well-being of mankind.

The Committee feel it a pleasurable duty to request the Royal Commissioners to convey to the indefatigable Captain Owen their especial acknowledgments for his constant urbanity, valuable advice and assistance, upon all occasions when referred to ; which not only greatly lightened their exertions, but proved most advantageous, by enabling them to complete their arrangements in an efficient manner.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, very humble Servant,

(In the absence of the President of the Greek Committee,)

P. RALLI,

(Signed)

D. P. SCARAMANGA.

The Secretary.

*The Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851,
&c. &c. &c.*

NETHERLANDS.

*Union Hotel, Salisbury Square,
12th November 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN already so many voices have expressed so eloquently their admiration of the great work which has so brilliantly and successfully terminated, it would almost seem presumption in me to add my feeble praise.

But now on the eve of my return to my country, I would rather leave myself open to the charge of the presumption than ingratitude, for not to express my deep sense of the many kindnesses received, the flattering reception I met with during my stay in England, and the great indulgences shown me by the Royal Commissioners, and Executive Committee, would indeed be ingratitude.

It here becomes my painful duty to refer to the lamented death of my predecessor Mr. Camp. Permit me, Gentlemen, to remind you, but for that melancholy event, which deprived me of a valuable friend, he would have fulfilled the task much better than now devolves upon me ; for if I have at all deserved the too flattering praise that the august President of your Commission has addressed to me, it is because my young friend had made the preliminary arrangements belonging to my department in such a manner as at once to insure the successful discharge thereof.

After this act of justice rendered to his memory, allow me, Gentlemen, to express loyally and sincerely my deep gratitude, and to assure you that it can only be equalled by my admiration of the measures the Royal Commissioners took to secure the complete success of this grand enterprise.

I have also infinite pleasure in acknowledging the aid afforded me by the Executive Committee, the Superintendents of the various departments, and by all those who during so long a time contributed to render easy the task so difficult, and without that almost impossible, to him who has the honour to be,

With the profoundest respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

G. GOOSSENS.

Commissioner for the Netherlands.

To the Royal Commissioners.

SARDINIA.

Turin, November 9, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners of the Sardinian Government for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Presidency of which was entrusted to me, received the esteemed letter, dated the 29th October last, which the Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty had the politeness to address to them.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that they have been able to learn from the same, how highly their united endeavours have been appreciated in seconding the promoters of that great and memorable undertaking, and they have unanimously entrusted to me the honourable charge of returning to you their most cordial thanks for the indulgence manifested to them.

The Sardinian Commissioners feel that they would be greatly wanting in their duty if they did not seize the present opportunity to manifest to Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners their feelings of the most lively gratitude, for the attention and care they have displayed with regard to the products of this Kingdom, from the time of their admission into the Palace of Hyde Park, to the end of the Exhibition.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you the assurances of the high consideration with which

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

C. CAVOUR,
Minister of Commerce.

*To the Most Honourable Gentlemen
the Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty,
for the Great Exhibition of 1851.*

*London, December 22, 1851.
124 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.*

GENTLEMEN,

BEFORE leaving the hospitable shores of your great and illustrious country, I feel it to be my bounden duty to express to you my heartfelt gratitude, both in my own name, and in that of the whole body of Sardinian exhibitors, for the truly kind, effective, and considerate assistance which we have invariably experienced at your hands, as well as for the never-failing courtesy displayed towards us in the discharge of your truly complicated and arduous duties. I would also tender my most sincere acknowledgments to those intelligent and scientific co-operators in this noble task, who, under your directions, have contributed so materially, and have laboured so indefatigably to collect, classify, and arrange this gigantic accumulation of the World's Industry. I feel more particularly called upon to express my most cordial thanks to Colonel Reid, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and present Governor of Malta, for his valuable assistance, as well as for his generous sympathy towards my native country in the cause of science and civilization.

I feel it were impossible to enumerate the many and lasting benefits which must result from the grand idea of the illustrious Prince, under whose auspices the great undertaking was carried to its fullest development. I feel persuaded that it will ever be referred to as the most stupendous conception of modern times, inasmuch as it demonstrates what may be accomplished by a country whose respect for the laws goes hand in hand with liberty, and when the conviction has practically prevailed for the first time in the world's history, that nations do not profit by each other's losses, but that they grow to be great and thriving by each other's prosperity, or in other words, that each individual portion is interested in the prosperity of all. I feel confident that the effect of this Exhibition on future ages, will be the union of not only all the nations of Europe, but that of all the nations of the world; and I moreover venture to predict, that this Industrial Exhibition will and must be regarded as the corner-stone of that Temple of Peace which it is the object of all enlightened Governments to assist in elevating.

Once more, Gentlemen, allow me to express my deep-felt gratitude in the name of myself and my countrymen, for the invariable kindness and urbanity of which you have given us so many proofs under many trying and most difficult circumstances.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and respectful Servant,

(Signed)

LENCISA,
Royal Commissioner for Sardinia.

To the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition.

SPAIN.

Madrid, December 15, 1851.

THE Foreign Commissioners can, in my humble opinion, claim but a very small share of the happy issue of the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations. To your Royal Highness, who conceived the idea, and whose persevering efforts carried it out in spite of many obstacles, and to the eminent men whom your Royal Highness had the care to associate as Royal Commissioners, is due all the gratitude of the concurring Nations.

These are the feelings I find in my mind after having visited, examined, and admired an Exhibition, from which all will report so many advantages. Spain will certainly not be the last; the visits paid on this occasion to England and the Exhibition by so many of her sons, whose ideas must have been considerably enlarged, will not be lost to their country. The sight of so many objects and industrial products, which we are in want of, will powerfully stimulate the interchange with our abundant natural productions; interchange which will undoubtedly be highly beneficial on both sides, and increase with the gradual development of the liberal institutions and the consequent enlightenment and prosperity of the country, whose resources will therefore augment, as also its consumption and produce.

It was to me highly gratifying to have participated in an event so full of hope for my country; the Service Medal, and the copy of the Jury Reports, which the Royal Commissioners have awarded to me with their wonted benevolence, and your Royal Highness' flattering letter, are a recompense and a distinction far superior to the merits of my scanty services as President of the Spanish Commission, and fill my heart with intense and sincere gratitude.

I have the honour, with the highest respect, to be

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'

Most humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOAQUIN ALFONSO.

To His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

5 Water Lane, Tower Street,
November 20, 1851.

DEAR SIR,

I FEEL that I should be wanting in proper feeling if I did not cordially acquiesce in, and sympathize with, the very eloquent Letters that have been addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners by my colleagues, the Commissioners for Switzerland and America.

I feel that in expressing my sincere sentiments of admiration at the perfect manner in which all the details of this great work have been carried out, and of gratitude for the attention and kindness that have been uniformly shown to me, both as an individual, and in my official capacity of Spanish Commissioner, I can but in a great degree repeat the expressions of my colleagues who have already had the honour of addressing you.

They have, indeed, left little for me to add; but I assure you that I most sincerely and entirely feel with them the debt of gratitude that we all owe to the entire body of English gentlemen officially connected with the Exhibition.

I am about to leave for Spain, and shall make it my duty to represent to my Government in Madrid, and to all interested in the Exhibition, the unanimity with which every contributing Nation has concurred in expressing their perfect satisfaction and admiration of the conduct of every Department, from the highest to the lowest.

To those more immediately connected with our portion of the Building, I beg to tender, in the name of myself and my brother colleagues, our sincere acknowledgments of the uniform consideration, attention, and assistance that have been shown to us. Captain Owen's unremitting zeal and unwearied kindness left us nothing to wish for, and his Assistant and Secretary, Mr. Wylde, vied with each other in the good work. * * *

I sincerely trust that our Noble President, and all connected with this great work, may long live to enjoy the honours so arduously obtained and so richly deserved.

I have the honour to be,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

MANUEL DE YSASI,

Commissioner and Secretary to the Commission for Spain
to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.,
Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners,
Exhibition Building, Hyde Park.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

2 Crosby Square, City,
January 19, 1852.

DEAR SIRs,

THE year having recently expired which gave its name to the great event of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations in Hyde Park, at which I had the honour to assist on behalf of Sweden and Norway, and the duties devolving on me as Commissioner for the said countries, necessarily protracted long after the closing day at the Crystal Palace, having now reached their termination, as far at least as regards the official intercourse with the Executive Committee, I deem it a fitting opportunity to tender you herewith my grateful acknowledgments for the continual kindness, assistance, and courtesy I have met with at your hands, during the whole of that memorable year, while at the same time I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my admiration of the able management and the indefatigable energy which you have so eminently manifested in carrying this vast undertaking through all its stages to a successful issue. Proud of the honour of having co-operated with you in so great a work, I am also anxious to render justice to the unremitting attention and aid afforded me by all officers under your directions, and especially to add my testimony to the high encomiums which have so deservedly been passed on Captain Owen, of the Royal Engineers, by my respective colleagues from all countries. The urbanity and zeal I have experienced from Mr. Wylde and Mr. Harman, likewise call for my highest commendation.

Wishing you all, dear Sirs, for many years to come, the noble gratification of successes similar to the one your talents mainly contributed to achieve in 1851,

I have the honour to remain, with every sentiment of good will and respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES TOTTIE.

To Messieurs the Executive Commissioners
for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

SWITZERLAND.

London, November 3, 1851.

ALLOW me to address to your Board as the immediate organ of intercourse between the Royal and Foreign Commissioners, the following letter, which I beg you will place before the Royal Commissioners.

I cannot leave London without performing the agreeable duty, which has become more and more urgent during every hour of my stay in this country, of expressing to the Royal Commissioners, as well as to the Executive Committee, my best thanks, both in the name of the country which I had the honour of representing, and in my own. The intelligence and order shown by the acting officers of the Great Exhibition, and their kind indulgence happily blended, as it was, with the necessary earnestness and severity, will be ever remembered by all those who had the good fortune to come in contact with them during this memorable period.

Among the great merits of the Royal Commissioners, whose beneficial influence on the general intercourse among civilized nations will be thankfully acknowledged by mankind, the attention which they paid to the charming arrangements, and I may be allowed the expression, the almost domestic comfort and order in the Building, are certainly not the least; and although they have gained for it the undisputed admiration of their contemporaries, I hope they will not refuse the sincere thanks of an individual, whose duties enabled him hourly to experience the benefits of their happy organization.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed)

PROFESSOR H. F. BOLLEY,

Commissioner for Switzerland.

To the Executive Committee for carrying out the
Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry
of all Nations.

WURTEMBERG.

Stuttgart, March 10, 1852.

SIRs,

I AM directed by His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg's Commissioners for Industry and Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Scott Russell, Esq., and Edgar Bowring, Esq., your acting Secretaries, dated the 22nd of October last year, which has been directed to M. Von Viebahn, at Berlin. They have learned by it with the greatest satisfaction that the co-operation of the Wurtemberg Commissioner and his Assistants at the Great Exhibition has met the approbation of the Royal Commission.

His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg's Commissioners for Industry and Commerce cannot avoid stating their cordial thanks to the Royal Commission for the marks of civility and

attention shown to the Wurtemberg officers, as well as for the wise conduct of the Exhibition, which in spite of so many difficulties that have arisen, has been brought to the most successful termination.

The Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of all Nations have further obliged the Wurtemberg Government by the communication, that they intend to send a series of the several Medals distributed by them, together with a copy of the Reports of the Juries, illustrated with photograph copies of articles exhibited. The Wurtemberg Government will keep these precious presents as a most valuable Memorandum of this great event, the only one of this kind that exists in history, and of the eminent men who have produced and conducted it.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Royal Commission the assurances of the high consideration and esteem with which he has the honour to remain their most obedient and faithful Servant.

(Signed) F. STEINBEIS,
Acting Commissioner.

To the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition
of all Nations, London.

ZOLLVEREIN.

London, 30th August 1851.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with feelings of deep gratitude that we, the Commissioners appointed by the Zollverein States, to draw up the report on the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, at the close of our labours, respectfully beg to address Her Majesty's Commissioners.

We would indeed consider it a dereliction of that duty we owe to the generous English nation, and to our own country, if we were to leave England without acknowledging the many facilities afforded, the many acts of kindness shown to us by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and the Gentlemen officially attached to the Exhibition.

We also wish to express our high sense of the comprehension and liberal views entertained by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and of the great judgment and kind consideration with which they have been carried out.

We sincerely believe that this great and unprecedented enterprise will materially tend to rivet the bonds of friendship which already so happily unite the Governments of both countries, and to foster between the two nations those feelings of amity and international good-will, on which so much depend the prosperity of commerce, the advancement of knowledge, and the spread of civilization.

We also beg individually to tender our most cordial thanks for the urbanity shown to us in every respect, and on all occasions, of which we shall always preserve the most grateful recollection.

We have the honour to be,

ROYAL HIGHNESS,

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

GEORGE VON VIEBAHN, *Chairman.*

DR. VON HERMAN.

DR. STEINBEIS.

DR. RAW.

F. SCHREIBER.

H. ROESSLER.

DR. GUSTAV SCHUETEN.

FR. ODERNHEIMER.

PHILIPP ELLISSEN.

GROPIUS.

The Commissioners of the German Zollverein,
for the Jury and the Report.

The Royal Commissioners for the
Exhibition of 1851.

... Report of the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851

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London (1852)

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